Shoes

hat give quick
not—burning—
—feet—
hter in weight
uing—easy to

s necessary in
a straw hat.
ooner you buy
ur comfort be-

& 5$.

EETER,
State-st.,
Madison-st.

PANDED
L STEEL
RING LATH.

at is plastered on wood
p, and consequently a
e interior wood work
ing effects of artificial
inflamable as tinder,
spark to flash the fire
roof.
Steel Lath when covered
f mortar (the best known
) insures safety and costs
ss of wood. It prevents
alling of plaster.
. S. Government Buildings
ding Architects for Hotels,
, Hospitals, School Houses
Write for catalogue of lath-

N EXPANDED METAL CO.,
t., CHICAGO.

not Afford to
BICYCLE
nd knowing Columbias
them with their price.
with other wheels
A REPUTATION
sidered, as well as ap-
design. For seventeen
eels have maintained a
e standard bicycles of
at $125 they present a
ery intending purchaser
vantage of.

MFG. CO.,
bash-av., Chicago.

IRES'
otbeer
ne circle complete. This
ance Drink gives pleas-
to every member of the
package makes 5 gal-
and get the genuine.
where. Made only by
E. Hires Co., Philada.
ccessful Picture Cards and Book.

SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.,
211 West Madison-st.

ION SALE
his morning at 10 o'clock
all classes of
ets, and Household Goods.
OUT RESERVE.

Auction! Auction!
e's choice collection of
LES, VASES, AND PAINTINGS
o call and examine our stock.
DAILY AT 2 P. M.
es During the Morning.
EISCHER & CO., Auctioneers,
ooly's. 207 Wabash-av.

Others
Imitate
IN THE
STMENT OF SPECTACLES.
quarter of a century. Optical In
scriptions, Artificial Eyes, &c., &c
Optician, 89 E. Madison-st.
1893.—The Old Reliable—1894.

LD COLUMBIAN MUSEUM
KSON PARK, JUNE 27, 1894.
iven that at a meeting of the cor
e Columbian Museum of Chica
of E. E. Ayer, No. 315 Old Colony
Illinois, on the 25th day of June,
e Columbian Museum of Chicago
d Columbian Museum, and that
sh change have been filed in the
y of state, and in the office of the
the County of Cook, as provided
EDWARD E. AYER, President.
ERLE, Secretary.

RENT.
rable Rooms in
E BUILDING
ercantile Business. Apply
WM. C. DOW,
oom 15, Tribune Building.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIII.—NO. 192. WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1894—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DEBS IN THE TOILS.

Dictator and Seventeen of His Dupes Indicted.

GRAND JURY IS QUICK.

Conspiracy the Charge It Brings Against the Men.

ARRESTED BY MARSHALS.

"Bill" Skakel and Fitzgerald Go on the Bonds.

BOOKS OF THE UNION ARE SEIZED.

Eugene V. Debs, President, George W. Howard, Vice-President, Sylvester Keliher, Secretary, and L. W. Rogers, Director of the American Railway Union, and fourteen of their followers are in the toils of the United States court. Yesterday the special grand jury impaneled before Judge Grosscup returned an indictment against them for conspiracy to impede the United States mails. Debs, Howard, Keliher, and Rogers slept last night at their hotels by the grace of "Bill" Skakel, the First Ward gambler, and "Black Bill" Fitzgerald, who signed bonds in the sum of $10,000 for each man, pledging their property that the quartet would appear for trial in October. The other fourteen misguided dupes of Debs have already been arrested and most of them are under bonds given to United States Commissioner Hoyne. The books and papers of the American Railway Union were seized by an order of the court, issued at the same time that its bench warrants for the arrest of these men were placed in the hands of the United States Marshal.

The indictment, it is said, is the beginning of a series. The government proposes to pursue Debs and his crew and fetch them into court to answer for every crime of which they have been guilty. Debs took his arrest coolly and claimed he was innocent of wrong-doing, but characterized the seizure of the papers of the union as an outrage. The men indicted were:

Eugene V. Debs,	William Smith,
George W. Howard,	John Mosterbrook,
Sylvester Keliher,	Edward O'Neill,
L. W. Rogers,	Charles Nailer,
James Murwin,	John Duffy,
Lloyd Hotchkins,	E. Sheehy,
A. Piszypak,	Fred Ketchum,
H. Efin,	John W. Doyle,
James Hannan,	William McMullen.

Shortly before noon Judge Grosscup took his seat on the bench in the big court-room at the north end of the corridor on the third floor of the Federal building. A crowd of fifty men watched him from seats inside the rail and out of it. With but few preliminaries Deputy Marshal Jones stepped forward and read the venire of men who had been summoned for service on the special grand jury. Nearly every one answered to his name.

Public Duty for the Jury.

The court, addressing the prospective jurors, said: "You have been called here under exciting circumstances to discharge a great public duty. I trust that none of you will ask to be excused except for the strongest personal reasons. Nevertheless I will hear any excuses that may be offered." Three or four men approached the Judge and asked to be relieved from serving. T. C. Hayes of Bureau County, and William Sullivan of Damascus, Ill., were discharged. The following were then sworn in as members of the jury:

August Meyers, Bureau County; Peter Case, Elmhurst; G. B. Norton, Lockport; L. A. Carey, Ingleton; Levi Casselman, Lombard; William Barber, Naperville; R. F. Wheaton, Wheaton; J. C. Starr, Belvidere; J. W. Eddy, Aurora; Emory Abbott, Geneva; J. Locy and J. B. Wilson, Ottawa; I. Potter, De Kalb County; H. W. Wormley, Shabbona; J. C. Whitney, Lake Zurich; W. H. Grossbeck, Hebron; G. W. Brewer and W. A. Sanborn, Sterling; B. Smeltzer and John Worth, Dakota.

As the jurymen took their seats every eye was turned toward them. They were an exceptionally intelligent-looking body of men. Most of them were well along in life and all appeared to be able to sift evidence and proceed calmly without prejudice in the examination of any question brought before them. Judge Grosscup looked at the jury a moment in silence and then appointed W. A. Sanborn as foreman. He proceeded at once to the reading of his charge, which is printed elsewhere. Some time was occupied in the reading, but the silence of the court-room was not broken save by the voice of the Judge. When he had finished, the court said that after preparing what had been read for the guidance of the grand jurors it had come to his knowledge that a Deputy Marshal in the discharge of his duty had been shot.

Conspiracy to Do Personal Injury.

The court then read Sec. 5,508 of the Federal Statutes, which is as follows:

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States or because of his having so exercised the same, or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway or on the premises of another with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured they shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than ten years, and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to any office or place of honor, profit, or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

Continuing the court told the jury they were empowered to send for persons and papers and books whenever such should be needed and to apply to the District Attorney or his assistant at any time, or to the court, for instructions as to the law. The jury then filed out and climbed the stairs to the fourth floor and marched into the room devoted to their use. A Deputy Marshal stood at the door and allowed no one to enter the anteroom except witnesses. The door was kept closed and no person was allowed to see who was inside. A dozen witnesses were in waiting. They were mostly railroad employés and detectives who were called to testify to acts of lawlessness which they had observed. Police Lieutenant Bassett and two officers and a dozen men arrived in charge of an attorney from Winston & Meagher's office to testify to acts of lawlessness committed at Kensington. The latter testified against Frank Dwyer, who cut off an engine and ran it into wreckage. Robert Gordon was alleged to have thrown a stone at Deputy Marshal Stark after the latter had fired his revolver into the crowd, and Jack Leonard and J. Lebanta were alleged to be the leaders in the disturbance at Kensington. United States District-Attorney Milchrist, his assistant, ex-Judge Hand, and special counsel, Edwin Walker, examined the witnesses.

The case against Debs and other leaders of the strike, implicating them for conspiracy, had already been prepared by Attorneys Milchrist and Walker. It was based on some of the public utterances of Debs and other leaders, and these were strengthened by the original orders in writing sent out by Debs, directing men on the different railways to quit their work and thus stop the running of mail trains. A subpœna was issued, commanding E. M. Mulford, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph company, to produce telegrams sent by President Debs. He refused to do so on the ground that they were privileged communications.

Debs' Telegrams in Evidence.

Judge Grosscup was notified and he issued a mandate commanding Mr. Mulford to appear with the telegrams. He again objected, and referred the matter to the general attorneys of the company. While the jury was listening to evidence against the lesser offenders the attorney for the Western Union had a long consultation from his office in New York over the wire with the officials in this city. They sought to evade the process, but Judge Grosscup's order was imperative, and Manager Mulford was informed unless the telegrams were produced he would be sent to jail. At 3:30 o'clock Mr. Mulford appeared in the room accompanied by a young man who carried a good-sized bundle. They remained inside twenty minutes and then emerged. Straightway a rumor flew through the corridor that the jury had decided to present Debs and a large number of associates. The rumor proved true.

At exactly 4:07 the jury emerged from the room and walked down-stairs to Judge Grosscup's room. Judge Grosscup came out of his chambers and, ascending the bench, said to Foreman Sanborn: "I understand you are ready to make a presentment." Mr. Sanborn handed him a type-written paper, which the court, after glancing over, passed to Mr. Walker. He disappeared in the direction of the United States District Attorney's office. A number of spectators crowded around the bench and eagerly asked Judge Grosscup about the indictments. He smilingly told them they would have to wait until they were recorded. The questioners overheard the words "bench warrant" and "commitment" uttered by the clerks before they made a rush for the hall. There messengers were hurrying around to the Marshal's office and in the direction of Clerk Burnham's office.

In a moment Marshal Arnold, Deputy Marshal Jack Logan, and half a dozen broad-shouldered deputies appeared. Attorney Milchrist went into Judge Grosscup's chamber and emerged a moment later with a package of papers in his hand, which he handed to Marshal Arnold. They were bench warrants for the arrest of Debs, Howard, Keliher, Rogers, and the rest. The Marshals flew in the directions of the elevator and stairs and Milchrist went back to his office, telling the reporters present that he would say nothing for fifteen minutes. It soon became known, however, that the indictment was against the men mentioned in the foregoing and that they would be brought to the District-Attorney's office.

DEBS AND KELIHER TALKING OVER THE INDICTMENT AND ARREST.

Arrest of the Dictator.

Marshal Arnold took the warrant for Debs and, accompanied by two deputies, went to the Leland Hotel. He posted his men at the elevator and asked the clerk of the house if the dictator was in.

"I do not know," said the clerk. "Send up your card."

"I don't care to do that," said Arnold, and throwing back his coat displayed his gold star. "I have particular business with Debs."

The clerk smiled and called a boy to show the gentleman to Room 57. Arnold rode up in the elevator and rapped on the door. It was opened by the Dictator.

"Is this Mr. Debs?" inquired Arnold. Debs bowed assent.

"I have a warrant for your arrest," said the Marshal. "You must come with me immediately."

Debs drew on his coat and walked down-stairs with his brother, Theodore Debs, who was in the room at the time. With the two deputies in the rear, Debs and the Marshal in front, and Theodore Debs alongside of his

[Continued on seventh page.]

REGULARS OPEN FIRE

RIOTING COAL MINERS SHOT DOWN AT SPRING VALLEY, ILL.

They Stone a Train Which Federal Troops from Chicago Were Guarding Through the District—Two Miners Killed in the Volley and Several Wounded—Reign of Terror in the Town—People Fear to Aid the Militia, Which Is in a Precarious Position.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., July 10.—[Special.]—United States regular troops killed the first man in this region at 4:30 p. m. at Spring Valley today. They came into town at that time from Chicago on a passenger train of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad which they were guarding through the mining region. As the train pulled into town the engineer and fireman were greeted with a few rocks from a mob of Lithuanians, Italians, Belgians, and Poles who had taken possession of the hill overlooking the depot. The soldiers then fired. The following list of dead and injured includes the victims of other incidents of the day:

The Killed.

BARLMER, DOMINIC, Italian, aged 43 years, shot through the head by United States regular troops at Spring Valley while in a stone-throwing mob; died instantly.

SALOLI JOHN, Italian of Spring Valley; knee and leg shattered by a ball from United States regular troops; died later.

The Injured.

GREGORY, WALTER, deputy from Princeton; two ribs broken and badly bruised.

KOLP, LUSH, deputy from Princeton; shot in the thigh while adjusting a revolver.

POWELL, S. T., a deputy and proprietor of the City Hotel, Princeton; shot in the face by rioters in ambush while traveling on the public highway at midnight.

UNKNOWN ITALIAN, rioter, shot by Powell; carried away by his companions; extent of his injuries not known.

UNKNOWN RIOTER, hand and arm badly lacerated by a bayonet while the militia were clearing the streets at Spring Valley.

An inquest was held at the depot tonight before Coroner E. G. Moore. Deputy Hubbard, who had been in the baggage car, and Capt. Wade gave evidence, the latter stating that on searching the battlefield he found the rioters' visiting cards in the shape of rocks and coupling-pins in profusion. Capt. Conrad made a statement that his troops had been fired on and stoned and that they shot to kill by the orders of the President of the United States, Gen. Miles, and Col. Crofton, their superior officers. Regretting deeply the loss of life he begged the Coroner's jury and American citizens of Spring Valley to tell the alien rioters that the Rock Island railroad would be protected from their violence at all hazards and that his troops, who, when attacked shot to kill, would if necessary come again to enforce law and order. The train proceeded to Bureau and later started off for Chicago without incident.

Met by a Volley of Lead.

The troops consisted of fifty men of Company C, Fifteenth Infantry, in command of Capt. Conrad, with Lieut. C. C. Jameson as second in command. When the train stopped the troops were ordered on the station platform. The unexpected sight of the men in blue brought out a round of jeers and hoots from the strikers on the hill. Several rocks were also thrown to the platform. The miners outnumbered the soldiers ten to one and the leaders of the mob considered, judging by their actions, that they had an easy prey. The leaders in their various languages spoke to their following, and the latter grew more demonstrative. Rocks continued to fill the air, until the Captain of the company raised his hand and demanded the men to cease their rock throwing. While he was speaking there was a slight cessation, and at the conclusion of his remarks a shower heavier than any previous filled the air. The Captain then turned to his company and ordered them to take aim and fire.

The raising of the hammers caused a distinct click and a volley then rang out and two men in the mob fell to the ground. They were both in the rear of the mob and higher on the hill. One of them, Dominic Barlmer, had been playing cards with three others for an hour previous, but when the soldiers left the train he stood up and watched their actions. The ball struck him in the lower part of the forehead, between the eyes, and came out of the back of his head, near the base of the brain. Death was instantaneous. The other, John Saloli, did not take part in the hooting and stone-throwing but was a member of the mob. During the last three days it has been a common thing for a mob to gather at this point, and every one knew what it was there for, as trains, especially the cabooses of freight trains, have been repeatedly stoned. As soon as the volley was fired the rioters took to their heels and soon disappeared in the timber.

Upon leaving Chicago it had been the intention to have the troops run through to Bureau Junction, where they would take their supper and return to Chicago on an evening train. This plan, however, was given up, and instead the troops were marched to the city, one-half mile distant, and paraded through the principal thoroughfares. After taking supper they left for Chicago.

Arrests Made by Marshals.

With the troops were twenty-six United States Deputy Marshals, all picked men, under the orders of Capt. Conrad Jr., Capt. L. H. Bush, and Capt. Stuart C. Wade. When the train left Chicago it stopped at Fifty-first street, when Capt. Conrad Jr. arrested James Heron, aged 45, of No. 5157 Wabash avenue, boilermaker, for inciting to riot and obstructing tracks on July 4; Michael Hughes, aged 35, of No. 5105 Wentworth avenue, laborer, for the same offense, being identified by Lieut. Jameson and four men of the Fifteenth Infantry. He was a ringleader on that day.

At Spring Valley the alien miners indulged in rioting and carousing all last night and today. Later in the day squads of Anarchists came in from Peru, La Salle, Oglesby, and other mining towns. They considered their forces insufficient to make an attack in the city, however, and about 11 o'clock drifted out to shaft No. 3, located one mile west of the city. The militia was informed of this move, and a detachment intercepted the rioters when they were within a few blocks of the shaft. The rioters were much enraged at their failure to carry out their designs and gave the militia much trouble. They did not disperse until several of their number were severely prodded by the bayonets of the militia.

The news of the approach of the Anarchists upon Spring Valley spread through the country last night like wildfire. One hundred deputies started across the country from Princeton at midnight at high speed. On the way over one of the wagons broke down and the twelve occupants of it were thrown to the ground in a heap on one side of the road. Several of the men were bruised and Walter Gregory had two ribs broken. He was left under the charge of a surgeon at Seaton. At the latter point all deputies that could be spared were rushed on to Spring Valley.

Fired On from Ambush.

S. T. Powell, proprietor of the City Hotel at Princeton, took over a load in a wagon, and, when he was about half way back a bunch of Italian rioters opened fire upon him from a thicket. Four shots were fired by them, two taking effect in his face. He drew a revolver and fired four shots. One man gave a groan and fell. He was carried away by his companions. In the excitement of getting a posse of deputies started from Princeton Lush Kolp tried to adjust the chamber of his revolver, and in doing so it was discharged, the ball taking effect in his thigh. A painful flesh wound is the only result.

The two companies of militia at Spring Valley have been kept busy all day clearing the streets and attending to their routine work. The citizens of the place are completely terrorized, and it is impossible to raise a force of deputies from them. They are even afraid to give moral support or in any way to openly encourage the authorities, as they constantly dread the non-English-speaking element. They say such action would place their lives and property interests in danger. They are constantly threatened by that class of the population. The Anarchists have terrorized the City Council and the latter have passed a resolution today to the effect that Mayor Jack should at once order the State militia out of the city limits. They are now occupying a most desirable spot, the common, one block from the business center. In response to a telegram to Gov. Altgeld he ordered them to remain at their present location. The City Council has employed attorneys who are working on an opinion tonight. It is likely the Council will swear in a large force of Anarchists as special police to move the militia unless the latter are soon reinforced by additional troops.

Miners' Homes Filled with Plunder.

The situation in Spring Valley has been growing more complicated every hour. Sheriff Cox as yet has made no attempt to arrest the rioters, who have so far either destroyed or carried off over $65,000 worth of property. Some of the miners' residences are said to be literally filled with furniture and plunder they have secured the last few days and as a result they are in high spirits. Bureau County is being put to an expense of about $1,000 a day in maintaining the deputies, and should the arrests be delayed until it is impossible to get evidence to convict the rioters or the deputies be withdrawn, it would mean the destruction of $3,000,000 worth of mining property in this county and the pillaging of many towns. At Seatonville tonight a miner, thought to be demented, is running about the outskirts of the town firing a revolver in the air. Permission from the Sheriff has been asked to place him under arrest.

The town is being guarded tonight by seventy deputies. It is feared the Anarchists of the three towns may quietly concentrate their forces and spring upon one of the towns before a force could be mustered from the other places. Provisions in the mining towns are growing scarce. Many of the stores have been looted and no local freight is being received at these points. Many of the staples at some stores have already given out. At Princeton, Wyanet, Tiskilwa, and a half-dozen other towns in the county excitement has been at fever heat all day. At each of these places the greatest concern is felt for the men who have gone forward, and crowds have filled the main streets all day receiving news from the seat of trouble.

The wounded deputies have been returned to Princeton and are being amply cared for. The home guard at this point is also being strengthened and additional vehicles secured for speedy transportation of the men in case of emergency.

GOV. ALTGELD ORDERS MORE ARMS.

Telegraph Wires Kept Hot by Messages Touching the Strike.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 10.—[Special.]—The following messages have passed today between Gov. Altgeld and others:

Governor to Adjutant-General Orendorff at Chicago: Purchase all the 45 and 50 caliber arms you can get in Chicago, together with ten rounds of ammunition for each, and arrange to have them shipped tonight. Want them to go direct to different counties. Will wire in an hour where to ship them.

Mayor Gadding of Rutland, Ill., to Governor: Two hundred miners from Minonk here threaten

[Continued on eleventh page.]

TO HIT HIS POCKET.

CONGRESSMEN DECIDEDLY UNFAVORABLE TO MR. PULLMAN.

His Stand Against Arbitration Makes Many Enemies—Scheme Bruited for the Passage of a Law Looking to a Reduction of Rates on His Cars—Views of Prominent Men on the Project—Consensus of Opinion Is That Such a Statute Would Be Constitutional.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—[Special.]—Irrespective of party affiliations a disposition is manifested here among public men to criticise in the strongest manner possible the indiscreet manner, to put it mildly, in which George M. Pullman has treated his striking employés. From interviews held this evening with distinguished Republicans and Democrats the consensus of opinion is that it would not have hurt the cause of Mr. Pullman had he consented to sit down and discuss the situation calmly with his former employés. But a surprise was in store when the question was broached in regard to the power of Congress to make a reduction of existing Pullman palace car exactions. If Mr. Pullman has any friends at Washington on this subject they are pretty hard to find, as the conversations printed below will verify.

All are agreed there is a necessity for a remedy for existing evils, and that this can best be applied by Congress in a manner similar to the provisions of the inter-State commerce law. There is also a disposition to teach Mr. Pullman a lesson by impressing the fact upon him that the Federal Government is intent upon the preservation of law and order, not to aid him in unnecessary oppression of laborers employed in his car shops at Pullman. Furthermore, while there is a desire on the part of Congressmen to accomplish something practical in the way of legislation on the subject of the Pullman cars, yet the condition of the tariff and appropriation bills is such as to preclude any possibility of special action at this time.

For these reasons, therefore, it is regarded as unlikely that any measure of relief will be put through at this session of Congress. Consequently the subject will be kept in the background until a settlement of the present problem has been effected. It was a knowledge of this which prevented the House Committee on Rules from bringing in a special order for a day to be set apart for the consideration of the so-called Patterson bill, relative to pooling by railroad corporations. This proposition permits such pooling under the supervision and dictation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, but it was deemed inadvisable to bring it before Congress at this stage, and so the subject was laid over for future consideration by the Rules committee. In the following interviews it will be seen just what the sentiment is here in regard to Mr. Pullman and the course he has pursued:

Secretary Gresham's Views.

"Unquestionably Congress has the right to make rates on Pullman cars," said Secretary Gresham, "under the same law that provides for the government of inter-State passenger and freight traffic. A serious mistake has been made by the Pullman people in refusing to meet and counsel with their employés as to real or fancied grievances. Should Congress at this time decide upon the passage of an act providing for a material reduction in Pullman palace car rates, it would certainly not be overstepping its powers. Whether this course will be pursued or not remains to be seen. People cannot fail to admire nerve and pluck, whether it be in employer or employé, and the course Mr. Pullman has pursued in precipitating this trouble and then refusing to discuss it even from a distance is certainly to be regretted. Under the circumstances there is but one thing for him to do, and that is to resign the Presidency of the Pullman company, as his usefulness has been impaired by his present obstinacy. He has practically said to the men formerly in his employ that he is depending upon the Federal Government to crush out laboring organizations, and hence it is none of his concern as to what transpires further."

Sherman for Reduced Rates.

"I have purposely refrained from introducing a bill on the subject of the Pullman palace cars," said Senator Sherman, "for the reason that I was desirous of action by the Commerce committee of the Senate. That was my purpose in having the resolution which I introduced the other day referred to that body for investigation and I sincerely hope that they will report some measure of relief from the incumbrances and exactions laid upon us by the Pullman company. No one who has ever given the subject a moment's thought doubts the power of Congress to legislate on this subject and particularly as it is an inter-State affair. In some of the States the Pullman company has been restricted about making up an upper berth when only the lower one was to be occupied.

[Continued on eighth page.]

DELUDED DEBS' SPEECH TO THE LABOR UNIONS.
"The very sea has to be constantly agitated to prevent its becoming stagnant, and no one objects to the moon as being the aggressive cause of agitation."

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.
CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair; warmer; south winds.

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

Pages.
1 Debs and His Dupes Are Indicted.
Regulars Fire on Rioting Miners.
Favor Lower Rates on Pullman Cars.
Strike Promises to Fizzle Out.
2 Sovereign Calls Out All Knights of Labor.
Trains from Stock-Yards Not Molested.
3 Judge Grosscup's Charge to the Jury.
General Managers Are Jubilant.
Chicago Democrats Named for Congress.
4 Crop News Depresses the Wheat Market.
News of the Financial Centers.
Short Haul Clause Again Interpreted.
5 Six Thousand Workers Laid Off.
Railroads Recovering from the Tie-Up.
First Regiment Massed at Pullman.
Hammond Strikers Angered at Debs' Arrest.
7 Speeches in the Senate Against Mob Rule.
Severe Earthquake in Constantinople.
8 Strike Affects Transatlantic Traffic.
Clash of the Democratic Tariff Conferees.
9 Press Opinions on the Strike.
Views of "Tribune" Readers.
Affairs in the Insurance World.
11 Sir Walter Easily Defeats Ducat.
Great Speed in Saginaw's Harness Race.
12 Cash Day's Good Washington Park Race.
Colts Drubbed Soundly by Boston.
Assassin Prendergast Near the Gallows.

LAST EDITION.

IT MAY BE A FIZZLE

Many Labor Unions Refuse to Join the Strike.

STICK TO THEIR WORK.

Others Undecided, but Probably Will Not Go Out.

APPEAL TO THE KNIGHTS.

Sovereign Asks Them to Quit, but Has No Power to Order.

EFFECT ON STREET CAR LINES.

The great labor walk-out decided on early Monday morning to sustain Dictator Debs is "on"—and "off"—this morning. Perhaps its more "on" than "off," but it isn't the unanimous enthusiastic cessation of toil planned and expected by labor leaders. While the order to strike will be obeyed in a majority of cases, there are several unions who have refused to lay down their tools, others are undecided, and this wavering and uncertainty will, in the opinion of men conversant with such matters, prove fatal to the ultimate success of the movement.

The order to strike was given last night as follows:

To the organizations represented at the labor conference held at Uhlich's Hall Sunday evening, July 8, and all labor in general: All efforts to bring about a settlement of existing labor difficulties having failed, it now becomes the duty of all labor to carry out the resolution adopted at the above mentioned conference.

THOMAS J. KIDD, Chairman of Conference.

Grand Master Workman Sovereign failed to issue the general strike order he has been talking about ever since he reached Chicago. He cannot promulgate such an edict; that power is possessed only by the Executive Board. Mr. Sovereign, however, could not afford to let the day pass without writing something, and so issued an "appeal" to all the Knights of Labor in America to quit work. He asks them to "lay down their implements of toil for a short season, under the banner of peace," and implores them not to return to work until the Pullman matter is settled. Master Workman Lindholm, however, ordered all the Knights employed in Chicago to quit work today. He claims this will stop all operations at the Stock-Yards, as his organization is 20,000 strong down there. This statement is denied emphatically by packers, who say the organization has not half that strength in the city. Outside of the yards the "Knights" walk out will chiefly affect the South Side railroad system. And this effect will not be marked, as Supt. Bowen declares not 100 of his men belong to the organization.

Any forecast made last night of the situation today was merely guesswork. Even the labor leaders had no facts which they were willing to give out officially as facts. The radicals said all the members of all the unions would go out today. The conservatives said many unions would not go out and that many members of the striking unions would refuse to go with their unions. Both sides maintain a discreet silence as to details and figures. Comparatively few meetings were held to decide between strike or no strike. Officials of other unions in the majority of cases refused to say what their members would do, saying "Wait until tomorrow and see." The table given herewith is partial only, but gives enough of the attitude of the various unions to show that there is nothing like unanimity among the workingmen of Chicago regarding the orders to strike, and that the tie-up will not be by any means absolute, as has been claimed by Debs and his associates.

The following table shows the attitude of the workingmen so far as it has been able to ascertain it from meetings and definite expressions by union officials, together with their estimated union strength:

These Will Strike.	
A. N. Kellogg Newspaper company go out today (thirty compositors)	150
Bicycle repairers, Warman, Schub Co., quit at 4 p. m. yesterday	150
Cabinetmakers, Local Union No. 289, will not go to work today	600
Cigarmakers, quit at 4 p. m. today	4,000
Carriage and wagon makers, strike today.	700
German Bakers' Union No. 2, in fifty West Side bake shops, will not work today	800
Horseshoers—Will not go to work today	2,000
Ironmolders' Union No. 233—Will not report for work today	500
Plate Glass Workers—Will not go to work today	150
Structural Iron Workers—Go out today	3,000
Teamsters—Go out today	1,500
Carriagemakers—Go out today	400
Building Trades Council, comprising twenty-six trades—Strike ordered by Saturday	26,000
Knights of Labor	10,000
Will Not strike.	
Bricklayers—will not strike	8,000
Musicians—will not strike	500
Printers (newspaper)—will not strike	1,000
Plumbers—will not strike	7,000
Upholsterers—will not strike	1,000
Waiters—will not strike	3,000
Undecided.	
Boilermakers—Undecided	700
Brewers—Undecided and at outs; meet this morning	800
Carpenters—Ordered not to go out this morning; will meet tonight to decide	5,000
Electrical workers—Undecided; meet today	2,500
Sprinkler fitters—Will not strike until ordered by American Federation of Labor	100

The strike of the sailors and lumber-shovers practically went into effect last night. But even were they working, not less than 5,000 people along the Chicago River will be out of employment today on account of the suspension of business due to the general strike.

At 4:30 the Uhlich's Hall Arbitration committee made public its report, printed elsewhere. It reported the failure of its efforts to secure arbitration with the Pullman company, and, as if taking for granted that strike orders would be issued, warned people against congregating either on the streets or in the vicinity of railroad property.

Lindholm of the Knights of Labor said the report meant that all unions would strike and that 150,000 men would not go to work this morning. Hastie of the Typographical Union said that many unions would not strike.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will meet Thursday morning at the Briggs House. A number of unions are awaiting instructions from this meeting.

THOSE WHO WILL NOT WALK OUT.

Some of the Unions Are Undecided and Others Refuse to Obey.

It is not likely that the Waiters' Union will go out on a strike, however much they are urged to do so. It is said the union is badly disorganized just now. Since the Fair closed the demand for waiters has fallen off more than 50 per cent and wages are scarcely half what they were last year. Consequently there is little money in the treasury. A call

CAPT. MARION P. MAUS, AID-DE-CAMP TO GEN. NELSON A. MILES.

has been issued for the members of the union to meet at No. 133 North Clark street at 3:30 today when final action will be taken.

The upholsterers held a meeting at Plasterers' Hall, No. 192 Washington street, which lasted from 8:30 till 11 p. m. About 200 men were present. Most of this time was spent in discussing whether the trade should go out on strike or not. Few members of the union are now at work as the shops, with scarcely an exception, are idle, and some of those which are still giving employment will shut down shortly. In the end no decision was arrived at, which means that the few men who have work to do will continue to work.

The Brewers' Association held an important meeting yesterday. Their employés, with whom they are on particularly friendly terms, told them the condition of affairs as they existed. Their men frankly declared they did not want to strike, but that if others went out they would be compelled to. As a result it was decided to close up the breweries, but to keep the men on the pay rolls. Then each brewery stored in its vaults around the city enough beer to keep the saloons going for some weeks. There was a lively time at the meeting of the brewers in West Randolph street. The members were about equally divided. It was finally agreed to meet again today. There was a decided expression of opinion in favor of extending all the aid possible to the strikers, but a healthy minority succeeded in preventing a vote favorable to a walk out. The battle will be fought out today. The only unanimous thing about the meeting was the hurling of a reporter down the stairway.

After a three hours' session the Sprinkler Fitters' Union, at its meeting at No. 213 West Madison street last night, decided not to strike until ordered out by the American Federation of Labor, of which the union is a part.

MEN WHO WILL QUIT WORK TODAY.

Unions That Propose to Carry Out Their Intention to Join the Strike.

The Iron Molders' Local Union, No. 233, 500 strong, headquarters at No. 145 West Madison street, determined at its regular meeting last Saturday to stop work. The men will not go to the shops today.

The Chicago plate glass workers, 150 strong, headquarters at No. 54 West Lake street, decided last night to suspend work until the strike is called off. This action takes effect today.

German Bakers' Union No. 2, 800 members, headquarters at No. 54 West Lake street decided Saturday to go out. They will do no work today, and over fifty West Side bake shops will have to practically suspend business.

The sympathetic strike made its first appearance, so far as known, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Warman-Schub cycle house, No. 116 North Lincoln street, where 100 men went out. Their wages ranged from $1 to $6 a day.

Local Union No. 239, Cabinetmakers, decided at their regular meeting last Saturday to stand by Debs. They are 600 strong and will not go to work today.

STREET CAR MEN WILL OBEY ORDER.

Employes on Chicago City Railway Ready to Go Out on Strike.

A conductor on a South Side cable car yesterday afternoon told a reporter for THE TRIBUNE there would be a strike on the line this morning. One-half of the conductors and drivers he said were determined to go out. The other half would remain at work if well protected by the police and militia. In the meanwhile a company of militia was summoned to the Thirty-fifth Street Police Station as a precaution against a disturbance there this morning.

ACTION OF BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

Decision to Strike by Saturday Practically a Postponement.

The Building Trades Council is not unanimously in favor of the strike, and after arguing the matter from 7 o'clock last night until 1 o'clock this morning practically postponed action until Saturday by adopting a motion that all members of the body should go on strike not later than Saturday morning. The trades represented number twenty-six, with a total membership of 26,000. How fully the request of the council will be complied with remains to be seen. The fight against walking out was a bitter one. The official expression of the body with reference to the strike is contained in the following motion, which was adopted:

That the sense of the council is "strike," and the organizations that are out remain out and the remainder be out not later than Saturday morning, and that the council give its fullest support to all organizations affiliated. We request all members to keep away from railroad property, and if martial law is declared that members remain at home.

J. J. RYAN.
V. D. CARROLL, Secretary.

Several local unions held meetings while the council was in session. Among the trades represented by the council are the carpenters, architectural iron workers, gravel roofers, hod carriers, painters, plasterers, plumbers, tin and sheet iron workers, bridge and architectural iron workers, gasfitters, lathers, marble polishers, and electrical workers. If the strike becomes as effective as the leaders predict all building industries will be paralyzed. Such trades as may not voluntarily strike, it is said, will refuse to work with non-union men. The Carpenters' Council will not take final action until tonight. There are thirty-two different unions, and before a general strike can be ordered two-thirds of all the members of the local unions must vote for it. Up to last night sixteen unions had voted to go out. President Cleveland's proclamation asking the people to remain at home is being used as a kind of pretext for striking. The unions say they want to obey the President and must quit work to do so.

COMMITTEE OF SEVEN REPORTS.

Could Accomplish Nothing in the Way of a Compromise of Existing Trouble.

The committee of seven to whom the trades meeting at Uhlich's Hall Sunday night delegated the authority to arbitrate was in session for two hours at No. 184 Madison street yesterday afternoon. The members were given until 4 o'clock to report whether or not Mr. Pullman would consent to arbitrate. Half an hour after that time had expired the committee came out of executive session and presented to the public the following report:

The Committee on Arbitration of the Committee of Conference respectfully report that its second day of service, which closed at 4 p. m., has been fruitless of results on the lines of its duty, other than that the probable formation of a committee of prominent and influential business-men, through the influence of gentlemen fully alive to the crisis at hand, is now assured and will meet within twenty-four hours. We believe that we have otherwise exhausted our resources and beg to submit this as the results of our labor. The committee would recommend that all people refrain from congregating in crowds upon the streets or in the vicinity of railroad property.

THOMAS J. ELDERKIN,
A. C. CATTERNOLL,
J. J. RYAN,
J. W. HASTIE,
E. J. LINDHOLM,
JAMES A. CURRY,
J. W. MCKINNEY.

Speaking for his associates who stood by, Lindholm, District Organizer Knights of Labor and member of the committee, said:

"Pending this failure on our part to bring about a compromise the labor organizations represented at the Uhlich Hall meeting Sunday night will undoubtedly act upon the instructions then given. There were 100 trades represented at that meeting, and a majority, almost unanimous, voted that a strike order should be issued tomorrow in the event of this committee failing to accomplish its mission. This final report will be made to those organizations through the press alone. So far as we know and as we now believe there will be a general walk-out of union men tomorrow."

"What chance is there that the committee of citizens referred to in your report may forestall such radical action?"

"None whatever. Such a committee cannot be formed and act before at least a portion of the trades unions will have called out their men. Anything that this committee may accomplish will be after and not before a pretty general strike."

"How many men will be directly affected by this action tomorrow?"

"In Chicago alone not less than 150,000. That many at work today will not go to work in the morning in my opinion."

"Will the street car men be ordered out?"

"Undoubtedly. On the elevated roads the A. R. U. is well organized and on the surface roads the K. of L. has followers enough to bring out a good many men."

J. W. Hastie, representing the typographical unions, did not entirely agree with all that Mr. Lindholm said. He thought the estimate of 150,000 men to be indirectly affected by the call-out none too large, but he was not so sure the strike would be as extensive as the result of the Uhlich Hall vote would indicate. He said:

"I myself represent an organization that voted with the minority at that meeting. None of the unions in the minority at that meeting will call out their men, and I am not so sure that all of the unions that voted with the majority will do so."

Before the committee adjourned the announcement was made that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will meet Thursday morning at the Briggs House. President Samuel Gompers telegraphed the notice of the meeting and added the committee would there confer with the Presidents of the national and international trades unions of the country.

SAILORS' STRIKE HAS NO EFFECT.

Lack of Business Leads Vessel-Owners to Tie Up Their Craft.

Although the strike of the sailors and lumber shovers was declared on last evening, yet the effect on the marine business was not perceptible. No boats were ready to go out, for it is impossible for the schooners of the lumber fleet to get cargoes on account of the shut down in the lumber business. A few steambarges and their consorts left yesterday afternoon, but in most cases the boats had only gone to ports down the lake to tie up and were not ready to bring back any cargoes. Several vessels were towed down the river and tied up in the slips. Several steamers, owned by the lumber firms, yesterday put out their fires and went into ordinary for the dull season. All the big coal companies yesterday telegraphed their agents in Buffalo to hold there all boats loaded with coal bound for Chicago until the strike was over. There are now a few coal-laden steamers on the way up from Buffalo. In case the trouble becomes serious on the coal docks they will be stopped before reaching Chicago. The general belief among coal men is that the coal unloaders will not go on a strike. Even without a vote of a single union to go on a sympathetic strike not less than 5,000 people will be out of employment today along the river on account of the suspension of business due to the strike.

CLEVELAND, O., July 10.—Delegations of ore handlers came here from Ashtabula today and made unsuccessful efforts to have the men on the local ore docks quit work. The strikers visited Fairport and Erie, but the men at both places refused to quit work. Today no coal was switched and it will be several days before there is any coal for shipment, although the fuel docks will probably have a good supply tomorrow.

ASHLAND, Wis., July 10.—The lumber unions here have decided not to go out on a sympathetic strike.

MENOMINEE, Mich., July 10.—[Special.]—The Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan transfer steamer, due to leave here on the first regular trip this morning, has been detained by reason of the strike. A cargo of lumber for the East and a large number of passengers are ready to start.

DULUTH, Minn., July 10.—The strike of the coal heavers has completely congested lake business here. Over fifty vessels are waiting to discharge coal cargoes. The strike of the steam-shovel engineers at Mountain Iron and Masaba Mountain mines today will complete the demoralization of the Lake Superior trade.

ASHTABULA, O., July 10.—The strike of the ore handlers at this port will probably end tomorrow morning and work will begin again on the iron-ore docks.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 10.—The coal handlers strike here promises to turn into a lock out. The coal companies will unload boats in the harbor under police protection, and will then await what turn the railway strike will take. Men are expected from St. Paul to take the strikers' places.

CONDUCT OF THE TRADES STRIKE.

Project for the Appointment of a General Supervisory Committee.

There was a different kind of activity around strike headquarters yesterday. Hitherto it has been confined to members of the American Railway Union. Yesterday all the allied trades took a hand. Many of those who participated in last Sunday's general conference wanted Chairman Kidd to call another meeting of the trades for Sunday next. This he said he did not feel authorized to do. It was finally agreed that if the Arbitration committee united in a request to call a second conference to hear the report of the committee one would be called by Kidd. The tenor of the remarks led to the inference that the leaders desire a second meeting for the purpose of appointing a general supervisory committee. This proposition does not meet with entire approval. Many of the men believe each trade should have entire jurisdiction of its own men in the coming struggle. The general meeting will be held, however, and one or two active committees named, chief of which will be one to persuade all the trades without exception to come out. This coercive committee according to the expressed opinion of many of the leaders last night will be expected to devote its entire time to missionary work.

CONDUCTORS COME BACK TO WORK.

Fourteen Out of Twenty-Nine Respond to a Call from the Illinois Central.

General Manager Sullivan of the Illinois Central said fourteen of the company's freight conductors returned to work yesterday. The whole twenty nine went home July 2 on account of the tie-up, and it could hardly be called a strike. Yesterday the company circulated a notice for them to return, and fourteen reported for work. During their absence the company has organized ten entire freight crews, making its present force as large as is needed, if not larger. As to brakemen, Mr. Sullivan said he knew nothing about them, but was sure he had all he needed. The traffic of the road was not restricted in any way except by its dependence on other roads which still had more or less trouble. At Kankakee, according to reports received by Supt. Sullivan six switchmen and all the other employés who struck have returned to work.

ANOTHER PLAN FOR ARBITRATION.

This Time Controller Ackerman Heads the Movement—Nothing Yet Done.

Something of a flurry was created at the City Hall yesterday by a movement started by Controller Ackerman and Willis J. Abbott to see if something could not be done to arrange an armistice. The object was to delay the strike of the federated trades of this city for three days, with a view of making an effort to bring about an arbitration between the Pullman company and its employés. It was suggested Mr. Ackerman and Judge Tuley select a committee of twenty-five business-men, who should visit Mr. Wickes and try to secure some amicable settlement of the present difficulty. Judge Tuley could not be found yesterday afternoon. Mr. Abbott and Mr. Ackerman decided it was impossible to act quickly enough to avert the strike, but will confer with business-men today.

DOES NOT CARRY OUT HIS THREAT.

John McBride, So Far, Has Failed to Order Out 45,000 Miners.

President John McBride of the National Miners' Association did not order out 45,000 miners yesterday, as it was said he would do, and it seems doubtful at present whether he will do so. Vice-President Howard of the American Railway Union said yesterday concerning McBride's attitude:

"There are now 45,000 miners out, and McBride will order out as many more the minute it becomes necessary. This will tie up every wheel in the country, because these miners will not mine coal to be used on roads which employ non-union labor. He intimated the miners might be ordered out at any time."

ENOUGH COAL ON DRAINAGE CANAL.

Report That 6,000 Men Had Quit Work There Without Foundation.

The report of 6,000 men stopping work on the Drainage Canal for want of coal is without foundation. Clerk Thomas F. Judge said yesterday: "I know our contractor has on hand 250 tons of coal. The danger of scarcity does not arise any way from the strike, though it is possible the disturbance at Joliet might have some effect."

Kills His Wife and Himself.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 10.—[Special.]—John Drake, a laborer, beat his wife nearly to death a week ago and she left him. Today he went to the Orphans' Home, where she was sewing, and shot her fatally and killed himself.

ASKS THEM TO QUIT.

SOVEREIGN APPEALS TO KNIGHTS OF LABOR TO STRIKE.

General Master Workman Has Not the Power to Order a Strike, but He Tells Them What, in His Opinion, They Should Do—Text of His Letter to All Members of the Order in America—Thinks It the Supreme Moment of Labor's Fight Against the Tyranny of Capital.

General Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor and District Master Workman Lindholm, with a number of local Knights, held a conference at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon. The result of the conference was that District Master Workman Lindholm issued a call to all local Knights of Labor to quit work this morning. This order if obeyed will seriously affect the South Side cable system, the Knights claiming that a majority of the men are members of the order.

TWO COMPANIES OF UNITED STATES REGULARS GUARDING THE UNITED STATES SUBTREASURY, POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

Grand Master Workman Sovereign issued an appeal to the Knights of Labor throughout the country. It is an "appeal" to quit work. He could not in the absence of the Executive Board of the order direct a cessation of work. The Executive Board could not reach the city in time to consider the matter and the appeal is issued after telegraphic communication with the belated members. It is addressed to the Knights of Labor of America, and is dated Sherman House, Chicago, July 10. It is as follows:

A crisis has been reached in the affairs of this Nation that endangers the peace of the republic. Every fiber in our civil structure is strained to the breaking point. The shadow of factional hatred hovers over our fair land with terrible forebodings. The arrogant lash of superiority is being applied by corporations with relentless fury, and the chasm between the masses and the classes is growing deeper and wider with each succeeding day. If peace is restored and this Nation saved from acts repulsive to the conscience of all Christian people there must be wise action and that quickly.

Railways Fan the Flames.

Sincerely believing that the flames of discord are being purposely fanned by the railway corporations at the risk of the life of the government, I take the liberty to appeal to you and through you to the conscience of the whole people, imploring you to lay down the implements of toil for a short season, and under the banner of peace and with a patriotic desire to promote the public welfare use the power of your aggregated numbers through peaceable assemblages to create a healthy public sentiment in favor of an amicable settlement of the issues growing out of the recent strike of the Pullman Palace car employés. And you are further requested to not return to your usual avocations until a settlement of the pending troubles is made known to you through some authentic source.

In the present strained relations between corporations and their employés is involved a principle dear to all true American citizens—the right of labor to present its grievance to the owners and representatives of corporate capital. The Pullman Palace Car company refuses to arbitrate the differences between itself and its employés on the ground that cars were built below cost, and therefore there is nothing to arbitrate. But the conclusion of every unprejudiced mind must be that if such were the facts it could have nothing to fear at the hands of an arbitration committee. But the Pullman company goes further in its autocratic policy than a refusal to arbitrate. It has refused to join with the business men and the Board of Aldermen of Chicago in a committee to discuss the question as to whether there is anything to arbitrate or not, and behind this autocratic policy stands the General Managers' Association of the railway corporations backed by the United States army as the aiders and abettors of this social crime.

If Situation Were Reversed.

Suppose the Pullman company had invited organized labor to arbitrate and organized labor had declined the invitation and refused to discuss the question as to whether there was anything to arbitrate or not, it is needless to say a wave of popular indignation would obliterate every labor organization from the face of this country, and no more could be formed during the next fifty years. The stigma of such a position would follow every name connected with organized labor to the grave. But in the present crisis the corporations, whose wealth has been created by labor, take the position that they are superior to and above their creator. Like the brigands of old they rob the laboring masses and employ the sword and the bludgeon and set up a throne on the bones of the vanquished and declare their divine right to rule over the remainder of mankind. The Pullman company claims that notwithstanding the wages of its employés were reduced to the starvation point there is nothing to arbitrate because cars have been built at a loss, yet it neglects to state that the stocks of the company have been watered three times over and that the company has not only been able to pay its regular dividend on water and all, but that its stocks have long been and are at the present time at a premium on the stock markets. Mr. Pullman cries poverty to his starving employés and then retreats to his princely summer mansion on Pullman's Island in the St. Lawrence River and wires the business-men of Chicago that he has nothing to arbitrate. Like a Nero, he laughs in luxury while the devoted martyrs burn.

If the present strike is lost to labor it will retard the progress of civilization and reduce the possibilities of labor to ever emancipate itself from the thralldom of greed. The dignity of labor and all the victories won in the past are at stake in this conflict. I beseech you to be true to your obligations in this hour of trial. Court the coöperation of a generous public. Stand firm and united in a common cause and the victory will be one of peace and prosperity for the faithful.

J. R. SOVEREIGN,
General Master Workman.

WILL REBEL AGAINST THE ORDER.

Chicago Musical Society to Resist Knights of Labor Order to Strike.

The Chicago Musical Society, a local branch of the National League of Musicians of the United States, declared itself unanimously against the Knights of Labor and the present strike at a well-attended meeting at Crystal Hall, No. 83 Madison street, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called to decide what action the musicians of the city, who are strongly organized and hold membership in the Allied Trades, would take in case of a general strike. Two hundred and fifty musicians, including representatives of all the theater orchestras in town, except the Columbia and Haymarket, were present. A dissatisfaction which has been spreading among the members of the league for some time made itself evident in the discussions and the meeting soon resolved itself into a general protest against the practices of the Knights of Labor. It was claimed the latter organization had been in the habit of forming musical assemblies composed of expelled members of the national league and had furnished a harbor of refuge for the renegade musicians that the league had long been working to rid itself of. After a number of warm speeches the following resolution was passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, It has been the policy of the officers of the Knights of Labor and District Assembly No. 24 to grant charters to musical assemblies composed of suspended and expelled members of locals of the National League of Musicians of the United States, thus providing a harbor of refuge for renegade musicians in the United States, be it

Resolved, That the Chicago Musical Society hereby condemns the action of the Knights of Labor and District Assembly No. 24 in granting charters to and recognizing as union men musicians who have been suspended or expelled from organizations of this craft for violation of their obligations.

A member of the Executive Board of the Chicago Musical Society said the resolutions practically meant that the musicians of the city would take no part in the present strike under any circumstances. He said if for any reason members of the down-town orchestras withdrew from their work the society itself would provide competent men to fill their places. The Chicago musicians as a body could stand alone without the assistance of the Knights of Labor, who had always been a drag to them and this was their opportunity to drive the first wedge which would lead to a separation.

Inquiry of the leaders of the down-town orchestras yesterday showed that, with possibly one exception, they all would refuse to join any strike. Each said, if necessity demanded it, he would get a piano accompaniment and furnish music for the performances alone.

E. A. Drach, Secretary of the Chicago Musical Society, said: "We have no grievance against the managers. We will not go out for any other reason. If the managers would say to us we cannot keep on under existing conditions and it is better that the curtain should be rung down, then will be time to go, but not before."

C. F. Hahn, ex-President of the organization and member of the present Executive Board, said: "If we are to help the people at Pullman we must work. To strike now would be like a man standing on the shore watching a man drown and saying to him, 'Never mind, another man is coming out there to drown with you.'"

Thomas W. Prior, manager of the Schiller Theater, expressed the intention of endeavoring to form an organization among theater managers to agree to discontinue performances should the strike give promise of extending. This would throw out of work the considerable body of people employed in various capacities at the theaters.

DICTATOR DEBS' APPEAL FOR ORDER.

Calls on His Followers to Keep Away from Mobs and Refrain from Violence.

The following "Appeal for Order" was issued last night:

To All Striking Employés and Sympathizers: In view of the serious phases which the strike has assumed, I deem it my duty to again admonish you to not only refrain from acts of violence, but to aid in every way in your power in maintaining law and order. We have everything to lose and nothing to gain by participating, even to the extent of our presence, in demonstrative gatherings. Almost universal unrest prevails. Men are excitable and inflammable. The distance from anger to vengeance is not great. Every precaution against still further aggravating conditions should be taken. In this supreme hour let workingmen show themselves to be orderly and law-abiding by freely coöperating with the authorities in suppressing turbulence and preserving the peace. Our position is secure and the people are with us. We have made every effort that reason and justice could suggest to obtain redress for our grievances. Our advances have been repelled. The responsibility for the grave situation that confronts the country is not with us. The indications now are that the stoppage of work will become general. This in itself will be a calamity, but if order be maintained it may yet prove to be a blessing to the country. I appeal to every workingman to entirely keep away from places where trouble is likely to occur. What under normal conditions would be an inoffensive gathering may now become a demonstrative mob. All good citizens deprecate the loss of life and the destruction of property. Grave as these complications are, our civilization is far enough advanced to find and apply a remedy without resort to violence. We are merely contending for justice for our fellow-workingmen, who have been reduced to want by a power that now defies public opinion. Strong in the faith that our position is correct, that our grievances are just, we can afford to patiently await the final verdict. The great public may be slow to act, but in the fullness of time it will act. Then the wrong, wherever found, will be rebuked and cloven down, and the right will be enthroned. However serious the situation may become let it not be intensified by lawlessness or violence.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

MILWAUKEE UNIONS WILL WAIT.

They Will Not Strike Until Ordered to by the Federation of Labor.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 10.—[Special.]—The delegates from the forty trades organizations represented in the Federated Trades Council held a meeting tonight for the purpose of ordering a general strike here tomorrow. The Milwaukee unions will not strike unless the national bodies order it. The delegates tonight expressed themselves as willing to help the American Railway Union in its fight in any way, provided the national organizations would sanction it, but it was decided to await the action of the conference called by President Gompers to meet in Chicago Thursday before doing anything. Even then the members of the American Federation here say a strike cannot be ordered until a vote of the order is taken on the question. A delegation of American Railway Union men was at the meeting tonight and represented that its members are being unjustly arrested at the instance of the United States courts, that the order is being persecuted, and that it is almost impossible for it to hold meetings.

CALLS MEETING OF LABOR LEADERS.

Samuel Gompers Notifies John McBride of Gathering in Chicago Tomorrow.

COLUMBUS, O., July 10.—John McBride, President of the United Mine Workers of America, received today the following telegram from Samuel Gompers:

A crisis in the industrial situation of the country is at hand. It behooves us to endeavor to bring order out of what threatens to become chaos. The Executive committee of the American Federation of Labor will meet at the Briggs House, Chicago, at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, July 12. You are cordially requested to meet us there. If your presence is impossible have a representative without fail.

GOMPERS EN ROUTE TO CHICAGO.

President of the Federation of Labor Reaches Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 10.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was here tonight en route for Chicago and in consultation with prominent labor leaders.

WILL START ITS TRAINS TODAY.

Louisville and Nashville Prepares for Trouble at Evansville, Ind.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 10.—[Special.]—The Louisville and Nashville road will attempt to resume operations here tomorrow. Trouble is feared and fifty deputies have been sworn in. The strikers declare their determination to remain out. Other roads here are doing business fairly well.

HENDERSON, Ky., July 10.—The switchmen and yard hands of the Louisville and Nashville who struck here last Thursday have all resumed work. Passenger trains hauling Pullman sleepers have continued running also about on time. The Chicago sleeper, which was missing several nights last week, is again added regularly. It has been nearly a week since a freight train passed this point on the Louisville and Nashville.

Invention of Paper.

Paper was first made from cotton rags in 1002. The invention is claimed for Moors and Germans.

SEND OUT ALL TRAINS.

STOCK-YARDS ROADS MEET WITH LITTLE HINDRANCE.

Meat Cars from Various Packing Houses Go Out Under Military Guard—Saloon-keeper Egan at Forty-seventh and Loomis Streets Placed Under Arrest—Three Switching Crews at Work During the Day—All Consignments Will Be Promptly Handled.

There is no blockade at the Stock-Yards. A dozen heavily-loaded trains left Packingtown yesterday and are now well on their way to New York and other Eastern points. Large receipts of live stock are expected today. The first train, consisting of fifty-one cars, pulled out over the Pan-Handle early in the morning and was followed during the day by three others over the same road, making a total of over 200 cars of meat and provisions. All other roads sent out at least one train. The Lake Shore established its connection with the yards during the morning and at 11 a. m. a train of thirty cars of dressed beef from Swift & Co. bound for New York went out over the Terminal tracks, consigned to the Michigan Central. The movement of this train was the event of the day. Not a wheel had turned along Fortieth street since rioters took possession of the tracks a week ago and upset twenty cars between Halsted street and Wentworth avenue.

Everybody had said when the first train went out over those tracks there would be a fight. But there was no trouble. The tracks were patrolled as far as State street by the Chicago Hussars. Ahead of the slowly moving train was Capt. Butler of B troop, First Cavalry, and fifteen of his men, mounted. On the engine and on every car there were infantrymen. These were Capt. Barnett's men of Company C of the First. They had orders to fire at any man who acted ugly. A squad of picked sharpshooters lay on the roof of the last car.

Laundry Driver Is Unruly.

At Halsted street the driver of a laundry wagon raised his fist and cursed the soldiers on the train. Police Lieutenant Healy, who was in command of the procession, was compelled to storm the wagon.

Barnett's men escorted the meat train as far as the Michigan Central tracks on the lake shore. The other trains which ran out during the day were not so heavily guarded, but the Hussars kept up their picket guards along the tracks all day.

Over the Pan-Handle there were trains at 6, 7, and 8 a. m., and 8 p. m., making a total of 110 loaded cars out over this road. Over the Chicago and Erie at 3 p. m. there was a train of twenty cars of provisions. This was under guard of Capt. Hartz's company of the Fifteenth Regulars, sent from the Dearborn station. At 4 o'clock a train was delivered to the Lake Shore; it carried seventeen cars of beef, eleven of hogs, and ten of provisions. The Fort Wayne received one train of nine cars loaded with provisions at 4 p. m. The Baltimore and Ohio took out twenty-five cars of export beef at 9 p. m. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois brought in the first trainload of coal. It came in at 5 p. m. and was delivered to Armour, Swift, and Morris, eighteen cars in all. Early in the morning Nelson Morris sent out a train of thirty cars of dressed beef for New York. Morris also sent twelve cars of export cattle out over the Michigan Central.

The Stock-Yards company had three engines and three full switching crews working in the yards. All the men were waited on at different times during the day by representatives of unions who besought them to quit, but the men kept their work going.

Guarded by Militia.

Capt. Boltes, Company C of the First, was employed all morning in guarding these switching crews in the yards. First the guarded switchmen ran a long train of refrigerator cars up to the Armour plant, where they were to be loaded. There was a little knot of hoodlums about when the cars were landed and one of them refused to leave when the guards ordered him to. He got a bayonet prod in the stomach. A little later the switch crew ran down to Forty-seventh and Loomis streets to pick up ten cars that needed reicing. This was right in the neighborhood of Saturday's battle and there was an ugly crowd about.

John Egan, popularly known as "Shiner" Egan, Democratic boss of the Thirtieth Ward, has a saloon there. Corporal Terrill saw Egan at the front door of his place with a revolver and he charged him. Fifty of Egan's heelers swarmed around ready for a fight, but four or five other soldiers came up on the run and scattered the crowd. Egan was taken prisoner, hoisted up on a box car with a Sergeant standing over him, and taken away to the Transit House, where he was turned over to Police Lieutenant Healy, who locked him up for inciting riot.

Much of the switching work at the yards is still being done by the officials and clerks, who are grievously overworked. However, they say they have things moving and they propose to keep them moving. All live stock consigned to the yards will be promptly handled.

On Western avenue, near Thirty-first street, the regulars who are guarding the Stock-Yards district have set up a strong camp. They command the Pan-Handle, Santa Fé, Alton, Wisconsin Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Northern Pacific, and Grand Trunk tracks. Col. Moulton's men of the Second Regiment at Camp Wheeler put in a quiet day. One company, Capt. Kelly's, was out on duty. At Camp Dexter the men were all kept busy guarding the outgoing meat trains and patrolling the yards.

Saves a Boy from Drowning.

Last night the military guard was withdrawn from the Stock-Yards terminal tracks, which, however, were patrolled until daylight by a police detail of forty men. The arrangement of guards inside the yards and along the railroad tracks to the West remained the same as on previous nights. All the militia had a quiet day and night. The only excitement at Camp Dexter was brought about by a small boy who tried to have fun with a raft in the reservoir. He fell into the deep water and was drowning when Capt. Clark of Company B of the Sixth went in after him, uniform, boots, and all. The militiaman had a hard swim getting the boy out, but managed to save him. The boy's name is Ed Maher, No. 4349 Union street.

In Camp Wheeler in the afternoon the officer of the day caught a peddler with a canteen of remarkably fiery lemonade. The peddler was doing a fine business, but he was thrown out of camp bodily.

Grand Master Sovereign of the K. of L. addressed a meeting of Stock-Yards employés in Schumacher's Hall, at Forty-seventh street and Ashland avenue, last night. The meeting was called to perfect the organization of a recently organized assembly of the K. of L. His talk was tamer and less boastful than usual. The arrest of Debs and his side partners seemed to have a depressing effect.

MORE TROOPS COME TO CHICAGO.

Detachments from Fort Niobrara and Fort Riley Go Into Camp.

Renewed warning of the dangers which accompany interference with the troops was given by Gen. Miles yesterday. He refused applications for passes to visit the Lake-Front camp, saying that the conditions were such that no civilian should be near the sentry lines. "The men are equipped and ready for battle," he said, "and are under explicit orders as to what to do if it becomes necessary. A very little thing would draw the fire of those troops. A drunken man might discharge a pistol or anything else might happen which would cause the troops to come into action immediately. If a civilian were in the camp at the time he might stop a bullet. I would advise all persons to keep away from the soldiers while things are as they are at present. You are not safe," he continued, addressing a group in his office, "as long as you are around there. All good citizens should keep away, and in addition should keep away from crowds."

"How do you regard the general situation?"

"It has improved, but it is yet grave."

"Shall you bring any more troops to Chicago?"

"Not at present probably, although I have others under waiting orders who can start in a moment if they are needed. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces, including the State militia. He could if it became necessary bring National Guard regiments here from any other State. They might come here from the South if he so desired."

Additional troops from Fort Niobrara, Neb., reached Chicago yesterday morning at 7:30 o'clock over the Northwestern road and were sent into camp at Western avenue, Brighton Park.

The detachment is in command of Col. Gordon, Maj. Lehe, and Lieut. Hanze, Quartermaster. Four troops of cavalry, A, E, G, and H of the Sixth, with 187 men and twelve officers, comprise the detachment. Troop A is in command of Capt. Kendall and First-Lieut. Short; Troop H, Lieuts. Blockson and Gray; Troop E, Capt. Cheever and Lieut. Hyer; Troop G, Capt. West and Lieut. Beach.

Camp was at once established, tents pitched, and guards stationed at the camp lines. Under orders from Col. Crofton the four troops will be kept in camp to quell any disturbance in the neighborhood, and will be sent to adjacent points on the various roads should occasion demand.

With the arrival of the Fort Riley reinforcements yesterday afternoon, all of the troops that will be mobilized in Chicago are in their camps. The Fort Riley contingent arrived at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and it was 6 o'clock before they had disembarked and marched into camp on the Lake-Front. The troops consisted of four companies of the Third Calvary, C, E, F, and G, under command of Maj. Lewis Morris, and three battalions of artillery, A and F, Second Light Artillery, and F of the Fourth Artillery, under command of Maj. Wallace Randolph. They came in two sections over the Union Pacific line and were brought into Chicago on the Illinois Central tracks and disembarked at the foot of Randolph street.

One battery of artillery went into camp between Battery D and the Art Institute, supported by one of the companies of infantry from the lower end of the park, another between the Art Institute and the Van Buren street viaduct, also supported by a company of infantry. The third battery was stationed at the lower end of the park near the Illinois Central Depot, the cavalry camping on the south of the park. The artillery is so deployed that opposite each street opening on the Lake-Front two rifled guns are trained on the street.

ANARCHISTS' MEETING BROKEN UP.

Capt. O'Neill with Thirty Policemen Scatters a Crowd of Incendiary Talkers.

Capt. O'Neill and his policemen squelched another Anarchistic meeting at Zeders Hall, Forty-eighth and Center avenue, last night. The meeting was made up of Poles, Bohemians, and Huns from the neighborhood of Saturday's fight, 200 of them in all.

Josef Dedloff, a retired saloonkeeper, acted as Chairman. The meeting was supposed to be secret, but Capt. O'Neill smuggled three officers into it—Patrolmen Sandstrom, Miller, and Ptacek. Between them they understood all the language used by the speakers. The meeting was getting along swimmingly with plenty of rabid talk until an old Pole began to jump on the police force. The good people of his neighborhood would all fight, he said, before they would allow the vile police to dictate to them as to whom they should work for. Just here a man in the crowd who had seen the three policemen arose and cautioned the orator to go slow. He told them that there were police in the hall. Then the whole crowd demanded that the officers should leave. This was just what the three patrolmen wanted. They departed and reported to Capt. O'Neill.

O'Neill bundled thirty of his men into the wagon and went for the meeting. He found the doors locked and he ordered the proprietor of the hall to open up. Then he marched in with his men. There was a wild stampede of foreigners, but the police held them all back and Capt. O'Neill gave them assurance that they would not be hurt. Then he asked the Chairman if he had a necessary permit for the meeting. Of course he had none. O'Neill warned all the men that the next time he caught them holding meetings without permits there would be trouble. Then he told them to scatter, which they did in a hurry.

ACTION OF LIVE-STOCK EXCHANGE.

Passes Strong Resolutions Calling on All to Preserve the Peace.

The Chicago Live-Stock Exchange, at a special meeting yesterday, W. H. Thompson Jr. presiding, adopted the following:

WHEREAS, The live-stock industry, as well as all other lines of business, have been seriously hampered and demoralized in the last few days and a vast amount of suffering entailed on the laboring and other classes; and

WHEREAS, Thousands of employés in no way responsible for this condition of affairs are deprived of the opportunity of earning sustenance for their families, and employers are embarrassed in the conduct of their business, and

WHEREAS, If this condition of affairs maintains it will inevitably work greater hardship on all classes and result in trouble and disaster to the entire live stock and other industries, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Chicago Live Stock Exchange calls upon all its members and all parties interested in the live stock industry to use their influence with all with whom they come in contact toward the preservation of law and order and to summarily oppose all acts tending to a subversion of the public peace and in a general way be governed by the proclamation on this subject issued by his Excellency the President of the United States.

COWBOYS WOULD UNLOAD STOCK.

Texas Man's Offer to Sheriff Gilbert—Bloodthirsty Letter in Red Ink.

Sheriff Gilbert is in receipt of the following letter:

GEORGETOWN, Tex., July, 1894.—My Dear Sir: If you need 200 cowboys who will unload that stock in and about your city you can get them. We may not unload all of them, but there is one thing certain—coffins will go up in price.

WILL DIMMITT.

The sanguinary feeling of the writer was expressed by the red ink in which the epistle was written.

Forced to Pass a Dividend.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 10.—[Special.]—One of the most instructive incidents bearing upon the losses sustained in the recent strike of bituminous coal miners in Central Pennsylvania was the announcement made by the Pennsylvania and Northwestern railroad company directors at their meeting in this city today. They voted not to pay a semi-annual dividend on their $2,200,000 of stock. Last year they paid 6 per cent. The Berwind-White Coal Mining company is principal owner of the road. E. J. Berwind is its President.

Northwestern Switching Crews at Work.

For the first time in two weeks the Northwestern last night had crews switching in the freight yards. The opportunity for doing bodily injury to the men at work by hurling projectiles or firing shots from the numerous viaducts crossing the company's yards was considered too great at the time threats were being made against the men, and the depression in business also caused the company to stop night switching. Last night the viaducts were patrolled by police, and those who gathered from curiosity were kept moving.

For a General Strike at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., July 10.—District Master Workman Coehn of the Knights of Labor tomorrow will call out all members of his organization in Omaha, South Omaha, and Lincoln in accordance with orders from General Master Workman Sovereign.

FOR A BLOODY FIGHT.

TROOPS AND STRIKERS ALMOST CERTAIN TO MEET AT SACRAMENTO.

Col. Graham Marching on the California Capital with Infantry, Cavalry, and Marines—They Have Hotchkiss and Gatling Guns and Mean Business—Their Coming Awaited by Loud-Mouthed Outlaws Who Are Desperate and Heavily Armed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 10.—There are conservative men here who fear and believe that tomorrow will develop a desperate conflict between Federal soldiers and the striking A. R. U. men and their allies at Sacramento, the prominent threatening point. The seriousness of the situation is shown in the warlike precautions the army authorities have taken. Up to 11 a. m. the Federal authorities had made every move in secret. At that hour the big ferry steamer Alameda started out from the Oakland mole and steered directly across the bay to the Presidio wharf. At 11:45 the steamer had effected a landing, and there was all the noise and bustle of a hasty embarkation of horses and infantry. Two troops of cavalry and five batteries of light artillery were rushed on board. Gatling guns and two Hotchkiss cannons were in evidence, and Col. Graham, commandant at the Presidio, was personally in command of the expedition. The Alameda steamed directly toward the mouth of the Sacramento River, but so guarded had the army authorities been it was not known until the boat entered the river channel whether its destination was the State Capital or Oakland. It is not probable the troops can be landed at Sacramento before midnight.

Strikers Are Heavily Armed.

The publication of President Cleveland's proclamation caused intense excitement in Sacramento; but this afternoon when it became positively known that Col. Graham and his 300 soldiers were already en route to reinforce the State troops at the State Capital, the excitement there became wild and ominous. The strikers grew louder in their threats to resist any further attempt to clear the railroad yards and depot, and their leaders proclaimed that the Southern Pacific company would not be permitted to move its trains. Nor were the hostile demonstrations confined to talk alone. Armed men soon appeared in the streets. As if in preparation for battle they transferred their arms and ammunition from their storehouse on J street to their headquarters nearer the railroad yards. No attempt at concealment was made. The strikers marched boldly through the streets bearing their weapons on their shoulders, and they were loudly cheered by hundreds of sympathizers. It is claimed the A. R. U. hall holds at least 1,600 rifles and shotguns and quantities of ammunition. The strikers who came in on the train seized at Dunsmuir brought in 200 rifles, which they had collected at Dunsmuir, Red Bluff, and Sissons. Another train from Truckee also brought in guns and ammunition. This afternoon a number of strikers were practicing with their rifles on the Yolo side of the river. There are now 3,000 of these strikers in Sacramento to resist the Federal and State troops. Flushed with their victory over the United States Marshals and police Tuesday last, and a complete victory over more than 1,000 State militiamen the following day, they are in just the mood to resist the United States regulars tomorrow.

The steamer Alameda, with 300 soldiers from the Presidio, arrived at Mare Island this afternoon and took out 300 marines. Then the Alameda steamed around the point and the men were transferred to two Sacramento River steamers, which had been lying in waiting. One troop of cavalry was landed on each bank and will march to Sacramento along the river as an advance guard to the boats. Col. Graham while at Mare Island received orders from Washington, D. C., ordering him to proceed to Sacramento and leaving the conduct of the whole campaign to his discretion. It is anticipated that the strikers will attempt to interfere with the progress of the troops, but as each boat carries Gatling and Hotchkiss guns an attack from the strikers on the river is not feared, and the guard on shore will prevent offensive operations there.

There was some idea of transporting troops from Vallejo by train, but as soon as the strikers at South Vallejo heard they were coming they killed all the engines, ditching one, and spiked the switches, thus effectively blocking the track.

This afternoon the crews from the Charleston, Monterey, Marion, Independence, and Thetis were landed at Mare Island for riot drill. They comprise 500 men and will leave for Oakland tonight.

Brighter for the Railroads.

In the face of the general preparations of the strikers for resistance the attitude of the locomotive engineers is attracting attention. Representatives of the brotherhood waited upon General Superintendent Fillmore at Sacramento this morning and announced they were willing to return to work at a moment's notice. Supt. Fillmore promised to notify them if he decided to accept their services.

At all points in the State save Sacramento and possibly Oakland the events have turned in favor of the railroad company. At Oakland no trains were moved. Railroad officials are anxiously awaiting the appearance of the marines. In this city and at San Jose passenger traffic was resumed today over the coast division. Railroad officials say freight trains will be moved tomorrow. At no point on the east division was violence offered by the strikers. In Southern California the blockade is broken. Local trains are running on both the Santa Fé and Southern Pacific. The Santa Fé dispatched an eastern overland yesterday and this morning and the Southern Pacific dispatched its New Orleans special from Los Angeles.

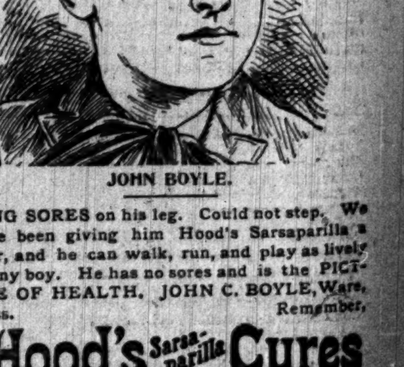
TROUBLE BREWING AT WALLACE, ID.

Anniversary of the Battle at Gem May Witness Spilling of Blood.

BOISE, Idaho, July 10.—[Special.]—A private dispatch received here from Wallace says an immence concourse of the members of the Miners' Union will assemble at that place tomorrow to celebrate the anniversary of the battle at Gem two years ago, and an outbreak of some kind is looked for at that time. Two years ago Frisco mill at Gem was blown up by dynamite and there was a fierce battle between non-union and union miners, in which six men were killed and many wounded. Troops have not yet arrived, and the people are laboring under intense excitement. The militia is preparing to go north as soon as trains can run through. It is reported here that several bridges on the line of the Union Pacific leading into Cœur d'Alene have been burned.

He Had Hip Disease

Was treated at the Children's Hospital in Boston, and when he came home had SEVEN RUN-



JOHN BOYLE.

NING SORES on his leg. Could not step. We have been giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla a year, and he can walk, run, and play as lively as any boy. He has no sores and is the PICTURE OF HEALTH. JOHN C. BOYLE, Ware, Mass. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain, or gripe.

FACTS FOR

JUDGE GROSSCUP'S C... SULTED IN IN...

FACTS FOR THE JURY.

JUDGE GROSSCUP'S CHARGE THAT RESULTED IN INDICTMENT.

He Details the Serious Events That Caused the Assembling of the Special Federal Grand Jury and Defines the Various Phases of the Law Governing Its Actions—Criminal Conspiracy and Insurrection Clearly Explained and the Need of Vindicating the Law.

Judge Grosscup's charge to the Federal grand jury, which resulted so speedily in the indictment of Debs, is in full as follows:

In your deliberations, gentlemen of the jury, sixteen of your number will constitute a quorum. A grand jury can consist of any number from sixteen to twenty-three, not less than sixteen. You will elect after you retire somebody to act as your clerk. You will have the attendance of the District Attorney and such other officers of the government as may have been designated for that purpose. You will have the right to send for witnesses and for papers and for books. You will have the right to inquire of the government counsel what their conception of the law of any given state of facts is, and if you are not satisfied with that you will have the right to present such questions directly to the court. Your deliberations should be conducted in secret. No grand juror should allow the secrets of the jury room to escape either from the jury room or from his breast. The newspaper fraternity is very enterprising and is a force in modern life that is of great usefulness, amusement, and pleasure to the citizen, but you should not allow the newspapers nor anybody else to obtain information of what is going on in your room until the work is completed and you have made a formal report to the court. Any violation of this duty will be a violation of the obligation which you have taken.

I have regarded the occasion that has summoned you here as of sufficient consequence for me to incorporate what I have to say to you in writing. I may add, what you probably know, that it will require the affirmative vote of twelve of your number before you can find an indictment.

Cause of the Jury's Call.

You have been summoned here to inquire whether any of the laws of the United States within this judicial district have been violated. You have come in an atmosphere and amid occurrences that may well cause reasonable men to question whether the government and laws of the United States are yet supreme. Thanks to resolute manhood and to that enlightened intelligence which perceives the necessity of vindication of law before any other adjustments are possible the government of the United States is supreme. You doubtless feel as I do, that the opportunities of life, in the present conditions, are not perhaps entirely equal, and that changes are needed to forestall some of the tendencies of current industrial life; but neither the torch of the incendiary nor the weapon of the insurrectionist nor the inflamed tongue of him who incites to fire and the sword is the instrument to bring about reforms. To the mind of the American people, to the calm, dispassionate, sympathetic judgment of a race that is not afraid to face deep changes and responsibilities, there has as yet been no adequate appeal. Men who appear as the advocates of great changes must first submit them to discussion, discussion that reaches not simply the parties interested, but the wider circle of society, and must be patient as well as persevering until the public intelligence has been reached and the public judgment made up. An appeal to force before that hour is crime not only against the government of existing laws but against the cause itself; for what man of any intelligence supposes that any settlement will abide which is induced under the light of the torch or the shadow of an overpowering threat?

With the questions behind present occurrences, therefore, we have, as ministers of the law and citizens of the republic, nothing now to do. The law as it is must first be vindicated before we turn aside to inquire how the law or practice as it ought to be can be effectually brought about. Government of law is in peril and that issue is paramount.

What Constitutes Insurrection?

The government of the United States has enacted laws designed—first, to protect itself and its authority as a government, and, secondly, to protect its authority over those agencies to which under the Constitution and laws it extends governmental regulations. For the former purpose—namely: to protect itself and its authority as a government—it has enacted that every person who incites, sets on foot, assists, or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authorities of the United States or the laws thereof, or who gives aid or comfort thereto, and any two or more persons in any State or Territory who conspire to overthrow, put down, or destroy by force the government of the United States, or to levy war against it, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, shall be visited with certain severe penalties named therein.

Insurrection is a rising against civil or political authority, the open and active opposition of a number of persons to the execution of law in a city or State. The laws of the United States forbids under penalty, any person from obstructing or retarding the passage of the mail, and make it the duty of the officers to arrest such offenders and bring them before the court. If, therefore, it shall appear to you that any person or persons have willfully obstructed or retarded the mails and that their attempted arrest for such offense has been opposed by such a number of persons as would constitute a general uprising in that particular locality, and as threatens for the time being the civil and political authority, then the fact of an insurrection within the meaning of the law has been established, and he who by speech, writing, promise, or other inducement assists in setting it on foot or carrying it along, or gives it aid or comfort, is guilty also of a violation of law. It is not necessary that there should be bloodshed. It is not necessary that its dimensions should be so portentous as to insure probable success, to constitute an insurrection. It is necessary that the rising should be in opposition to the execution of the laws of the United States and should be so formidable as for the time being to defy the authority of the United States. When men gather to resist the civil or political power of the United States or to oppose the execution of its laws and are in such force that the civil authorities are inadequate to put them down, and a considerable military force is needed to accomplish that result, they become insurgents, and every person who knowingly incites, aids, or abets them, no matter what his motive may be, is likewise an insurgent. This penalty is severe and, as I have said, is designed to protect the government and its authority against direct attack.

As to Stopping the Mails.

There are other provisions of the law designed to protect those particular agencies which come within governmental control. To those I will now call your attention. The mails are in the special keeping of the government and the laws of the United States. To insure their unhindered transmission it is made an offense to knowingly and willfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mails, or any carriage, horse, driver, or carrier carrying the same. It is also provided that if any two or more persons conspire together to commit any offense against the United States, and one or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, all the persons thereto shall be subject to a severe penalty.

Any person knowingly and willfully doing any act which contributes or is calculated to contribute to obstruct or hinder the mails, or who knowingly and willfully takes a part in such acts, no matter how trivial, if intentional, is guilty of violation of the first of these provisions, and any person who conspires with one or more other persons one of whom subsequently commits the offense, is likewise guilty of an offense against the United States. What constitutes conspiracy to hinder or obstruct the mails will be touched upon in connection with the subject to which I now call your attention.

The Constitution places the regulation of commerce between the several States and between the States and foreign nations within the keeping of the United States Government. Anything which is designed to be transported, for commercial purposes, from one State into another, and is actually in transit, and any passenger who is actually engaged in such inter-State commercial transaction, and any car or carriage actually transporting or engaged to transport such passenger or thing, are the agencies and subject matter of inter-State commerce; and any conspiracy in restraint of such trade or commerce is an offense against the United States. To restrain is to prohibit, limit, confine or abridge a thing.

The restraint may be permanent or temporary. It may be intended to prohibit, limit, or abridge for all time or for a day only. The law draws no distinction in this respect. Commerce of this character is intended to be free, except subject to regulation by law, at all times and for all periods. Temporary restraint, therefore, is as intolerable as permanent and practical restraint by actual physical interference, and as criminal as that which flows from the arrangements of business or organization. Any physical interference, therefore, which has the effect of restraining any passenger car or thing constituting an element of inter-State commerce, forms the foundation for this offense. But to complete this offense, as also that of conspiracy to obstruct the mails, there must exist in addition to the resolve or purpose the element of criminal conspiracy.

Defines Criminal Conspiracy.

What is criminal conspiracy? If it shall appear to you that any two or more persons corruptly or wrongfully agree with each other that the trains carrying the mails and inter-State commerce should be forcibly arrested, obstructed, and restrained, such would clearly constitute a conspiracy. If it shall appear to you that two or more persons wrongfully agreed with each other that the employés of the several railroads carrying the mails and inter-State commerce should quit, and that successors to them should by threats, intimidation, or violence be prevented from taking their places, such would constitute a criminal conspiracy.

I recognize, however, the right of labor to organize. Each man in America is a freeman, and so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others has the right to do with that which is his what he pleases. In the highest sense a man's arm is his own, and aside from contract relations no one but himself can direct when it shall be raised to work or be dropped to rest. The individual option to work or to quit is the imperishable right of a freeman, but the raising or dropping of the arm is the result of a will that resides in the brain, and, much as we may desire that such will should remain entirely independent, there is no mandate of law which prevents their association with others or their responsibility to a higher will. The individual may feel himself alone unequal to cope with the conditions that confront him or unable to confront the myriad of considerations which ought to control his conduct. He is entitled to the highest wage that the strategy of work or cessation from work may bring, and the limitations upon intelligence and opportunities may be such that he does not choose to stand upon his own perception of the strategic or other conditions. His right to choose a leader, one who serves, thinks, and wills for him, a brain skilled to observe his necessity, is no greater pretension than that which is recognized in every other department of industry. So far and within reasonable limits associations of this character are not only not unlawful but are in my judgment beneficial when they do not restrain individual liberty and are under enlightened and conscientious leadership. But they are subject to the same laws as other associations.

Prerogatives of Leaders.

The leaders to whom is given the vast power of judging and acting for the members are simply in that respect their trustees. Their conduct must be judged, like that of other trustees, by the extent of their lawful authority and the good faith with which they execute it. No man in his individual right can lawfully demand and insist upon conduct by others which will lead to injury to a third person's lawful rights. The railroads carrying the mails and inter-State commerce have a right to the service of each of their employés and until each lawfully chooses to quit, and any concerted action upon the part of others to demand or insist under effective penalty or threat upon their quitting, to the injury of the mail service or the prompt transportation of inter-State commerce, is a conspiracy unless such demand or insistence is in pursuance of a lawful authority conferred upon them by the men themselves, and is made in good faith in execution of such authority. The demand and insistence under effective penalty or threat, injury to the transportation of the mails or inter-State commerce being proven, the burden falls upon those making the demand or insistence to show lawful authority and good faith in its execution.

Let me illustrate: Twelve carpenters are building a house. Aside from contract relations each can quit at leisure. A thirteenth and a fourteenth man, strangers to them, by concerted threats of holding them up to public odium or private malice induce them to quit and leave the house unfinished. The latter in no sense represent the former or their wishes, but are simply interlopers for mischief and are guilty of conspiracy against the employer of the carpenters; but if upon the trial for such results the thirteenth and fourteenth men prove that instead of being strangers they are trustees, agents, or leaders of the twelve, with full power to determine for them whether their wage is such that they ought to continue or to quit, and that they have in good faith determined that question, they are not then, so far as the law goes, conspirators; but if it should further appear that the supposed authority was not used in the interest of the twelve but to further a personal ambition or malice of the two it would no longer justify their conduct. Doing a thing under cloak of authority is not doing it with authority. The injury of the two to the employer in such an instance would only be aggravated by their treachery to the associated twelve, and both employer and employés should with equal insistance ask for the visitation of the law.

Points for Jury's Decision.

If it appears to you, therefore, applying the illustration to the occurrences that will be brought to your attention, that any two or more persons by concert insisted or demanded under effective penalties and threats upon men quitting the employment of the railroads to the obstruction of mails or inter-State commerce, you may inquire whether they did these acts as strangers to these men advised to quit, or whether they did them under the guise of trustees or leaders of an association to which these men belonged; and if the latter appears you may inquire whether their acts and conduct in that respect were in good faith and in conscientious execution of their supposed authority, or were simply the use of that authority as a guise to advance personal ambition or satisfy pride or malice. There is honest leadership among these, our laboring fellow-citizens, and there is doubtless dishonest leadership. You should not brand any act of leadership as dishonest or in bad faith unless it clearly so appears; but if it does so appear, if any person is shown to have betrayed that trust and his acts fall within the definition of crime as I have given it to you, it is alike the interest and pleasure and the duty of every citizen to bring him to swift and heavy punishment.

Law to Be Vindicated.

I wish again in conclusion to impress upon you the fact that the present emergency is to vindicate law. If no one has violated the law under the rules I have laid down it needs no vindication; but if there has been such violation there should be quick, prompt, and adequate indictment—I confess that the problems which were made the occasion or pretext for our present disturbances have not received perhaps the consideration they deserve. It is our duty as citizens to take them up and by candid and courageous discussion to ascertain what wrongs exist and what remedies can be applied. But neither the existence of such problems nor the neglect of the public hitherto to adequately consider them justifies the violation of law or the bringing on of general lawlessness. Let us first restore peace and punish the offenders of law and then the atmosphere will be clear to think over the claims of those who have real grievances. First vindicate the law. Until that is done no other question is in order.

Since preparing this charge my attention has been called to the fact that a Deputy Marshal of this court has probably been shot. In that connection I wish to call your attention to Sec. 5,508 of the Revised Statutes, which provides if any two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States or because of his having so exercised the same, or if any two or more persons go in disguise on the highway or on the premises of another with the intent to prevent his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured, they shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than ten years. If a Deputy Marshal, exercising his powers under the Constitution and laws of the United States, has been injured, oppressed, threatened, or intimidated by any citizen anywhere, and that has been the result of a conspiracy under the definitions of conspiracy that I have given to you the offenders have made themselves liable to indictment under this section.

THEY UPHOLD CLEVELAND'S COURSE.

Congregational Ministers Unite in a Telegram to the President.

The following telegram was sent yesterday to President Cleveland:

CHICAGO, July 10.—To his Excellency, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States—Honored Sir: We, the undersigned, Chicago representatives of national societies of the Congregational Church, desire hereby to express to you our approval, our admiration, our gratitude in consideration of the position you have taken and are holding with such wisdom and patriotic tenacity in the matter of maintaining the sovereignty of our Nation in this time of disloyal uprising. We beg also to say that the law and order people are universally upholding you in this fidelity to your sacred trust.

JOSEPH E. ROY,
District Secretary American Missionary Association.
JAMES TOMPKINS,
Superintendent Home Missionary Society.
GEORGE M. HERRICK,
Western Secretary Education Society.
C. H. TAINTOR,
Secretary Church Building Society.
MORITZ E. EVERSZ,
Superintendent German Department Home Missionary Society.
A. N. HITCHCOCK,
District Secretary American Board Foreign Missions.
J. C. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary City Missionary Society.

GEORGE G. MEADE POST READY.

Veterans Are Willing to Help Put Down Lawlessness and Riot.

George G. Meade Post No. 444, G. A. R., of Englewood unanimously adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, A condition of lawlessness, incendiarism, and riot prevails in our city and other sections of our country to an alarming extent, resulting in great loss of life and destruction of property, and in the paralyzing of all branches of industries and the blocking of our great systems of transportation and commerce; and

WHEREAS, There exists in this country an organized defiance of all law as fatal to the life of the republic as that which called for our services in 1861 to 1865; therefore be it

Resolved, That as old soldiers, imbued with the spirit of loyalty and patriotism, we view with great concern this organized violence and disregard of law and order, and to the end that the principles for which we fought and suffered shall live we hereby tender our services, if such are deemed necessary, to their maintenance; and it is further

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be forwarded to our Department Commander, H. H. McDowell.

Funeral of John Burke.

John or "Engine" Burke, who was killed in the riot Saturday night, was buried yesterday, the funeral taking place from his home, Twenty-eighth and Halsted streets. On the railway tracks, opposite the house, one militiaman of the First Regiment was on guard. One carriage drew up to Burke's door after the services and received the coffin. Few friends were present.

Deputy Marshal Held for Murder.

William Stark, the Deputy United States Marshal who shot and killed William E. Anslyn, was held to the Criminal Court by the Coroner's jury yesterday. Anslyn was shot July 6 while in a crowd around an Illinois Central train. The Coroner's jury found that Stark was not justified in using his weapon.

Rifles for the State.

Thorsen & Cassady yesterday sold 650 Springfield rifles to the State. They were delivered to Adjutant-General Orendorff for use in Chicago.

TRAFFIC PICKING UP.

FAVORABLE REPORTS TO THE GENERAL MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION.

So Far as the Railroads Are Concerned the Strike Is Said to Be Practically at an End—Many of the Employes Reported to Be Anxious to Get Back to Work—Punishment of Lawbreakers in the Hands of Uncle Sam—Situation on the Various Chicago Lines.

The members of the General Managers' Association yesterday were jubilant over the outlook, and expressed the belief that the trouble, so far as the railroads were concerned, was past. When the news of Dictator Debs' arrest reached headquarters, the railroad men refused to be interviewed. Chairman Egan said the prosecution of individuals who have violated the laws was in the hands of the government and he had nothing further to say. The statement of the association and yesterday's reports to it follow:

Tuesday the railways in Chicago are all handling their usual number of through passenger and mail trains. Many of them have resumed suburban service. The number of freight trains both in and out of the city on all lines have largely increased since yesterday. The backbone of the strike was broken Monday. Nearly all of the requests for men wanted by the different railways have been filled. Many of the railway employés have discovered they have no grievance against their employers and are anxious to return to work. The railway companies have nothing to say as to the prosecution of individuals who have violated the laws. That matter is left in the hands of the government.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—All passenger trains are running as usual and all freight is being handled on time. There is a sufficient force of men to take care of all business.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific—All through passenger trains are being sent out except the fast train for St. Paul and Minneapolis at 3:30 p. m. The "Big 5" at 10 o'clock tonight has been abandoned. The company moved nine freights West and seven freights East. The company will move in Chicago today two suburban trains each way and will attempt to increase its suburban service tomorrow.

Chicago Great Western—All passenger and freight trains moving in good shape and handling all business offered. Today we have made interchange of transfers through Union Stock-Yards at Chicago.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois—Out of fourteen regular through passenger trains yesterday we ran twelve. Ran in and out of Chicago sixteen suburban trains and will run twenty-two today.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy—We are running all passenger and mail trains without interruption of any kind. We are also moving a little freight in and out of Chicago. Our lines outside of Chicago are in a normal condition and business and trains all on the move.

Chicago and Erie—All mail, passenger, and express trains running on time between Dearborn station and New York. Freight trains running regularly between Hammond and New York. Situation in every respect has very much improved in the last twenty-four hours. Switching resumed at Fifty-first street yards. Train of provisions brought from Stock-Yards this afternoon without interference.

Chicago and Northwestern—All passenger trains running on time and all freight business local to the Northwestern company's tracks is being taken care of.

Baltimore and Ohio—Everything has been quiet and no violence committed or demonstrations made during the last twenty-four hours, except at 4 a. m. today when a party of Poles at South Chicago assaulted our watchman near Commercial avenue and injured him quite badly. We will have warrants sworn out for parties committing the assault. About the same time a Baltimore and Ohio box car was set on fire at South Chicago and considerably damaged before the fire was extinguished. We have run all passenger trains in and out of Chicago under the protection of United States Deputy Marshals, police, and an escort of United States troops. We also forwarded three freight trains from South Chicago under protection of the militia and forwarded one freight train from Chicago and brought one into the city. There have been no delays other than those incident to handling the switches.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern—For the last twenty-four hours we have had no interruption whatever to our business and everything, both freight and passenger, is all right. Drexel boulevard service was resumed this morning and the Stock-Yards trains will be run as soon as tracks are clear.

Wisconsin Central—Passenger and freight running regularly.

Chicago and Northern Pacific—All daylight trains running regularly, both passenger and freight. Night trains discontinued indefinitely. Three cars on the main line near Blue Island Avenue Station set on fire at 1:30 p. m. by hoodlums, but fire department saved cars.

New York, Chicago and St. Louis—Moved one mail train, Fort Wayne to Cleveland, yesterday, and one from Cleveland to Fort Wayne. Running regular mail trains today. Expect to start freight service tomorrow.

Calumet and Blue Island—Situation unchanged; no trains forwarded or received.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis—All regular passenger trains are moving into and out of Chicago without any trouble; six freights brought into and eight freights sent out of Chicago. We have a number of switching engines manned by permanent men. The Stock-Yards connecting track was cleared and train of fifty-one cars of meat was taken from Ashland avenue this morning and started East.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago—All trains were moving into and out of the city about on time.

Michigan Central—All passenger trains running on time. This afternoon the Michigan Central entered the Stock-Yards and took out thirty cars of beef, also took thirty-four cars out of Hammond, and at 3:20 p. m. this freight was out on the main line east of Michigan City running all right.

Wabash railroad—Running all through and local passenger trains in and out of Chicago. Suburban service will be partly resumed today. Will also resume freight service on some portions of the line. Trains running on time.

Chicago and Grand Trunk—All through passenger trains, with the exception of the 11:25 east-bound and the corresponding train west-bound, which will be canceled for a few days yet, are running, also the milk train between Valparaiso and Chicago. We have not yet put on our suburban trains. We commenced work in Chicago freight yard this morning with a small force.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé—Trains, freight and passenger, are moving without interruption with the usual equipment on all divisions on all lines comprising this system.

Stock-Yards—Everything quiet, tracks all cleared and open for resumption of business with connecting lines. All roads will go into Stock-Yards today after their regular business.

Illinois Central—Everything quiet over the entire line. We have seven switch engines working in the freight yards at Chicago, and sent out two trains of freight this morning, twenty-seven loads and fourteen empties.

DEARBORN STATION TRAINS RUN.

Through and Suburban Service to Be Practically Normal Today.

At the Dearborn Station yesterday all outgoing trains left on time, and with but few exceptions all incoming trains arrived on time. Train No. 6 on the Santa Fé, due at 11:30 a. m., was eight hours late. The train had waited in Kansas City to make connections with a train from New Mexico, the first through from there for several days. No. 51 on the Wabash, due at 11:50 a. m., came in six hours late, but it was due to the breaking down of the engine near Detroit. A marked improvement was made in suburban service by all the roads from this station. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Wabash expect to place all suburban trains in service today. Trains moved on the Monon, owing to the burned bridge at Hammond, went over the Eastern Illinois to Riverside, thence on the Pan-Handle to Bolton, and thence on its own line. It was said the bridge would be fixed so that the 7:35 a. m. train this morning would come over it.

All through trains on the Illinois Central and the Michigan Central came in and went out as usual yesterday. Officials at the Illinois Central station said yesterday was the first day some act of violence had not been reported to them.

TROOPS AT THE UNION DEPOT.

They Are Ready to Act, but Have Nothing to Do—At Grand Central Station.

The military was much in evidence at the Union Depot yesterday for the first time since troops were detailed to the different depots. Heretofore the soldiers have remained behind box cars, beyond the view of the public, but yesterday a train of coaches bearing two companies of the Fifteenth Infantry, regulars, pulled in and remained on a track in the depot. The men lolled about in the cars, on baggage trucks, or sat in the shade and read the papers. All trains were running according to schedule, with a few unimportant exceptions. The Fort Wayne suburban service has not been in operation since the trouble began, and light travel on the Alton resulted in annullment of the east-bound from Kansas City, due at 8 a. m., and the express from St. Louis, due at 4:55 p. m., and the outgoing St. Louis at 11 a. m., and the St. Louis and Kansas City at 11:30 p. m. The other lines maintained uninterrupted service and the imported switchmen handled the business without mishap.

At the Grand Central Station the trains arrived and departed yesterday without interruption. The B. and O. handled both freight and passenger business, and the 3 o'clock vestibuled limited went out in the afternoon on time and heavily loaded. The Calumet Terminal did not attempt to handle any business, while the Great Western moved along smoothly with an almost entire new complement of men. The Wisconsin Central moved its passenger service and commenced handling freight for foreign delivery. On the Northern Pacific the schedule was maintained except at night, when the suburban service was abandoned. On these lines the men who have gone out will find their places filled should they apply for their old positions and the places will continue to be filled. As men are required in the majority of cases to present a letter of reference to the last employer the outlook for the strikers in that territory is bad.

ROCK ISLAND RUNS SUBURBANS.

It Fails to Run Some Through Trains—Northwestern in Good Shape.

The Rock Island ran no St. Paul or Omaha trains yesterday, but four suburban trains were operated and four more will be run today. Freight business will be resumed and it will take some time to catch up on the accumulated business along the system. The Lake Shore was running everything but the Stock-Yards suburban service and was handling all the freight it could get.

On the Northwestern there was little sign of trouble yesterday. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the company began receiving exchange freight for all lines, thus resuming regular traffic. The shops have not yet been reopened, and no more men than necessary to operate the line will be employed until the strike is all over. The resumption of traffic brings many back to work, and of the 10,000 men affected by the sweeping order of ten days ago nearly one-half have already returned.

CLEAR ENTIRE BURLINGTON YARD.

Four Switch Engines, Guarded by Police and Militia, Do the Work.

At 3 a. m. yesterday the officials of the Burlington, under the protection of eighty police officers and three companies of the Seventh Regiment, set about moving the long lines of freight cars. Four switch engines were engaged in the work and by noon the entire yard was cleared. Twenty cars of potatoes were sent to the yards near the Union Depot.

FIFTY MAYORS FAVOR ARBITRATION.

Chief Executive of Detroit Calls on Mayor Hopkins to Aid in a Settlement.

The plan proposed by Mayor Pingree of Detroit to bring about an arbitration seems to meet with the approval of many municipal rulers. Mayor Hopkins received the following telegram yesterday from Mayor Pingree:

Have received telegrams from over fifty Mayors of the largest cities asking Pullman to arbitrate differences with his men. Will you go with me in person to present such telegrams to the Pullman company? Await reply.

To the foregoing he made the reply:

I will be pleased to go with you in person to present the telegrams of the Mayors of the largest cities of the United States to the Pullman company.

WATTERSON ON DEBSISM.

Madness of the Present Assault Upon the Rights of the People.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* The preposterous claim of a few men to paralyze the transportation system of the country on account of a supposed grievance of the former employés of a manufacturing establishment was received at first with the utmost indifference, where it did not elicit expressions of approval. There was at first, perhaps, some incredulity as to such an attempt being seriously made. Almost everywhere there was a failure to grasp its full significance. Even after its ugliest phases began to manifest themselves the public was disposed to think that it would soon be over, and to submit quietly to inconveniences and losses that were expected to last for only a few days.

The forces that stand for order in the United States are hard to arouse. Conscious of their strength they are not easily persuaded that a persistent attack upon their dearest rights is really contemplated. The very madness of the present assault upon the rights of the people has made it difficult for the public to grasp its true significance. That a hitherto unknown man, claiming to lead some 75,000 men dispersed all over the country, should set himself up in Chicago as a dictator and undertake to defy both the Federal and State Governments and to exercise absolute power over the lives and property of 68,000,000 of people, is a proposition so monstrous that it is not strange that the masses should receive it with incredulity.

There are evidences, however, that the country is awakening to the gravity of the crisis. It is certainly time. Millions of dollars' worth of property has been destroyed by the torch of the incendiary, but this is a trifle compared to the losses inflicted in other ways. In every part of the country immense quantities of perishable produce have been ruined by reason of the failure of the usual transportation facilities. In other places high prices for the necessaries of life have robbed consumers of enormous sums. The paralysis of trade has cost more millions than can be computed. The enforced idleness of hundreds of thousands has caused incalculable loss and suffering. Finally bloodshed and sacrifice of life come in to swell the account, and the menace of civil war becomes more and more portentous.

The news that Gen. Lew Wallace has begun organizing military companies in Indiana as a preparation for civil war is one of the symptoms that the country is awakening to the gravity of the crisis.

A Suggestion to the Pullman Ex-Employes.

CHICAGO, July 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As an American citizen and workingman, believing the employés of the Pullman company have been unjustly oppressed and are entitled to sympathy and aid, I have a suggestion which, if it meets your approval, I would like to submit to my fellow workmen regarding the present strike, and that is that the inhabitants of Pullman be assisted to desert the town at once and secure other employment. If this is indeed a sympathy strike and the labor organizations desire to win this battle against the great Pullman grab-all then let the railroad employés return to work at once, let the industrial strike be called off, and out of the wages that will then be earned it will be possible to raise a fund sufficient to enable a majority, at least, of the Pullman workmen to escape from that model penitentiary. Let a concerted effort be made in this direction and the battle can be won. I was once an employé and resident of Pullman and I do not think there are many people there who would not hail with delight any opportunity to get away and find other employment in other lines not so crowded, if possible, or get into some business for themselves. Then, with the town once vacated, if Baron Pullman desires to open his shops he will find it necessary to offer more alluring bait in the way of higher wages to induce workingmen to walk into his trap, in view of the extensive advertising this strike has given him.

The workingmen throughout the country seem to have lost sight of the fact that the iron laws of necessity and of supply and demand have never been repealed and that the human stomach will consent to no arbitration. The wage-workers, being without the means of supplying their needs except by the sale of their labor, are absolutely compelled to return to work sooner or later at any price or starve. On the other hand, such men as Pullman, having already accumulated more money than they could spend for necessities in a thousand years, could, if necessary, dispose of or even abandon all their interests in this country, take their millions to Europe or wherever they like, and spend the remainder of their days in luxury and idleness. The wages at Pullman will never be increased so long as the shops are surrounded by a city full of men who must soon accept whatever Pullman offers or starve. It makes little difference to Pullman personally whether a wheel is ever turned again while the world stands, or if the strike continues until doomsday. You can't make him hungry by starving yourself. But even if he were compelled to purchase labor, the effect of a strike is all in his favor, since it does not decrease the supply of labor any more than a dam thrown across a river diminishes the supply of water; it only raises the river to a point where it will overflow the dam or carry it away in a Johnstown flood. While the supply of labor may be stopped for a few days the demand for bread, the demand for wages, is increasing every hour the strike continues, and the power of capital is doubled to demand of labor an unconditional surrender. This condition will not be changed while food is necessary to existence. But if the supply of labor were entirely removed and placed in condition that it would not be again compelled to seek employment at that point, then labor would certainly have won at least a local victory.
JOHN SMITH.

Chicago Man Buys the Quarries.

BEDFORD, Ind., July 10.—[Special.]—The property of the Bedford Stone Quarries company was sold at trustee's sale today by order of the court. The purchaser was C. C. Richter of Chicago, and the price paid was $7,700, the purchaser assuming an indebtedness of about $600,000. Less than two years ago the property was valued at and could have been sold for $1,000,000.

TO RUN FOR CONGRESS

DEMOCRATS CHOOSE CANDIDATES IN FOUR DISTRICTS.

McGann and Goldzier Renominated and T. E. Ryan and Ex-Senator E. T. Noonan Named by Acclamation—Mr. Noonan's Selection a Surprise, as Congressman Durborow Expected Renomination—Frank Lawler, Ignored at the Primaries, Will Run as an Independent.

Four Democratic Congressional conventions were held in Chicago districts yesterday, and four candidates were nominated by acclamation, but this does not mean there are no sore spots on account of the results.

Congressman Lawrence E. McGann was renominated by the Third District convention, Timothy E. Ryan was nominated by the Fourth, Edward T. Noonan by the Fifth, and Congressman Julius Goldzier renominated by the Sixth. Senator Noonan's nomination was a surprise, it being supposed until the result of the primaries Monday afternoon became known that Congressman Durborow had things his own way. It was given out after the convention that Durborow would run as an independent, but this was denied later in the day. The nomination was made unanimous on motion of M. C. McDonald. Durborow's friends declared that Mayor Hopkins had told the Congressman some weeks ago to return to Congress and he would attend to the renomination. The machinery made a slip some place and Durborow feels exceedingly flat. The district is normally about 1,000 Democratic.

The Republicans will probably nominate George E. White, the lumberman. He served a term in the State Senate a number of years ago. Ephraim Banning, a lawyer, also wants the nomination.

Edward T. Noonan was born at Macomb, Ill., thirty-three years ago. His father, an officer in the Ninetieth Illinois Infantry, was killed before Atlanta, Ga., while with Sherman's army. Mr. Noonan has lived in Chicago twenty-seven years. He is a graduate of Ann Arbor University, and a practicing lawyer in good standing. He was a member of the State Senate in the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth General Assemblies, is the attorney for the West Park Board, and a Colonel on Gov. Altgeld's staff.

Tim Ryan's nomination in the Fourth will cause a split in the party, as Frank Lawler and his friends were completely ignored at the primaries, which were of the free-for-all character. Mr. Lawler says he will run as an independent. The petition to put his name on the ticket is being circulated and signed as numerously as the famous document he filed with the President when he went after the Chicago Post-office. He says Tim Ryan was backed by the City Hall, and, despite the fact he has lived in the Nineteenth Ward for forty-two years, he could not find the polling places nor could he ascertain the names of the delegates from the ward that nominated Ryan.

The Fourth District convention was at Apollo Hall, Blue Island avenue. James J. Maher presided and Ed Novack was made Secretary. James O'Brien and E. Hurley, present Congressional committeemen, were renamed.

Mr. Ryan was three times elected Assessor for the West Town, his last term expiring with the last corporate year.

The convention of the Fifth Congressional District was at Bricklayers' Hall, Monroe and Peoria streets. Ex-Senator Noonan's name was placed in nomination by Ald. J. J. Brennan of the Eighteenth Ward. There was not one dissenting vote when the ballot was taken. The Durborow supporters did not at any time mention his name and Senator Noonan received the nomination by acclamation. Ald. Stephen Gosselin was Chairman. George McConnell of the Eleventh Ward and Frank Kinnare were selected as Congressional committeemen.

The Sixth District convention was at the North Side Turner Hall. Julius S. Goldzier was renominated by acclamation. Robert E. Burke and Joseph Martin were elected Congressional Committeemen. William Henshaw was Chairman and John Dougherty Secretary. John Sullivan of the Twenty-second Ward made the nominating speech. Mr. Goldzier telegraphed his thanks for the nomination to Harry Rubens.

DURBOROW SHOCKED BY THE NEWS.

So Stunned by the Fact His Name Was Not Mentioned He Could Not Talk.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—[Special.]—Representative Durborow was stunned so completely by the news from Chicago that his name had not even been mentioned in the nominating convention held today he could not express an opinion as to the causes which had led to such a rebuke. There was no explanation for a Congressman who had received a majority of upwards of 10,000 at the last election and was supposed to be more popular with the younger element of his constituents than any other man in the district, yet he was thrown down apparently without rhyme or reason. Members of the delegation, however, declared the "Chicago Adonis" had been somewhat prepared for the blow by the result of the primaries. Still they thought it a pretty severe arraignment of Mr. Durborow that his name should not be mentioned in the nominating convention.

Very different, however, were the feelings of Messrs. Goldzier and McGann when the correspondent for THE TRIBUNE met them in the House lobby this afternoon. Mr. Goldzier exhibited in the most exulting manner the following telegram:

You have been nominated by acclamation on the first ballot. Congratulations. Everything quiet and peaceful in Chicago.
JOHN P. HOPKINS.

Hardly had this intelligence permeated the corridor when a message was handed Congressman McGann, who was reclining on one of the sofas. He opened the envelope and a smile spread over his face as he read the following telegram:

You have been renominated by acclamation.
THOMAS KEHOE.

When he recovered from the effects of this good news Mr. McGann said his advices were to the effect "Packer" Wilson would be the nominee against him this fall. So far as Mr. Goldzier's Republican opponents are concerned it was his impression that one of three Republicans would be chosen to contest with him—George S. Willits, Hempstead Washburne, or George E. Adams.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES NAMED.

Bodies to Look After Special County Interests Are Selected.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive committee of the County Central committee the following committees were announced:

Registration—William Lorimer, Chairman; J. C. W. Rhode, Edward T. Glennon, William Giffert, John Reddick.

Naturalization—F. L. Wilk, Chairman; Robert S. Iles, James R. B. Van Cleave, Q. J. Chott, Frank Kallum.

Meetings and Printing—James R. B. Van Cleave, Chairman; E. T. Glennon, Adam Wolf, Frank Kallum, J. C. W. Rhode.

Detection and Prevention of Fraud—Lloyd J. Smith, Chairman; Robert S. Iles, William Lorimer, Fred L. Wilk, Adam Wolf.

The Finance committee was not named, but Chairman Smyth will probably make the announcement at a meeting of the committee to be held tomorrow afternoon. The Chairman and Secretary will be ex-officio members of all the subcommittees. It is understood, owing to business engagements of Secretary Joseph C. Braden, that Dr. T. N. Jamieson will perform the active work of Secretary of the committee.

Senatorial Convention Tomorrow.

The Republican primaries in the Fifth Senatorial District, comprising two precincts of the Second Ward, the Third, Fourth, and Thirty-second Wards, will be held this afternoon. The convention will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the Oakland club. The candidates for the Senatorial nomination are ex-Senator Charles H. Crawford of the Thirty-second Ward and Perry A. Hull of the Third. The candidates for the House are E. R. Bliss, M. H. Gibson, and J. R. Porter of the Third Ward, J. C. Buckner of the Fourth, and J. C. F. Royer and W. F. Carroll of the Thirty-second Ward. It is probable Mr. Crawford will be nominated for the Senate and E. R. Bliss and J. C. Buckner for the House.

Local Political Notes.

The Republican primaries in the Fifth Congressional District will be held July 20 and the convention July 21, and the Republican primaries in the Seventh Congressional District Aug. 6 and the convention the next day. The Republican primaries in the Thirteenth Senatorial District will take place July 21 and the convention in the evening at No. 832 South Halsted street.

At a meeting of the Republican committee of the Seventh Congressional District yesterday it was decided to hold the primaries Aug. 3 and the convention Aug. 4. The Eleventh Senatorial District committee also met and selected the same dates.

The Democratic County Central committee will meet tomorrow evening to fix the time for holding the conventions in the Senatorial districts and the First, Second, and Seventh Congressional Districts. It is probable the conventions will be delayed until the latter part of August or the beginning of September.

CONVICTS IN A MUTINY AT BOSTON.

Refuse to Work and Force the Officers to Use Their Pistols.

BOSTON, Mass., July 10.—The prisoners in the house of correction at South Boston mutinied Monday and refused to work. The officers in charge of the shops endeavored to suppress the disturbance, but without effect, and the officials drew their clubs and charged on the prisoners. The men resisted and attacked the officers with their tools, stools, and anything they could lay their hands on. Unable to drive them into their cells the officers finally drew their revolvers and fired several shots. Only one shot took effect. This struck a convict in the cheek and effectually frightened the mutineers. The injured man was one of the leaders in the outbreak. Several of the convicts were severely clubbed.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE AT AN END.

Representatives of British Colonies Bring Their Work to a Close.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 10.—[Special.]—The Colonial conference was brought to a close last evening. The delegates devoted today to a discussion of the commodities which the different colonies might exchange with profit. A resolution was adopted commending Canada for having established a line of steamers on the Pacific, connecting British Columbia with Australia, and for having offered a subsidy of $750,000 for a mail passenger steamship service on the Atlantic between Canada and England. A resolution was also adopted asking the British Government to subsidize the scheme. McKenzie Bowell, President of the conference, will be knighted by Queen Victoria.

Muskegon Delegation for Chamberlain.

MUSKEGON, Mich., July 10.—[Special.]—Muskegon County Republican convention indorsed Don T. Chamberlain for the Ninth District Congressional convention, to succeed Congressman Moon, who declined renomination. J. C. McLaughlin, who opposed Moon two years ago, was defeated for the second time by a small majority. He captured the temporary organization but could not hold it. The delegation is favorable to the renomination of Gov. Rich and to the renomination of State Senator Brundage.

EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE
GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
Pupils board and live in the school.
Steam Heat, Spacious Dormitories,
Best Sanitary Plumbing,
Thorough Care and Instruction,
Rates Reasonable. Term begins Sept. 6.
Fits for College, Technical School, or Business.
Rev. A. PIPER, S. T. D., Warden, Racine, Wis.

St. John's Military Academy,
DELAFIELD, WIS.
(THE AMERICAN RUGBY.)
A high-grade school situated in the beautiful lake region of Southern Wisconsin. New buildings, steam heat, hot and cold water, etc. Rates reasonable. For catalogues, testimonials, etc., address Rev. Sidney T. Smythe, A. M., Warden.

The Kirkland School
38 and 40 Scott-st., Chicago.
Principals, Miss Kirkland and Mrs. Adams. A department for boarding pupils has been added. Term begins Sept. 19. Girls prepared for college.

THE HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, Worcester, Mass. 39th year begins Sept. 12th. Classical, Scientific, Business, Preparatory Departments. Gymnasium, Athletics. Careful supervision. Home influences. JOSEPH ALDEN SHAW, A. M., Head Master. Local references: Messrs. C. L. Willoughby, E. F. Gobel, C. A. Lamb, John Worthy, Joseph Eastman, and J. S. Young, M. D.

CULVER ACADEMY
on Lake Maxinkuckee, near Chicago, prepares thoroughly for College, Scientific Schools & Business. Military Drill, extensive athletic grounds and gymnasium. For illustrated circulars address Rev. J. H. McKenzie, Ph.D., Marmont, Ind.

CAYUGA LAKE MILITARY ACADEMY, Aurora, N. Y.
Advantages—A well disciplined school. Experienced Teachers. Location near Cornell University. Term begins Sept. 19, 1894. For illustrated circular, address COL. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M., or ALFRED K. McALPINE, A. M., Principals.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY.
59th year. Prepares thoroughly for College, the Government Academies, and Business. U. S. A. officer detailed here by Secretary of War. BISBEE & AMEN, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 44th year opens Sept. 27. 138-140 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF LAW. Law Department Lake Forest University. Faculty: Hon. Jos. M. Bailey, LL. D., President. Ex-Judges Thos. A. Moran, Judge H. M. Shepard, Judge Edmund Burke, and others. Two and three year course. For information address E. E. BARRETT, LL. B., Secretary, 708 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

ILLINOIS MUSIC CONSERVATORY. Best instruction in all departments of Musical Study, Fine Arts, Elocution, Languages, Etc. Add. E. F. BULLARD, A. M., Supt., Jacksonville, Ill.

SYLVAN DELLS.
A Home School for Young Boys. $300 per year. Fall term opens Sept. 20. Highland Park, Ill.
W. H. RUSSELL, Principal.
P. O. 1629, Oak-av., Evanston.

ST. AGNES SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, ALBANY, N. Y.—Under direction of Bishop Doane. Choice of four courses for graduation. Special studies may be taken or full collegiate course. For catalogue address MISS E. W. BOYD, Principal.

MONTICELLO Opens the 57th year Sept. 27. Full and Superior Faculty. Departments for English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Science, Music, Art. Address MISS H. N. HASKELL, Prin., Godfrey, Ill.

TEMPLE GROVE SEMINARY, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Regular and optional courses for Young Ladies; 10 teachers. CHAS. F. DOWD, Ph.D., Prest.

MISS ANABLE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established in 1848. Opens Sept. 26. 1350 Pine-st., Philadelphia.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK. For particulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

PERISTYLE and PLAISANCE
Parts 3, 4, and 5
Closed Out at Half Price.
The World's Fair in Colors.
This series was printed exclusively for "The Tribune." It includes all the views issued with the Sunday paper during the Fair, and many others. In addition are scores of pen and ink sketches and a valuable history of the Fair.
Nothing like this series has ever been put on the market, each colored plate being lithographed from water color sketches by Charles Graham.
The black and white pictures were sketched by "Tribune" artists, and illustrate nooks and corners of the Fair as no photograph could do.
If you have Parts 1 and 2 get the remaining Parts and complete the set. Any Part Supplied for
5 Cents Without Coupons
For Sale at Room 9, Second Floor, Tribune Building.

Just Half Price.
"Glimpses of the Fair."
192 HALF TONES,
Bound in one volume. Handsome and convenient
The finest and most complete memento of the World's Columbian Exposition; just the souvenir to preserve for the benefit of the younger generations.
RETAIL PRICE 50 CENTS.
100,000 ALREADY SOLD
Until further notice the stock on hand will be sold for
10 CENTS EACH.
Postage extra, 5 cents.
NO COUPONS.
For sale at Room 9, Second Floor, Tribune Building.

SUMMER RESORTS.
WESTERN.

Phantom Lake Inn,
On Phantom Lake,
36 Miles North of Chicago,
On Wis. Cent. Ry.,
IS THE NEWEST AND PRETTIEST FAMILY RESORT IN THE WEST.
What our guests say: That the situation and surroundings compare favorable with noted European resorts; that the rooms are exquisite; that the cuisine and service is all one can desire; that for a quiet and exclusive place, with every modern convenience, Phantom Lake Inn has few equals. Best of boating, bathing, and fishing. For circulars address PHANTOM LAKE INN, Mukwonago, Wis.

CHICAGO'S NEW SUMMER RESORT.
COOL LAKE BREEZES.
Fine Bathing Beach, Boating, Tennis, Music Every Evening, at
MANHATTAN BEACH
75th-st. and Lake Michigan.
The most attractive Summer Hotel in the West. Cuisine unexcelled. Only 20 minutes' ride from the Auditorium by Illinois Central South Chicago trains. Prices to suit the times. Steamers leave Van Buren-st. pier every hour after 11. CHAS. B. HOLDREGE, Manager, Windsor Park, Chicago.

A Tour by Rail and Sail.
A select limited party, under personal escort, leaves Chicago Friday, July 27th, at 6 p. m., for a tour of ten days—stopping two days at Minnetonka and Minneapolis, one at Duluth, two at Marquette, three at Mackinac, one at Sault Ste. Marie. Tickets include all expenses, hotels, carriages, boats, meals, and berths on cars and steamers, etc. Send for illustrated itinerary, or apply city office of Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 206 Clark-st., Chicago. For details of this and Tours to the Tropics, address American Tourist Association, No. 925 Old Colony Building, Chicago.

Kaye's Park Hotel,
Lake Geneva, Wis.
Now open for guests. Chicago's favorite family summer resort. Splendid railroad connections to and from Chicago. The steam yacht "Arthur Kaye," formerly the "Arrow," will run in connection with all trains at Williams' Bay.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
ARTHUR KAYE, Proprietor.

VOYAGES ON THE SUMMER SEAS
Seeking the MOST IDEAL RESORT in the Northwest should visit
THE GRAND HOTEL, Mackinac Island, Mich.
Many improvements have been made the past winter to accommodate the large yearly increased patronage. Music and all appointments strictly first-class. Capacity 1,000 guests.
J. R. HAYES, Proprietor.

KENOSHA, WIS., on Lake Michigan
PENNOYER SANITARIUM.
New, modern building, with elegant accommodations. Home-like attractions added to convenience and luxury of a first-class hotel. Medical treatment, baths, electricity, massage, etc., included, in the price of room. Spacious grounds (75 acres), artesian water. NO MALARIA. For illustrated prospectus address N. E. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.

NEW TILLMAN PARK HOTEL,
CLEAR LAKE, MILTON JC., WIS.
100 miles from Chicago, on the C. & N. W. Railway. Beautiful scenery, elegant shady groves, fine roads for driving or cycling, boating, finest of fishing in Clear Lake and Lake Koshkonong, high elevation, always cool, no mosquitoes. Everything first-class; reasonable rates. Address F. A. DENISON, Manager, Milton Jc., Wis.

THE ARLINGTON, Petoskey, Michigan.
The leading and fashionable resort of Northern Michigan. Elegant service, fine table, orchestra, bowling alleys, and dancing pavilion. Noted Hay-Fever resort. Rates made to suit the times. H. O. ROSE & CO., Proprietors. S. H. PECK, Managing Partner.

HOTEL IRVING,
LAKE BLUFF, ILL. NOW OPEN.
The best and cheapest family summer resort on earth. D. S. DAVIS, Manager.
City office—97 Washington-st. Lake Bluff, Ill.

EASTERN.

GRAND UNION HOTEL
Saratoga Springs, N.Y.
For illustrated pamphlet address
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
Also proprietors of the HOTEL IROQUOIS, the only fireproof hotel in Buffalo.

A Sail Along the Eastern Coast
To Halifax, Nova Scotia, Sydney, Cape Breton Island.
A select limited party, under personal escort, leaves Chicago Tuesday, July 31st, at 8 p. m. The tour includes voyages on Chesapeake Bay, Potomac River, New York Bay, Hudson River, Long Island Sound, Boston Harbor, Atlantic Ocean, and the Bras d'Or Lakes, stopping at Old Point Comfort, Washington, New York, Long Branch, Halifax, Sydney, Saratoga, and Niagara Falls. Tickets include all expenses, hotels, carriages, boats, meals and berths on cars and steamers, etc. Send for illustrated itinerary, or apply city office Big 4 Route, 230 Clark-st., Chicago. For details of this and Tours to the Tropics address AMERICAN TOURIST ASSOCIATION, No. 925 Old Colony Building, Chicago.

Spring House Block Island, R. I.
As perfectly recuperative as life on shipboard; pioneer hotel on island; every facility for comfort or entertainment; 20 acres beautiful lawn; good fishing, boating, and driving; excellent bathing; two concerts daily; owns the celebrated mineral springs (which first attracted visitors to the island); circular free. Refer to Mrs. J. G. Chandler, St. Louis, Mo.
B. B. MITCHELL, Prop.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
NEW LONDON, CONN.
NOW OPEN. A delightful combination of seashore and country life at The Pequot. Furnished cottages to rent for the season. Send for terms and circulars.
BLANCHARD & HAGER.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
HOTEL MANISSES. Fifteen miles at sea. Delightful climate, superb bathing, fine fishing, daily boats, orchestra and music hall; gas and electric bells. Prices reasonable. O. S. MARDEN.

Wilburton-by-the-Sea,
SPRING LAKE, N. J. Open from June to October.
R. K. LETCHWORTH.

HOTELS.

NEW HOTEL HOLLAND
(AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN),
COR. 53D-ST. AND LAKE-AV.
Under progressive management. Modern and strictly first-class in every particular. The best family hotel in suburban Chicago. Cuisine and service unexcelled. Large, cheerful, pleasant rooms, with bath, single or en suite. Ten minutes' ride from the city. Rates cheaper than any house of like character.

The Tribune
Edition of the Rand-McNally
Indexed
Atlas of the World
NOW READY.
The following prices are limited to this edition:

Eight parts, complete	$ 8.00
Eight parts, with portfolio	10.00
do bound in cloth, 2 vols	11.50
do half leather, 2 vols	12.50
do full leather, 2 vols	13.50

Postage or express extra.
Samples of any of the parts will be sent to responsible parties for examination. Address or call at Room 9, Tribune Building.

Events of the Week
BOUND IN ONE VOLUME.
The World's Fair
PERIOD.
FROM JULY 3 TO NOV. 5, 1893.
The Cartoons which have appeared on the first page of The Tribune, and which have proved generally popular all over the country, have been published in handsome form by H. R. H., the artist. Printed on fine paper. Reduced in size so as to bring out the fine points.
62 CLEVER CARTOONS.
RETAIL PRICE, 50 CENTS.
NOW OFFERED FOR . .
25 Cents.
WITHOUT COUPONS.
POSTAGE EXTRA, 7 CENTS.
For sale at Room 9, second floor, Tribune Building.

SPRING WHEAT HURT.

BIG DROP IN CONDITION AFFORDS A SURPRISE TO THE TRADE.

Market Remains Narrow and Nearly Lifeless—Crop Report Awaited with Interest, but Actual Trade Is Light—The Disturbed Industrial Surroundings the Big Factor—Little Disposition to Do Business—Receipts of All Grain and Live Stock Still Prospective.

According to figures sent out from Washington last night the condition of the growing spring wheat throughout the country has deteriorated 20 points within a month. This is a greater falling off than even the rankest bull had expected, with recent "tips" in no case under 70, the actual government returns coming in 68.4, against 88 in June. The average condition of winter wheat was 83.9, against 83.2 a month ago, or a slight improvement. The average condition of both was placed at 79.3. The report, which the crowd had been waiting for all day, was of course bullish, yet the surroundings at large prevented as good buying on the curb as ordinarily would have resulted from any such remarkable figures. Estimating an actual acreage of both winter and spring wheat of about 33,000,000 acres to slightly more than that, and applying the conditions, a total wheat crop is suggested of about 380,000,000 bu, against 405,000,000 in the figures sent out a month earlier. After the receipt of the government report, calls on September wheat sold as high as 60c, having touched 59⅛c earlier in the day, and puts sold at 57⅞c up to 58⅜c.

A scant half-cent covered the fluctuations in wheat throughout yesterday's regular session. Primarily, of course, was the depressing influence of the great strike, which simply intensified the willingness of operators to let the market alone until conditions are improved. In addition to this was the fact that the government crop report was due in the afternoon, and pit traders wanted to await the figures in this. Routine news was accorded little attention. The cables were irregular and exerted no particular influence either way. There were advances here and there in them, but to offset this came advices of a favorable crop outlook throughout all of Northern Europe, including Russia. The shipments for the week from Indian, Baltic, and other ports were fairly liberal at 4,744,000 bu. Of course the home movement was small, owing to the inability of railways to operate freely, yet the export clearances were liberal at nearly 400,000 bu wheat and flour, and 64,000 bu were reported taken at the seaboard. Boyden and Cudahy brokers were on the selling side. September held at 58¼@58⅝ and closed substantially steady at 58⅝c, with December 61⅝c. The *Bradstreet's* report indicating a decrease of 3,900,000 bu in the world's stocks at points named caused temporary firmness but was soon forgotten. The weather was generally favorable for harvesting. Receipts at all primary points were 180,000 bu and shipments 97,700 bu.

Corn was steady but exceedingly narrow, closing at substantially unchanged prices, with July at 41¼c and September at 41⅞c. Next to nothing was received and there was only a small business in cargoes, perhaps 100,000 bu being sold from store. These facts, coupled with the smallness of stocks everywhere, left the crowd indisposed to sell short, even with the assurance that the outlook for the growing crop is brilliant. Cables were firm owing to a moderate demand, and exports small at 35,000 bu. Receipts at all primary points were 113,000 bu and shipments 167,000 bu. The inspection was only 4 cars, with 62,000 bu withdrawn from store.

Oats ruled quiet and steady during most of the session, but closed a trifle easier, influenced by wheat and corn. Offerings were small and the inquiry moderate, with practically no business from the outside. Receipts were only 12 cars, and the estimate for today the same. The available supply decreased 369,000 bu. July sold early at 38c, the only price of the day, and ½c higher than a previous closing figure. August ranged at 29⅝@29⅞c, and closed at 29⅝@29¾c, or a shade easier. September sold up to 29⅝c, and rested with 29¼c bid. Little was doing in the sample crowd. Feed men are not inclined to take any more till they receive what they have already purchased. Arrivals on track were fair. Sales of these were at 45@46c for No. 3, 44@50½c for do white, and 46@51c for No. 2 do.

Rye was steady and unchanged. There were no offerings of cash and the demand was small, as would-be buyers know that it is impossible to move cars. No. 2 on track was salable at 50c and possibly a shade higher. For September 46½c was bid and nothing offered. July was nominally 48c. No barley was offered and none in. There was some demand for common to choice at 46@53c. Bran was quiet and steady, with sales at $14.00.

Provisions were dull but strong, and that is about all that can be said of the market. Trade was light and speculative offerings restricted. The Anglo was a good buyer of September lard and Chapin-Edwards bought some ribs. Liverpool showed a sharp advance of 1@2s in meats and 6d in lard, and home markets were higher all around. Pork, lard, and ribs each gained 5c, September lard closing at $6.90, after touching $6.95.

In flaxseed a small interest was manifested over futures, while cash was inactive. There was no regular value established for No. 1 on track, but it was salable somewhere between $1.35@1.40. A 5,000-bu lot of September sold at a former bid price of $1.18. For October $1.16¼ was bid. There were neither receipts nor shipments. Timothy seed futures were firmer, some improvement in the demand being noticeable. September was $4.25 bid and $4.50 sellers. October was offered at $4.40, with $4.20 bid. Prime was $4.80 bid. No transactions were reported. Clover was unchanged and nominal on the basis of $9.10 for prime.

Trade Talk on 'Change.

The proposed amendment to the rules governing regular grain warehouses, and contemplating a reduction in storage charges, is apparently unsatisfactory alike to many on both sides. No sooner was the measure posted than the elevator people decided to have nothing to do with it should it pass. To this end they sent a communication yesterday afternoon to the directorate, in which they say they "would not apply to have warehouses made regular under such conditions." This was signed by representatives of all the warehouses which up to July 1 were regular. This was immediately followed by the appointment of a committee of three directors—Messrs. Hill, Lyons, and Ross—with power and instructions to take immediate action against the railroads and public warehouses of Class A, "if," says the resolution, "upon consultation with the attorney of the board and such other attorney or attorneys as he and the committee may agree upon, it is found that either the railroads or warehouses are evading or violating the inter-State commerce or Illinois railroad and warehouse laws, or if there is any illegal combination between the railroads and said warehouse, or if the railroads are leasing their property originally intended for the use of the public for private purposes; and that the coöperation of the Chicago Freight Bureau be secured in this investigation and action."

The July government report made the average condition of corn throughout the country 95 and the acreage 106. Compared with last year this suggests an increase in the area seeded to corn of about 4,000,000 acres. The average condition one year ago was placed at 93.2, the July report being the first sent out covering corn. The present condition is the highest in Missouri at 101, next Iowa at 100, with Illinois 99, and Kansas and Nebraska 96. People in the corn trade point out, however, that there has been much trying weather since the last week in June, and there was no particular move to sell the market short on the figures. Puts on September corn sold at 41⅝@41¾c and at 41½@41⅝c. Calls sold at 41⅞@42c.

For a small market the Baldwin-Farnum selling of September corn was rather noticeable, and it was generally believed it was on the theory that the government report would prove a bearish document, though for that matter this has always been a foregone conclusion. Since the last week in June, however, the corn belt has been dry, and within a day or two complaints have been received to the effect that the corn belt is needing rain. A small cargo of corn was sold yesterday at 41⅜c for No. 2 in store, and Charles Weare reported the sale of 9,000 bu No. 3 to the local trade free to teams.

Some of the oldest and best commission houses here are coming to a sense of unwillingness to make cash advances on bills of lading representing grain with the usual clauses incorporated "subject to delay" or "owners' risk, subject to delay," etc. In such instances the burden of loss is on the shipper and not on the transportation lines and some of the conservative houses are advising country customers that for the present they cannot make the usual advances.

Liverpool bids for wheat were the same as the day before, indicating a willingness to buy at such prices, but offers cabled from here Monday night were not accepted. Yesterday's reported business was small. The Weare Commission company sold 3,000 bu No. 3 spring and 10,000 bu No. 2 spring, the latter at a September price, and another lot of about 50,000 bu was worked with vessel room engaged for a like quantity.

Pope-Lewis received the first consignment of winter wheat from the new crop. This consisted of two cars from Logan County, Ill., which graded No. 2 red and weighed 60½ lbs to the measured bushel. The quality was good, with the berry dry and plump. Taylor Bros. say they are working on new wheat at their Quincy mills.

Some of the people in the provision crowd were buying on the theory that after the strike is over there will be a rush to buy cash stuff and that stocks will be found small everywhere. It is not impossible that the buying of the last two days has materially reduced the short interest in the speculative branch of the market.

Gerstenberg-Kroeschell had samples of new barley from Eastern Iowa. They were nice in quality and would grade No. 2. If no rains prevent grains will be harvested there this week and will all be pretty well stacked by Saturday. Cutting in Wisconsin, according to this firm's advices, will begin soon, and the grain promises to be of good color if there is not too much rain.

William T. Baker has been "tied up" for a week or more at Livingston, on the line of the Northern Pacific railway in Montana, by reason of the strike. With other passengers he finally decided to abandon the train, and took wagon for an overland journey of 150 miles to daylight.

The American flag was in evidence on the floor of the Exchange. Frank Logan distributed more than 500 tiny flags during the course of an hour and sent for more, and every other man on the floor wore the colors on the lapel of his coat.

Local stocks of flaxseed in regular houses at the close of last week were 160,017 bu, against 165,323 bu the previous week and 238,676 bu a year ago.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 3 cars; corn, 32 cars; oats, 12 cars; and no hogs.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.				
July$	56⅜@ .....$	56 @	56½$	....@56½
Sept.	58⅜@ 58½	58¼@	58⅝	....@58⅝
Dec.	61⅜@	61⅜@	61⅝	....@61⅝
CORN.				
July$	41½@ .....$	41⅛@	41⅜$	....@41½
Sept.	42 @	41⅞@	42	....@41⅞
OATS.				
July$	37½@ .....$	38 @	.....$	....@38
Aug.	29⅞@	29⅝@	29⅞	....@29¾
Sept.	29¼@ 29¼	29½@	29⅝	....@29¼
MESS PORK.				
July$	12.40 @ .....$	12.45 @	.....$	....@12.45
Sept.	12.65 @	12.70 @	12.75	....@12.70
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
July$	6.77½@ .....$	6.77½@	6.82½$	....@ 6.82½
Sept.	6.85 @	6.85 @	6.95	....@ 6.90
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
July$	6.55 @ .....$	6.62½@	6.65$	....@ 6.62½
Sept.	6.60 @	6.60 @	6.67½	....@ 6.65

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	July.	Sept.	Dec.
No. 2 wh't.$	64⅜@.....$	69¼@	....@ ....
No. 2 corn	40⅛@.....	41⅛@41⅜	....@ ....
No. 2 oats	29⅛@.....	25⅛@	....@ ....
Mess pork	19.55 @.....	20.35 @	....@ ....
Lard	9.85 @.....	10.35 @	....@ ....
Short ribs	9.12½@.....	9.37½@	....@ ....

The following shows the receipts and shipments of the articles named for 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening and the corresponding day a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1894.	1893.	SHIPMENTS. 1894.	1893.
Flour, brls..	422	11,612	222	2,438
Wheat, bu...	650	22,144	17,000	5,619
Corn, bu	29,500	314,748	135,187	15,636
Oats, bu....	19,800	214,095	1,354	101,486
Rye, bu	.....	3,750	711	675
Barley, bu..	700	750	.....	.....
T. Seed, lbs.	.....	2,100	.....	66,507
C Seed, lbs.	.....	.....	.....	821
Oth. S'd, lbs	.....	.....	.....	1,280
F. Seed, bu..	650	10,350	.....	2,621
B. Corn, lbs.	.....	.....	.....	30,200
Cheese, lbs..	30,675	158,695	500	310,830
Butter, lbs..	171,245	1,157,900	74,610	1,398,599
Hides, lbs...	24,340	177,860	.....	578,170
Wool, lbs....	27,480	185,354	.....	297,272

The following table shows the weekly imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending July 7, 1894.	Week ending June 30, 1894.	Week ending July 8, 1893.
Flour, brls...	222,000	275,000	187,000
Wheat, qrs ..	456,000	255,000	458,000
Corn, qrs....	234,000	293,000	149,000

The following were reported on passage to the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	July 7, 1894.	June 30, 1894.	July 8, 1893.
Wheat, flour, qrs.	3,160,000	3,260,000	3,470,000
Corn, qrs........	530,000	560,000	610,000
And to the Continent—			
Wheat, qrs.......	1,210,000	1,230,000	1,600,000
Corn, qrs........	190,000	200,000	550,000

Lake freights were quiet and steady on the basis of 1c for wheat and corn to Buffalo. Charters were made for 50,000 bu wheat and 80,000 bu corn.

PRICES IN STREET PRODUCE.

Potatoes More Plentiful and Prices Easier—Butterine Market Nominal.

South Water street merchants are receiving numerous letters from watering places and summer resorts stating that scarcely enough supplies are on hand to keep running and complaining that goods ordered a week ago have not yet arrived. Bananas are scarce, but the demand is slow. A carload of watermelons delayed for a week at Hammond sold for less than the freight charges. Receipts of Michigan berries were nearly 5,000 cases larger than on the previous day. Receipts of potatoes by express and boats were much larger, and, although prices are still relatively high, the feeling was easier. A leading butterine manufacturer has announced that in view of the combined influence of the strike and the low butter market of the summer months quotations are only nominal and little interest is taken in them.

Sales of butter reported to the Produce Exchange included: Creameries—20, 10, 30, 19, 16, 15, 20, 40, and 25 tubs extras at 18c; 24, 9, 15, and 20 tubs do at 17½c; 20 do at 17¾c; 13 and 20 tubs firsts at 17½c; 28 and 25 tubs do at 17c; 25, 10, and 16 tubs at 16½c; 26 tubs at 16c; 36 and 30 tubs seconds at 16c. Dairies—100 tubs as they run at 12c; 25 pckgs bakers' stock at 11c. Packing stock—10 tubs poor cheesy at 10½c.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extra, separator, 18c; firsts, 16½@17½c; good to choice, 14½@15½c; ladles, 13@14c. Dairies—Fancy (Cooley's), 15c; firsts, 13@14c; seconds, 11@12c; packing stock, 10½c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 15c per lb; fancy creamery, 14c; best dairy grades, 11c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

CHEESE—New makes—Finest full cream cheddars, 8c per lb; twins, 8c; Young Americas, 8½c; slightly skimmed, 6@6½c; Swiss cheese, 10@12½c; brick cheese, 9@10c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 75@80c; lard tierces, 95c@$1.00.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, 14c; blackberries, 7@8c; raspberries, 18c. California dried fruits—Raisins, 90c@$1.40 per box; loose, 3¼@4½c per lb; prunes, 4¾@8¾c, according to size; apricots, 13@15c.

EGGS—Fresh candled stock, 11@12c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Bananas, select, $1.50@1.75 per bunch; common to choice, 50@75c; lemons, $3.50@6.00 per box; blackberries, $2.00@2.75 per 24-qt case; gooseberries, $1.00@1.25 per 16-qt case; red raspberries, $1.00@1.50 per 24-pt case; cherries, $1.50@1.75 per 16-qt case. California fruits—Oranges, Mediterranean sweets, $3.50@4.00; cherries, 75c@$1.25 per 10-lb box; peaches, $1.00@1.50 per box; pineapples, $5.00@5.50 per crate; apricots, $1.00@1.50 per 20-lb box; apples (new), $1.00@1.25 per ½-bu box; plums, $1.00@2.00 per box; watermelons, $20.00@25.00 per hundred.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 3¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 2½c; No. 1 calfskins, 6½c; No. 2 do, 4½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¾@5c per lb; No. 2 do, 4½c.

HAY—The supply was limited and buyers few. Sales were: On track—1 car No. 1 timothy at $14.00; 9 cars upland prairie at $9.00@15.00. Receipts were 110 tons; shipments, none.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 7½c; prime white, 150°, 7¼c; snow white, 150°, 7½c; headlight, 175°, 8½c; Eocene, 8¾c; Kenejene, 11c; Elaine, 13½c; benzine, 6½c; 74° gasoline, 9c; 87° gasoline, 10c; linseed, raw, 55c, and boiled, 58c; turpentine, 37c; extra W. S. lard oil, 52c; No. 1 lard oil, 38c; No. 2 do, 35c; whole oil, 58c; cooking oil, 38c; salad oil, 48c; paraffine, 28°, 10c; do oil, 25°, 13c; black summer, 6½c; 25° cold test, 7c; do 15° cold test, 8c; do zero, 9½@10½c.

POULTRY—Live hens, 9c per lb; springs, 13@16c; roosters, 5@5½c; turkeys, 7@8c; ducks, 6½@7½c; spring ducks, 10@11c; geese, full feathered, $3.00@4.00 per doz.

POTATOES—Tennessee, $3.50@4.25 per brl; Ohio, $1.35 per bu; triumphs, $3.50@4.00 per brl.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, Cairo crates, $1.25; home-grown, $1.75@2.00; beets, 20c per doz; cucumbers, home-grown, 20@25c per doz; parsley, 15c per doz; watercress, 25c; celery, Michigan, 20@25c per doz; radishes, 15@20c per doz; lettuce, 25c per doz; green peas, $1.50 per sack; string beans, green and wax, $1.00@1.25 per bu; asparagus, fancy, 75c per doz; tomatoes, Illinois, 60@70c per doz; cauliflower, fancy, 25@50c per doz; pie plant, 20c per doz; onions, home-grown, $1.75@2.00 per brl.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.20.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse or dingy tub, 15@17c per lb; good medium tub, 17@22c; fine unwashed fleeces, 11@13c; medium unwashed, 14@16c; quarter blood unwashed, 15@16c; coarse unwashed, 14@16c; quarter blood washed, 22@23c; fine washed fleeces, 13@17c; medium do, 15@17c; coarse, 15@17c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed fleeces, 7@11c; medium do, 11@13c; coarse, 11@13c.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Grain, Cotton, and Provision Movements, Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, July 10.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—Exports, 176,516 bu; receipts, 160,000 bu. On spot a good trade was reported at full prices, exporters taking 10 loads, embracing No. 2 Toledo at 1⅝c under September afloat, No. 1 hard at 7c over September afloat, No. 1 Northern at 7⅝c over September f. o. b. afloat, and No. 2 red f. o. b. afloat at 1c under September. For milling 160,000 bu No. 1 hard at 8c over September afloat. Futures opened easier but closed firmer. Corn—Exports, 26,590 bu; receipts, 35,975 sacks. Spot in small supply and held higher, checking trade, exporters taking three loads. Sales, 85,000 bu No. 2 at 46¼@46½c in store, 47½c elevator, 47¼@47½c afloat or August price to half cent over and 1⅝c over July, f. o. b., afloat; 9,000 bu ungraded at 41½@45½c. Futures strong, but quiet. Oats—Exports, 2,500 bu; receipts, 2,500 bu. Spot quiet, but prices well sustained, especially on mixed. Sales, 10,000 bu No. 2 white at 52c; do July at 47c; 3,000 bu No. 3 white at 50c; 10,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 51¼@51½c, part in store; 12,000 bu ungraded at 52¼@59½c for white and 51@52½c for mixed. Futures dull and irregular. Official sales:

Months.	Open.	Low.	High.	Closing.	Last night.
WHEAT.					
September	61⅜	61 11-16	62 3-16	62⅛	62
August	60⅜	60 7-16	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
December	65½	65 5-16	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
CORN.					
July	46	46	46¼	46⅛	46
August	46⅞	46⅞	47⅛	47	47
September	47⅛	47	47⅜	47⅛	47⅛
December	.....	44⅛	44½	44½	.....
OATS.					
July	46	46	46¼	46¼	46¼
August	34¼	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛
September	.....	32½	32½	32½	32½

COTTON—The first transactions made were at an advance of 2 to 3 points, subsequently lost the improvement, and again mostly recovered, closing steady at partially 1 point advance over yesterday's final figures. Cable advices were not as poor as expected, and our market opened at a slight advance, but under local pressure lost the improvement. Receipts at the ports today were 1,078 bales; this day last year, 2,332 bales. The spot market was quiet at unchanged prices. Middling uplands quoted at 7 3-16c and do Gulf at 7 5-16c. Sales 1,284 bales for consumption, 1,100 bales for export and none on contract. Liverpool this morning reported spot cotton in moderate demand at 1-16d decline in quotation. Middling uplands 3 15-16d. Sales 7,000 bales. Future deliveries were dull but steady, the immediate partially 1-64d higher and the other months with buyers at last night's prices. A further advance of partially 1-64d was finally advised on the early positions, closing steady. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing
July	300	6.91	6.90	6.90@6.91
August	19,400	7.00	6.93	6.94@6.95
September	7,400	7.00	6.95	6.96@6.97
October	16,600	7.07	7.01	7.02@7.03
November	7,700	7.13	7.08	7.09@7.10
December	12,400	7.21	7.14	7.16@7.17
January	4,000	7.27	7.21	7.22@7.23
February	100	7.28	7.28	7.29@7.30
March	2,900	7.36	7.35	7.35@7.36

COFFEE—A quiet and featureless market prevailed in contracts today. At the outset some months were steady and others were 5 points lower. Later in the day the decline was recovered, but trading quite light and chiefly local. Havre opened steady at ¼@1f decline, closing unchanged. Hamburg was dull at 1 pfennig decline. Receipts at Brazilian ports (two days) 8,000 bags at Rio and 6,000 bags at Santos. The Rio market was quiet and Santos steady. Rate of exchange at Rio was quoted at 9 5-16d. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 6,730 bags. Stock of Brazilian coffee in New York today was 112,175 bags, in the United States 150,214 bags, with the quantity afloat for this country 204,500 bags, making the American visible supply 354,716 bags, against 419,682 bags at the same time last year. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
March	1,000	12.70	12.65	12.60@12.70
July	3,750	15.20	15.15	15.20@15.30
August	1,750	14.70	14.65	14.65@14.70
September	3,000	14.00	13.90	13.95@14.00
December	500	12.95	12.95	12.90@12.95

BUTTER—Best, 19½@20c.

CHEESE—Fancy, 8⅞@9c.

EGGS—15@15½c.

SUGARS—Raws were quiet but steady at 3⅛c for 96 test centrifugal, 2 11-16 for 89 test muscovado, and 2 7-16 for 89 test molasses sugar. Refined declined 1-16c on Nos. 13 and 14, but other grades remain steady.

PETROLEUM—Steady; Pennsylvania oil sales, none; August option sales, none; close, 84c bid; Lima oil sales, none. At Oil City—Opened 83⅛c; highest, 84⅛c; lowest, 83⅛c; closed 84c; sales, 1,000 brls; shipments, 83,931; runs, 86,203. At Pittsburg—Opened 83⅛c; highest, 84⅛c; lowest, 83⅛c; closed 84c; no sales.

DRY GOODS—As usual Tuesday there was a slow market that was further emphasized by the effects of the strike upon the shipment of goods. There were many new buyers in the market, but sales were unimportant and confined to small assortments of some autumn specialties. Print cloths steady at 2 11-16c, with small sales on spot.

COTTONSEED OIL—Inactive; nominal.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 10.—WHEAT—Easier this morning and continued weak during the day, due more to dullness than anything else and the dullness was caused principally by a disposition to wait for the government's report this afternoon before taking any new trades. Prices opened ⅛c below the close of last night and with small fluctuations closed ⅛c lower than yesterday for futures of all descriptions, while cash wheat remained the same. Receipts were light, amounting to only 37,400 bu; shipments, 680 bu. Mills were estimated to be grinding 50,000 bu for the twenty-four hours, although it is said more mills will be started up tomorrow. The close was: July, 59c; September, 56⅛@56⅜c; December, 58⅛@58⅜c. On track—No. 1 hard, 61⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 60⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 58⅛c. The average prices obtained for cash wheat were a shade higher than yesterday. Reports from the interior show the crop conditions to be about the same as in the earlier days of the week. Flour was steady at yesterday's prices, with patents going at $3.35@3.50; bakers, $2.05@2.35. The estimated output of flour was 10,000 brls for the twenty-four hours; 7,040 brls shipped.

Baltimore, Md., July 10.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; spot, 57¾@58c; August, 58¼@58⅜c; September, 59⅛@59¼; steamer No. 2, red, 55¼@55½c. Receipts 44,276 bu; stock, 642,293 bu; sales, 167,000 bu; Milling wheat by sample 59@60c. Corn dull; spot, 46¾c bid; month, 46¾c bid. Receipts, 298 bu; stock, 125,341 bu; sales, 3,000; Southern corn by sample, 52@53c; do. on grade 53c asked Oats firm; No. 2 white Western, 55c asked; No. 2 mixed, 53@54c. Receipts, 1,265; stock, 47,986. Rye dull; No. 2, 55@56c. Receipts, 312; stock, 1,794 bu. Grain freights inclined to be easy. Steam to Liverpool per quarter, 1s July.

St. Louis, Mo., July 10.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and slightly lower pending government crop report. No. 2 red, cash, 54⅛c; July, 54⅛c; August, 53c; September, 54¼@54⅜c; December, 57⅜c. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed, cash, 41⅛c; July, 39⅞c; August, 39⅛c; September, 39⅛c. Oats lower; No. 2, cash, 41c asked; July, 34c asked; August and September, 28⅜c. Rye dull; no trading. Receipts—Wheat, 48,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu. Shipments—Corn, 25,000 bu.

Toledo, O., July 10.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 cash and July, 56⅛c; August, 56⅜c; September, 57⅜c; December, 61c. Corn dull, steady; No. 2 cash, 45c; No. 2 yellow, 46c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 46c; No. 2 white, 47c. Rye dull; cash, 51c. CLOVER SEED—Dull, steady; prime October, $4.90. Receipts—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, none. Shipments—Wheat, 80,000 bu; oats, 500 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 10.—GRAIN—Wheat, small arrivals, fair demand; No. 2 red, 59⅛c; No. 3 do, 57c; No. 1 white, 63c. Corn, not enough arrivals to supply the demand; No. 2 yellow, 48⅛c; No. 3 do, 47⅛c; No. 2 corn, 47c; No. 3 do, 46⅛c. Oats very scarce; difficult to find enough to meet daily requirements; No. 2 white, 51¼@52c; No. 3 do, 51c; No. 2 mixed, 49c.

Kansas City, Mo., July 10.—GRAIN—Wheat unchanged; No. 2 hard, 48c; No. 2 red, 48c; No. 3 red, 46½@47c; rejected, 40@42c. Corn slow; about 1c lower; No. 2 mixed, 36@36⅛c; No. 2 white, 39@40c. Oats—No demand; No. 2 mixed nominally 33@34c; No. 2 white nominally 37c. No movement of grain.

Duluth, Minn., July 10.—WHEAT—Dull; No. 1 hard, cash, 63⅛c; July, 63c; No. 1 Northern, cash and July, 61⅛c; September, 59c; December, 60⅛c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 58⅛c; No. 3, 52⅛c; rejected, 49⅛c. To arrive—No. 1 Northern, 62c. Car inspection, 96. Receipts, 57,875 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., July 10.—ROSIN—Firm; strained, 90c; good, 95c. SPIRITS—Firm, 26½c. TAR—Dull; $1.30. TURPENTINE—Steady; hard, $1.00; soft, $1.75; virgin, $2.15. At Savannah—SPIRITS—Firmly held at 29c; 28c bid; sales, none. ROSIN—Firm; $1.02½.

Peoria, Ill., July 10.—GRAIN—Nothing doing. WHISKY—Firm; highwine basis, $1.20. Receipts—Corn, 20,800 bu; oats, 9,900 bu; barley, 3,500 bu. Shipments—Corn, 6,500 bu; oats, 45,700 bu.

PRODUCE MARKETS AT LIVERPOOL.

Moderate Demand for Wheat and Corn—Quotations for Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Liverpool, July 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady, demand moderate; No. 2 red winter, 4s 7d; No. 2 spring, 4s 11d. Corn firm, demand moderate; new mixed spot, 3s 10¾d; futures steady, demand moderate; July, 3s 10½d; August, 3s 11d; September, 3s 10¾d. Flour dull, demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 9d. PROVISIONS—Pork—Firm; demand poor; prime mess Western, 68s 9d; do medium, 57s 6d; do medium, 58s 9d. Lard—Firm; demand poor; spot, 36s; futures, no demand.

'WEALERS TO MARCH ON WALL STREET.

Goddess of Liberty Browne Wants "Stolen Interest on Bonds."

MASSILLON, O., July 10.—[Special.]—Coxey and Browne have organized a "raid on Wall street" as the commonweal adjunct of the strike. The alleged excuse is that the commonwealers at Bladensburg are starving, Coxey having turned over but $75 for their support. In spite of his numerous profitable engagements, being $100 in debt, and with an assignment staring him in the face, the late Goddess of Liberty writes home:

Something must be done, as our credit is exhausted, owing now $100 and no property to satisfy it with. Consequently I have decided to leave Brother Samuel Primmer in charge of the camp of the commonweal and to pick out sixty men and head them myself and go out with a wagon and my panorama and lecture and see if I cannot raise sufficient to feed upon something better than water. We will go out into New York State and if we can do no better, we will go to Wall street and ask them to give us back some of our hard earned money that they have stolen through interest on bonds. I regard the Wall street raid as even more important than "On to Washington," for there is where the real power is. In the meantime we shall maintain our old camp at Bladensburg. Sept. 1 (Labor day) I will lead my men on the Capitol steps. The time will then be ripe to do or to die.

Browne has been marching four days in the direction of New York.

FURNITURE BUYERS OUT IN FORCE.

Promising Opening of the July Season at Grand Rapids, Mich.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 10.—[Special.]—The July furniture buying season opened here today. The buyers are much more numerous than at this time last year, and in fact about as many as when business conditions are normal. All the heavy buyers from the Eastern States are present, but the strike tied up some of the buyers from the extreme West. Indications are, however, that sales will be rather light, most of the buyers coming here now to examine the styles with the idea of sending in orders as business picks up. Nearly all report that stocks have been sold down close, and that when business does pick up there will be a big run on the factories.

FIND FLOATING DEBT.

IT TRANSPIRES THAT LAKE STREET ELEVATED HAS $1,200,000 DEBT.

One of the New Directors Says the Lake Street Company Kept Two Sets of Books—Meeting of the New Board to Consider the Floating Debt—Bankers Think Chicago's Credit Has Been Injured—Bank Clearings Fall Off.

The recent purchasers of the controlling interest in the Lake Street Elevated railroad have made some interesting discoveries since they began the negotiation for the purchase of the stock. They have discovered that the company had a peculiar method of bookkeeping, and while books apparently showed on the surface that there was no floating debt, there is in reality a floating debt of $1,200,000.

"When negotiations for the purchase of the controlling interest in the road were commenced," said one of the new directors of the Lake street road yesterday, "it was on the understanding that the company had no floating debt. Indeed at one time in the negotiations it was guaranteed that the company would be turned over free from any floating debt, but it was soon found that guarantee could not be made good. The examination made by an expert accountant, going, as it did, into the operation of the road in great detail, purporting to show the chief items of the trial balance, had no indications that there was a floating debt. Before the negotiations for the purchase of the control of the road went very far we discovered that the company had two sets of books, and that there was after all a considerable floating debt. We have been discovering more of that ever since, and the total now foots up to $1,200,000. The debt is legitimate enough so far as the objects for which it was incurred are concerned. It was for acquiring the Humboldt Park right of way, for strengthening the present structure, and for other purposes that were proper enough, and they offered, so far as I can see, no reason in the world for concealment. I can see no object in having kept the company's books in this way. A meeting of the new Board of Directors was held this afternoon and a consideration of this floating debt was the business which came before it. Some method has got to be decided on to take care of this obligation, but just what it will be cannot yet be said."

At the office of the Chicago Gas company there is still complete ignorance regarding any forthcoming meetings to be held in compliance of the decree of Judge Windes.

Some of the Chicago bankers are taking a gloomy view of Chicago's financial situation as affected by labor disturbances here. They say the credit of Chicago and Chicago enterprises has already been seriously harmed, and that they begin to see direct evidence of that in their business connections with the East and with their foreign correspondence. Bankers predict that the price obtained for Chicago drainage bonds, the bids for which will be opened today, will be materially less than would have been the case had there been no riots here. Some real estate loans that were in negotiation with Eastern lenders have been declined on the expressed ground that the lenders did not care to put money into property where there was such acute disturbance.

Mr. Granger Farwell of Lobdell, Farwell & Co. returned yesterday from Europe. "The pressure of idle funds is becoming more and more severe in London," said Mr. Farwell. "Money loaned on three months' paper as low as ⅝ of 1 per cent while I was in London. English capital is looking toward America for a satisfactory outlet, and as soon as conditions show improvement here at all warranting encouragement on the part of investors I shall expect to see large investments of English money. Their ideas have changed radically from the situation two or three years ago. Investors will want no 15 per cent common stocks, but instead of that first-class bonds, and will be satisfied to take low rates of interest. English financiers think Secretary Carlisle made a decided mistake in issuing high rate bonds at a premium rather than bonds of a much lower rate at par. Investors of trust funds and others who might be expected to look with favor upon American Government bonds will have nothing to do with these bonds issued at such a high premium, although they would be glad to give par for bonds paying 3 per cent or less. Regarding the gold movement Mr. Lidderdale, the former Governor of the Bank of England, told me that he believed one of the chief reasons for the large shipments of gold from America was that many of the principal railroads, such as the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and others have been heavy borrowers in the English market, but as those loans matured they found they could borrow on at least as good terms at home, and they paid up English loans and borrowed in the home market. The paying up of these heavy loans, he believed, was one of the chief causes for the outflow of gold in spite of the apparently favorable trade balance. English investors in Metropolitan Elevated securities take a broad view of the situation and are looking to the future for profit rather than to the immediate present."

The City railway company will immediately commence work under the new ordinances granted by the City Council Monday evening. The first work will probably be on Halsted street, where there is a sharp demand for more rapid transportation. While there will be extensive electrical construction undertaken by the company this summer, directors said yesterday that there might not be any new issue of stock before the first of next year. The company has funds enough on hand to carry on the construction for some time, and it is not the disposition of the management to issue the new stock before there is a real necessity for using the proceeds.

The stock market was heavy, although in the face of surrounding conditions it might perhaps be called surprisingly firm in spite of the lower quotations. West Chicago street railroad stock was the particularly heavy security. It dropped to 133¾ but closed a fraction above that. There appears to be little liquidations of long investment stocks, but traders were still confident yesterday that people close to the inside were selling stock for a speculative turn. The elevated stocks were dull and unchanged. Lake street bonds did not maintain the strength that they showed Monday. A good deal of attention is being attracted to Alley elevated extension bonds, which have been selling at 35. At that price the whole issue is represented by $1,050,000. The stock at 14½ represents a market value of $1,087,500. As the second mortgage bonds have complete control of the situation as against the stock, and could in the event of a default foreclose under their mortgage and wipe the stock out altogether, it is argued that at present prices the bonds have in them a good deal of speculative value.

Sterling rates were firm and unchanged. There is prospect that some gold will be shipped Thursday, but no definite engagements have been made. Chicago bank clearings yesterday fell to $11,664,000, which compares with $16,033,000 for the corresponding day of last year and $17,214,000 for the corresponding day of 1892, and indicates some of the effect the strike is having on general business.

Sales at the Stock Exchange were as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

10 M & C B Co........15	10 W C St R R........135
150 C & C C & D act..55	200 do act........134¾
50 C & S S R T Co...14½	19 do........134¾
10 Chi City Ry........309	7 do........134½
46 do........305	50 do act........134⅝
200 W C St R R act..135	

BONDS.

$1000 Chi & S S Rap T Co Ext 5s........36	$1000 Chi & S S Rap T Co Ext 5s........35¾

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

5 N Y Bis Co........46	10 W C S R R........134¼
50 W C S R R act..134¾	50 do act........134
50 do act........134¾	10 do........134¾
50 do act........134¾	150 L S E R R........17
250 do act........134	100 do act........17
50 do act........133¾	57 do act........16⅞
150 do act........134	60 do........17
100 do act........134¾	50 C & S S R T Co....14¾
10 do........134¾	10 do........14½
50 do act........134¾	50 N C S R R Co act 234¾

BONDS.

$5000 C&SSRT Co 5s..69	$3000 CGL&C Co 5s..86

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

100 W C S R R act...134	10 D Match Co Ill...123
150 do act........134¾	50 C & C C & D act..55½
100 S W C Line act...14	50 do act........55
60 do........14	100 C & S S R T C act 14¾
25 L S E R R........16⅞	

BONDS.

$10000 Con P Co 6s..79	$4000 CGL&C Co 5s 86

SALES AFTER CALLS.

15 W C S R R........134¾	100 L S E R R act....16¾
100 do act........134¾	

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	July 10.	July 3.
New York	$81,953,620	$134,802,390
Boston	14,216,760	21,711,055
Chicago	11,464,000	17,323,000
Philadelphia	11,032,660	16,215,512
St. Louis	3,589,910	3,756,477
Baltimore	3,364,536	4,362,003
New Orleans	1,492,715	1,632,391

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 30c premium; St. Louis, par bid.

HESITATION MARKS WALL STREET.

Operators Are Disposed to Await Strike Developments—Decrease in Exports.

NEW YORK, July 10.—[Special.]—A hesitating disposition was the most pronounced feature in financial circles today and almost every one seemed to be awaiting the outcome of the aggressive attitude of the labor unions at Chicago. Operators in stocks, outside of a few bears, were inclined to hold off, pending developments in regard to the general strike expected to take place tomorrow. The interruption to railway traffic was clearly reflected in the exports of produce and merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, the total money value of which fell to $6,388,536 from $7,238,485 last week and $8,791,432 last year. This decrease in exports, which promised to be still greater in the immediate future, had materially decreased the volume of commercial bills of exchange and caused bankers to advance rates. At the Stock Exchange the only show of life was in the early trading, when the Cammack contingent made special demonstrations against Burlington and Quincy, Rock Island, Northwestern, St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, Chicago Gas, and American Sugar Refining. The drive against Louisville and Nashville was based on the strike on the road, and that against the granger stocks on the expectation of very poor traffic statements for the first week of July, and fears of renewed trouble in Chicago if all the Knights of Labor should quit work tomorrow. The latter caused some selling of Chicago Gas. Sugar Refining stock was put out on Washington rumors that the House committee would insist on a reduction from the Senate schedule. Lake Shore was particularly strong and made a net gain of a point. Missouri Pacific was the firm feature of the low-priced stocks on advices from St. Louis that the blockade on all divisions had been lifted and that trains were moving on schedule time. London came strong and higher, but did not contribute much to the day's trading, the arbitrage operations having been on a limited scale. The foreigners bought Erie, sold Atchison, and bought and sold St. Paul. Today was contango day on the London Stock Exchange and the carrying-over rates for Americans were 2@2½ per cent. The specialties were quiet. Pullman Palace Car rose 1, Denver and Rio Grande preferred 1, Alton and Terre Haute 1, and Louisville, New Albany and Chicago preferred ⅛. Hocking Coal fell off ⅝, Pacific Mail ¼, and New York, Susquehanna and Western ¼. In the stock loan department Lake Shore commanded 1-128@1-64 premium for use and New York Central and Burlington and Quincy each 1-256. Other prominent stocks were quoted flat to 1 per cent for carrying. In the industrial group American Sugar Refining declined ⅛, but subsequently rallied 1⅛; Chicago Gas dropped 1⅞. The changes outside of these stocks were slight. Sugar preferred, General Electric, Distilling, American Tobacco, National Lead, and United States Cordage declined ⅛@⅝ on a limited business. There was some shifting of holdings of Chicago Gas early in the day, causing the decline, but the same interests that have been noted as buyers since the decree was entered which closed the period of litigation for the companies were buyers again. Some of the bear traders sold on the decline on a belief that the business of the companies will be interfered with if the general strike is ordered.

Foreign houses thought a shipment of gold might be made Thursday unless there was an increase in the supply of bills. Some of the gold shippers yesterday bought a large amount of sight bills at 488 and a commission, thus averting gold shipments today, but it was generally understood they still required over $1,000,000 for remittances, and will probably ship about that amount.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent; last loan, 1; closed 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 488¼ for demand and at 487¼ for sixty days; posted rates, 488@489; commercial bills, 486¼. Silver certificates, 64@65. The total sales of stocks today were 102,087 shares. Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds in the main weak and closed irregular, the leading changes being: Declines—Ohio Southern 4s, 5; Oregon Short Line consol 5s, 3; Missouri, Kansas and Eastern 1sts, 1; St. Paul Terminal 5s, 1⅛; do M. and M. 2ds, Kansas and Texas 4s, Oregon Improvement 5s, St. Louis and San Francisco 5s, do 6s, and Texas Pacific 2ds, 1 per cent. Advances—Louisville and Nashville, H. and A. 1sts, 2⅛; Fort Wayne and Chicago 2ds, 1⅜; Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul incomes, 1⅜; San Antonio and Aransas Pass 4s, 1⅛; St. Louis, New Albany consols, Minneapolis and St. Louis 2ds, St. Joe and Grand Island 1sts, 1.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Jul 10	Closing July 9
Atchison	1,100	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
Amn. Cot. Oil	200	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	27
Amn. Sugar	22,700	97	95½	96	96¾
Do pfd	100	91¼	91¼	91¼	.....
Amn. Tobacco	100	87	87	87	86
Do pfd	3	104¼	104¼	104¼	.....
C. B. & Q.	18,600	74⅛	73⅝	74	73⅞
C. & N. W.	400	104	103⅞	103⅞	104¼
C., M. & St. P.	8,700	59⅜	58⅞	58⅞	59⅜
C. R. I. & P.	3,200	66	65⅞	65⅞	66⅜
C. St. P. M. & O.	300	35½	35½	35½	.....
Ches. & Ohio	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
C., St. P., M. & M.	75	103	103	103	.....
C., C., C. & St. L.	10	35	35	35	34⅞
Can. Pacific	130	65⅛	64⅞	64⅞	63⅞
Col. Coal & I.	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	.....
Chicago Gas	22,000	74⅞	72⅞	72⅞	75⅞
D., M. & Ft. D.	100	31	31	31	.....
Del. & Hud.	100	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜
Den. & Rio G. pfd.	300	26	25⅞	25⅞	.....
Dist. & C. F. Co.	1,500	24	23⅞	24	23⅞
D. & I. H. Rights	58	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	.....
E. & T. H.	200	53	53	53	.....
Genl. Electric	600	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	36⅞
Great N. pfd.	35	102	102	102	.....
G. B. W. & St. P.	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	.....
L. I. Traction	200	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	.....
Lake Shore	700	128⅛	127⅞	128⅛	127⅞
Louis. & Nash	1,400	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞	44⅞
L. E. & W.	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	.....
Do pfd	114	20	19⅞	20	.....
L., N. A. & C.	100	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	6⅛
Do pfd	75	20	19⅞	20	.....
Laclede Gas	100	17	17	17	.....
M. K. & T. pfd.	200	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
Mo. Pacific	1,900	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26⅞
Minn. & St. L.	150	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
N. Y. & N. E.	200	9	9	9	9
Nor. Pac. pfd.	300	14	13⅞	14	13⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W.	2,300	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Do pfd	200	28	27⅞	27⅞	28
N. Y. Central	400	96	96	96	96⅞
N. Y., Sus. & W.	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14
Nor. Am. Co.	100	2	2	2	2
N. Y., Ont. & W.	243	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Nat. Lead	2,400	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	38
U. S. Cordage	1,000	21	20⅞	20⅞	21⅞
N.Y.C.&St.L.1st pfd	1	62	62	62	.....
Phil. & Reading	900	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞
Pac. Mail	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	.....
Pullman	800	153	152	153	152
P., C., C. & St.L. pfd	83	43	42⅞	42⅞	43
Rich. Term'l	900	11⅛	11	11⅛	11⅛
R. W. & O.	7	113	113	113	.....
So. Pacific	300	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18⅞
St. L., A. & T. H.	100	33	33	33	.....
Tex. Pac.	600	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	.....
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	.....
Tenn. Coal	300	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	18⅞
U. S. Rubber	100	35	35	35	.....
Do pfd	5	91	91	91	.....
U. S. Leather pfd.	100	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	.....
W. & L. E.	700	10⅞	9⅞	10	11⅞
Do pfd	300	43	41	42⅞	43⅞
Wabash	300	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	.....
Do pfd	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Western Union	1,900	83⅞	83	83	83
U. S. Express	10	52	52	52	.....

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams........148	Fargo........107
American........109	United States........50

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 5s, reg........117¾	U. S. 4s, coup........113⅛
U. S. 5s, coup........117¾	U. S. 2s, reg........96
U. S. 4s, reg........113¼	

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

20000 Atch 4s........75@75⅜	5000 M&StL2d........123
42000 Atch 2d 3-4s CA........25¼@25⅜	1000 M K & E 1st........77
	2000 M&E 1st........142⅞
30000 A&S cn 6s........120⅜	60000 N Y L & W 1st........130
15000 CS 1st gt........108⅞@109	8000 N Y O&W rf 4s 85⅛@85⅜
1000 CanS2d........105⅞	40000 N P 1st cp........107⅛@107⅜
4000 C & O reorg 1st........104⅛	5000 N P & M 1s........26
3000 C & O con 5s........104	2000 N Y L E & W f 5s cp. 67⅛
5000 C&O 1st-Ser A........118	7000 N Y S & W 1st r 5s........103
7000 C&N W cp gd 7s........121	13000 N R of Cal 5s.90⅞@91
2000 C&N W 25-yr db 5s........105	6000 O S gm 4s........35
4000 C&O-R & A divist cn 4s........90	10000 O R & N 1st........101
	1000 O & S L & U cn........40
6000 C B & Q cn 5s 110⅛@110⅜	5000 Or Im cn 5s........52@52⅜
7000 C R I & P x 5s........100⅜	1000 P G & C C 1st cn 6s 92⅛
2000 C H V & T 5s........84	4000 P F W & C 3rd........133⅛
3000 D&H cp of 1894........102⅞	1000 R W & O cn........117
1000 D&M 1st........70	5000 S P M & M 1st........85
5000 E L&G con gd 5s........98	1000 S L & I M 5s........76
3000 E T V & G di 5s........110	2000 S J & G I 1st........35
9000 Erie con gd 7s........134	8000 S L & S F gm 6s.91⅞@93
16000 G B W & St P in........11	5000 S P M & M 2d........117
2000 L I gm 4s........98⅞	5000 S A & A P 4s........52⅛
5000 L&N-P&A 1s........98	5000 S L & S W 1st........54@54⅜
2000 L&N gm 6s........113	1000 T & O C 1st........104
11000 L S & M S 2d rg........120⅞	2000 U E 1 1st........85⅛
1000 L N A & C cn........90	1000 U P 1st of 1896........103⅛
76000 Met El 1st........118⅛@118⅜	2000 U S C 1st........81
13000 M L S & W ex 5s........109⅛@110	500 Va fund deb 2-3 of 1991........58
10000 Mex Int 1st 4s........70⅛	4000 T&P 1st 5s........80@80⅛
20000 M K & T 1st 4s. 77⅛@78	42000 T&P 2d........21@21⅛
9000 M&SP 1s-C&P W 5s........108⅛@108⅜	17000 Wab 1st 5s........102@102⅛
	5000 W U ci tr 5s........105⅛
2000 M&SP 1st-S M dv........114⅛	10000 W P bonds........104
13000 M&SP term 5s........105@105⅜	1000 W S gt 4s rg........102⅜

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 10.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	1,100	5	5⅛	5	5
American Sugar	2,300	96⅜	96⅜	96	96
Do pfd	25	91	91	91	91
Bell Telephone	40	190	190	189	189
C., B. & Q.	9,100	74⅛	74⅜	73⅜	73⅜
Chi. Junc. Ry. pfd.	35	100	100	100	100
General Electric	100	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
Pullman	175	152½	153	151	152
Union Pac	50	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Westinghouse E.	50	51	51	51	51

BONDS.

42000 Atch. 4s....75@75⅛	8000 C., B & Q. 7s.....119⅛
17000 Atch. 2d..25⅜@25⅜	1000 Junc. 5s........104

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Chollar, 20c; Crown Point, 50c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.85; Deadwood, 50c; Gould and Curry, 40c; Hale and Norcross, 50c; Homestake, $12.50; Mexican, 50c; Ontario, $7.50; Ophir, $1.45; Plymouth, 10c; Sierra Nevada, 50c; Standard, $1.50; Union Consolidated, 30c; Yellow Jacket, 35c; Iron Silver, 10c; Quick Silver, $2.25; do preferred, $12.00; Bulwer, 20c.

BOSTON, Mass., July 10.—Allouez Mining company, $25.00; Atlantic, $8.00; Boston and Montana, $22.50; Butte and Boston, $8.75; Calumet and Hecla, $270.00; Centennial, $75.00; Franklin, $8.00; Kearsarge, $4.75; Osceola, $18.75; Quincy, $80.00; Tamarack, $1.56.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 10.—Alta, 20c; Belcher, 57c; Best & Belcher, 94c; Bodie Consolidated, $1.15; Bulwer, 2c; Chollar, 24c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.75; Crown Point, 46c; Eureka Consolidated, 25c; Gould & Curry, 43c; Hale & Norcross, 57c; Mexican, 45c; Mono, 27c; Ophir, $1.50; Potosi, 42c; Savage, 30c; Sierra Nevada, 53c; Union Consolidated, 83c; Utah, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 35c.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS AT LONDON.

Money Plentiful—American Shares Flat—Silver Unchanged in Price.

LONDON, July 10.—Contangoes on Americans are about 2 per cent. Money is plentiful still. No serious difficulties were disclosed at today's settlement, although a few small failures are likely Thursday. Americans, after firmness, closed flat on receipt of New York prices. The price of spot silver is unchanged, because available supplies are curtailed, owing to the Chicago troubles stopping transit from the mining districts. The tone of future delivery is weak.

PARIS, July 10.—Three per cent rentes 100f 80c for the account.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Again No Receipts Over the Railroads—Prices for the Day.

Chicago received no live stock over the railroads yesterday, the only arrivals being 50 cattle and 3,000 sheep, which were driven in.

Sheep averaging 84@87 lbs sold at $4.00@4.50, and about 4,500 remained unsold.

Among the "driven in" cattle sold yesterday were the following: Twenty-four 875-lb heifers at $3.65; cows, 850@1,290 lbs, $2.70@3.75; seven thin 915-lb grass steers, $3.25; twenty-eight distillery fed bulls, 1,173 lbs, $3.25.

Squire & Co., the Boston packers, sold 478 of the 555 hogs held here since Saturday, June 30. City butchers purchased them at $5.75, averaging 260 lbs. About 100 of them were resold at $6.00. A few small lots of "stale" hogs averaging 145@375 lbs sold at $5.00@5.75, largely at $5.60@5.75. The yards are now well cleaned of stale offerings.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, July 10.—BEEVES—Receipts on sale, 107 cars; no trading of importance; few sales at greatly reduced values. Choice export steers, $5.00@5.25. European cables quote American steers at 10@10¾c per lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 10½@11c. CALVES—Receipts, 80. Market dull and easier. Poor to prime veals, $4.00@5.00; good buttermilk calves, $2.25. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 8,600; on sale, 68 cars. Sheep lower; lambs, ¼c higher. Sheep, poor to fair, $2.50@3.75; lambs, common to choice, $4.00@5.60. HOGS—Receipts, 1,000; one car on sale. Market trifle easier. Ordinary to good hogs, $6.25@6.55.

Kansas City, Mo., July 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 7,000; shipments, 1,500. Native steady to weak. Packers 10@15c lower. Texas steers, $3.75@4.00; beef steers, $3.25@5.00; native cows, $2.00@3.50; stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.65. HOGS—Receipts, 7,200; shipments, 3,300. Market steady to 5c lower; bulk of sales, $5.00@5.10. Heavies, $5.00@5.15; packers, $5.00@5.15; mixed, $4.90@5.05; lights, $4.80@4.95; pigs, $4.50@4.80. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,100; shipments, 100. Best steady; others slow.

St. Louis, Mo., July 10.—CATTLE—Receipts 2,300 head; shipments, none. Market slow and steady; native steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, $3.30@4.20; Texas steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $3.25@3.60; cows and heifers, $1.90@2.15. HOGS—Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 700. Market active, 10c higher; good heavy, $5.10; good to light medium, $5.00; common and rough light, $3.75@4.25.

Omaha, Neb., July 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 7,000 head. Market slow and shade lower. HOGS—Receipts, 11,000 head. Market active and 5c higher. Shippers bought heavily for sending East on hoof. Light, $4.75@5.05; mixed, $4.90@5.10; heavies, $5.00@5.12½. SHEEP—Receipts, 200 head. Market steady.

Sioux City, Ia., July 10.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,500; yesterday, 253; shipments, none; unevenly higher, $4.75@4.95; bulk, $4.80@4.85. CATTLE—Receipts, 600; yesterday, none; shipments, none; quiet. Butchers' cows strong at $1.25@3.00. Stock cattle dull. No outlook for light cattle at present.

CROPS IN GENERALLY GOOD CONDITION.

Reports for the Various States Issued by the Department at Chicago.

The reports as to the conditions of crops throughout the country and the general influence of weather on growth, cultivation, and harvest were today made by the directors of the different State Weather Services. These reports are received by telegraph simultaneously at Chicago and Washington, and are as follows:

Illinois—Temperature and rainfall below normal; sunshine above; corn in generally fine condition, but chinch bugs beginning to damage. Wheat harvest progressing in northern portion, complete in central portion, and thrashing in progress in southern portion. Oat cutting will probably be completed the coming week.

Wisconsin—Weather favorable for haying, which has progressed rapidly. Winter wheat and rye are being harvested and in some counties are in shock. Oats and barley are coming on rapidly and look well; corn and pastures need rain.

Iowa—The drought has resumed sway with increased severity, with worst effects on potatoes and pastures; corn holding its own. Oats, barley, and hay harvest in progress.

Indiana—Weather very favorable to harvesting; wheat thrashing progressing, yielding a crop excellent in quality and quantity; rye, clover, timothy, and hay harvest continues. Corn is excellent and oats ripening.

Ohio—Weather excellent for harvesting, but too dry for corn, oats, tobacco, and pasturage; wheat harvested; thrashing well under way, yield very good; timothy yielding light; corn and tobacco making good growth; oats turning rapidly.

Michigan—Temperature below the normal, and also rainfall except in south section; sunshine above normal. Week closed with crops in good condition; harvesting almost done; yields generally light; wheat cut and harvest will be general next week; oats heading, corn in average condition, and potatoes fine.

Minnesota—Rainfall insufficient; temperature below the normal, with cool nights; very favorable for small grain; hay and rye harvesting progressing, oats and barley harvest just begun; corn excellent, but rain needed.

Missouri—Drought in southeast section broken by good rains on the 4th; the week favorable generally; stacking and thrashing wheat, oat harvest, haying in progress. Oats are some better than expected; hay light, continues excellent.

Arkansas—Generous rains have fallen in all parts of the State during the week and the drought is effectually broken. Cotton doing finely and most excellent prospects. Rain came too late for old corn.

Nebraska—Week favorable; corn continues in excellent condition and growing, but needs rain soon to continue in fine condition. Wheat harvest is nearly completed and thrashing commenced.

Kentucky—Weather generally clear and cool; good rains in western counties assisted tobacco, but crop generally in poor condition; haying commenced; crop will be light; oats ready to cut; corn doing finely; all crops, especially garden stuff, suffering for rain.

South Dakota—Warm days favorable to corn, cool nights favorable to small grain, except in west portion, where weather is very favorable; rain is generally needed in most counties; wheat, oats, and barley ripening and harvest begins this week.

North Dakota—Only one mail train reached here during last two weeks; no late reports received, but from other information it seems that crops in eastern and northeastern parts of State are doing well, in other sections poorly.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 10.—[Special.]—Millions of grasshoppers struck this city and vicinity about midnight last night. Their numbers are in excess of any visitation of the last seventeen years. Much alarm is felt for growing crops.

RECORD OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

JUDGE BRENTANO—744—A. A. Griffing Iron Co. vs. Eugene F. Osborne and John Townsend; on ver. $1,001; gen. and spel. ex.

JUDGE GOGGIN—2,867—Patrick Dunlevey vs. Best Brg. Co. of Chicago; on ver. $1,000; appld.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—12,255—Barnett Simon vs. Chicago and Northwestern Ry. Co.; on ver. $228; appld.

JUDGE HANECY—18,858—Frank Staar vs. Moy Chene, alias Hip Lung, Sam Moy, and Chow Toi; on findg., $2,600.

JUDGE BURKE—7,299—Frank Smith vs. West Chicago Street R. R. Co.; on findg., $83 and sat.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—26,086—L. A. McLenahan vs. Franz Susebcei; on dflt., $380 and conl. judgt.; vs. Edward T. Webster, garn.

JUDGE WINDES—20,947—The National Bank of Ills. vs. Fred L. Voltz and Albert Lang; on findg., $607; appld.—25,352½—S. E. Barrett Mfg. Co. vs. Wm. A. Paulsen; on findg., $431.—27,311—Clara J. Rogers, executrix of Henry B. Rogers, decd., and Walter H. Lee vs. Robert J. Gunning and the Robert J. Gunning Co.; debt, $1,200, and das. $750; debt to be discharged on payment of das.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Decrees.

JUDGE TULEY—11,830—Besgen et al. vs. Schlemm; final dec.—6,162—Thomas Freeman vs. Owen J. Freeman et al.; dec. sale.

JUDGE HORTON—4,396—Woodley vs. Cobb; dec. appld., etc.—1,993—Wood vs. Blythe; decree.—10,107—Schwartz vs. Caspar; decree.—6,104—Ills. B. and L. Assn. vs. Randolph; dec. sale.—5,827—Same vs. Haythe; same.

JUDGE STEIN—1,634—John F. Gavin vs. James C. Gavin; dec. apptg. comrs.—3,388—Continental B. and L. Assn. vs. Kuminski; dec. sale.—3,371—Cable B. and L. Assn. vs. McGregor; same.—3,034—Friend vs. Gross; same.—2,454—Mahanke vs. Bishop; dec. part.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE TULEY—Motions.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—No court.
JUDGE TUTHILL—No court.
JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 131,285, 11,053.
JUDGE EWING—No announcement.
JUDGE STEIN—No. 3,508 on hearing.
JUDGE ADAMS—No court.
JUDGE FREEMAN—Nos. 4,152, 4,390, 12,249, and No. 1,455 on trial.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions.
JUDGE GOGGIN—Motions.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Nos. 12,491, 12,280, Kohn vs. C. N. Bk. Nos. 8,089, 2,254, 12,320, 5,994, 1,896, 11,646, and decisions Nos. 12,671, 12,253. Motion for new trial No. 12,483.
JUDGE BRENTANO—No. 2,429, 9 a. m., No. 159, 165.
JUDGE CHETLAIN—No announcement.
JUDGE SEARS—No. 166.
JUDGE BAKER—No. 129,813 on trial.
JUDGE BURKE—Nos. 6,459, 7,507, 7,235, 6,885, 5,580, 8,037, and No. 7,420 on trial.
JUDGE HANECY—Room 327—Nos. 7,813, 7,816, 7,832, 7,846, 7,848, 7,917, 7,934, 7,948, 7,984, 8,931.
JUDGE WINDES—Decisions—Nos. 17,746, 25,249, 7,562, 20,467.
JUDGE SCALES (County Court)—9:00 a. m., In re. Harvey R. Newman; 10 a. m., Nos. 11,215, 11,525, in re. Chicago Anderson Pressed Brick company; Nos. 12,294, 12,268, 11,014, 11,111.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT (Probate Court)—General business.
JUDGE BLANKE—Criminal Court (Branch No. 1)—No. 3,395 on trial.
JUDGE PAYNE—(Branch No. 2)—Nos. 2,704, 3,821, 4,035, 4,064, 4,030, 3,872, 3,993, 3,994, 3,995, 2,880, 3,860, 3,996.
JUDGE SMITH—(Branch No. 3)—Nos. 4,067, 4,059, 4,062, 4,017, 4,010, 3,988, 3,989, 3,960, 3,969, 3,950, 3,946, 3,930, 3,918, 3,875.
JUDGE GIBBONS—(Branch No. 4)—Nos. 2,307, 3,926.
JUDGE DUNNE—(Branch No. 5)—Nos. 3,601, 3,619, 4,032, 4,004, 3,997, 3,977, 3,772, 3,861, 3,862, 3,876, 3,853.
JUDGE GROSSCUP—(United States Court)—General business.

PAY FOR SHORT HAUL.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION INTERPRETS THE LAW.

In a Case from South Carolina, in Which the Complainant Alleges That More Is Charged for a Short Haul than a Long Haul, the Decision Is Rendered Against the Railroad Company—Commission Holds That the Action Is a Violation of the Statute.

An important decision has just been rendered by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the case of H. W. Behlmer against a number of Southern railroads. The complainant claimed on behalf of himself and other merchants and residents of Summerville, S. C., that defendants charged an unreasonable and excessive rate of 28 cents per 100 pounds on hay in carloads from Memphis to Summerville. Said rate, it was claimed, was nine cents per 100 pounds greater than the defendants charged and received for transporting hay in carloads from Memphis through Summerville to Charleston, S. C., and that this constituted a violation of the long and short haul clause of the statutes. The decision of the commission in brief is as follows:

The competition of markets or the competition of carrying lines subject to regulation under the act to regulate commerce does not justify carriers in making greater short haul or lower long haul charges over the same line in the same direction (the shorter being included within the longer distance) in the absence of an order of relief issued by the commission upon application therefor and after investigation. When a carrier on complaint under the fourth section avers substantial dissimilarity in circumstances and conditions as justifying its greater charge for a shorter haul it is concluded by its pleading and must affirmatively show that the circumstances and conditions of which it is entitled to judge in the first instance are in fact substantially dissimilar; but upon an application for relief under the fourth section proviso the carrier is not limited by such a rule of evidence, and may present to the commission every material reason for an order in its favor. Defendants ordered to cease and desist from making higher aggregate charges on hay and other commodities carried under similar circumstances and conditions over their connected roads from Memphis, Tenn., to Summerville, S. C., than they charge for carrying said commodities for the longer distance from Memphis over said connecting line through Summerville to Charleston, S. C., without prejudice to defendants' rights to apply to the commission for relief under the proviso clause of the fourth section.

NEW RAILWAY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Its Aim Is to Prevent Manipulation of Stocks and Securities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—"To regulate railroads engaged in inter-State commerce" is the title of a long bill introduced in the House by Representative Straus of New York. It is designed to prevent the manipulation of stocks, bonds, and all sorts of railroad securities by capitalists, and to protect the owners of stocks and small holders. One of its most important provisions makes it a crime for an officer or director to sell stocks or bonds short for the purpose of depressing the value of railroad properties. It also prohibits voting trusts of stock. To secure disinterested receivers it provides that no employé, officer, or director of a road shall serve in the capacity. The Inter-State Commerce Commission is to appoint in each judicial district, under the bill, one or more examiners who are to look into all the books of the railroads which go into receiverships.

To Look After Bondholders' Interest.

W. H. Blackford, E. N. Rich, Frank T. Redwood, and J. Wilcox Brown of Baltimore and Andrew J. Nuderdonk and Charles W. Updyke of New York have been appointed a committee to look after the interests of the holders of first mortgage bonds of the Carolina Central railway company. This road runs from Wilmington to Ruderfordton, N. C., a distance of twenty-five miles. It has not met its fixed charges for some time, but interest on its bonds has been paid by the Seaboard and Roanoke company, which has a controlling interest in the property. The bonds are held principally in New York and Baltimore.

Will Not Meet at Mackinac.

Commissioner F. C. Donald has just issued notice to the General Passenger and Ticket Agents of the roads in the territory of the Central Traffic Association that on account of the present labor troubles the circular calling the current monthly session of the Passenger committee at Mackinac Island, July 13, is recalled, and the session is to convene at the rooms of the Central Traffic Association, Chicago, Thursday, July 12.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., July 10.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court filed opinions in the following cases this evening: Affirmed—Rugg vs. Bassett, Rexford vs. Schofield, O'Neil vs. Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Ry. Co., Kirby Carpenter Co. vs. Trombley (modified), Occqueoc Improvement Co. vs. Mosier, Burnham vs. Dillon (modified). Reversed—Cohen vs. Jackoboise, Myers vs. Weaver, Wheeler vs. Myers, Hensel vs. Maas, Phinney vs. Hall, Robinson vs. Watson, Toll vs. Jerome, Burroughs vs. Eastman, Henry Bill Publishing Co. vs. Durgin and in Lee vs. Kalamazoo Circuit Judge, mandamus granted. In Baldwin vs. Wayne Circuit Judge and in Burch vs. Montcalm Circuit Judge, writs of mandamus were denied. In Baker vs. Charlevoix Circuit Judge, order to show cause denied. Rehearings were denied in Bear vs. Heasley and Richardson vs. Richardson. Court will meet July 17 to file opinions only.

Workers in France.

The French census shows a total of 390,000 foreign work people.

Union Trust Co. Savings Bank,

Northeast Cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.

Capital and Surplus, $1,200,000.

Pays Interest on Check Accounts........2%
On Demand Certificates........2%
On Time Certificates........3%
On Savings........4%

Receives Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and Bankers.

S. W. RAWSON, President. E. F. PULSIFER, Vice-Prest.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier. F. L. WILK, Asst. Cashier.

WHAT DO YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT SPECULATION?

Grain, Provisions, and Stocks bought and sold on limited margins. We accept discretionary orders on the above and will give our customers who have not the time to look after their own interests the benefit of our thirty years' experience in speculation. Hulse's Manual for Speculators sent free on receipt of two-cent stamp. Correspondence solicited.

JAMES G. HULSE & CO.,
Rooms 453-455 Rookery, Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Chicago Real Estate at Lowest Rates of Interest. Building Loans promptly made.

MASONIC TEMPLE STOCK
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

J. Grafton Parker & Co.
Room 701, 100 Washington-st.

4% 5% 6%
City and County Bonds
Rank Next to Governments in Security.
FOR SALE BY
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
163-165 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT.
Desirable Rooms in
TRIBUNE BUILDING
For Offices or Mercantile Business. Apply to WM. C. DOW,
Room 15, Tribune Building.

LAMSON BROS. & CO., Commission Merchants. Grain, Provisions, Stocks, and Cotton. 6 Board of Trade, Chicago. PRIVATE WIRES.

CURSE OF DEBS' RULE.

SIX THOUSAND MEN LAID OFF BY THE BIG FOUR ROAD.

The Blockade Resulting from the Dictator's Boycott Makes Retrenchment Necessary—All Shopmen Are Notified Their Services Will Not Be Required Until Traffic Is Resumed—Roadmen Laid Off Also, and Train Crews Will Not Make the Usual Number of Runs.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 10.—[Special.]—Six thousand men were laid off on the Big Four sytem today by an order from headquarters. The last pay-roll of the company contained 10,000 names. Tomorrow there will be only 4,000 drawing salary. This move was taken by the company on account of the falling off in business since the Debs boycott was ordered. Two weeks ago the company was handling between 4,500 and 5,500 cars daily. Today only 900 cars were moved. This system, according to General Superintendent Van Winkle, has been one of the heaviest sufferers from the boycott and it uses Wagner cars exclusively. William Garstang, Superintendent of Motive Power, was the first to act under the order. His instructions to the master mechanics of the several shops of the company laid off 1,700 men in that department, as follows:

Indianapolis—Brightwood, 340; Dillon street, 130; West Side, 60; at Mattoon, Ill., 270; Urbana, Ill., 265; Wabash, Ind., 90; Bellefontaine, O., 130; Delaware, O., 90; Lindale, O., 100; Cleveland, O., 60.

The local agent here laid off sixty clerks and platform men. The order includes office forces, freight handlers, shopmen, and every department save the trainmen, who will not be called on to make more than a fourth of their usual numbers of runs. The road passenger service is not seriously affected except on the St. Louis division, where the firemen have struck. A carload of fifty Deputy Marshals was sent to Brazil, Terre Haute, and Evansville today.

President C. C. Clarke of the local American Railway Union received notice from General Master Workman Sovereign tonight saying the Knights of Labor were called out. The order does not affect Indianapolis, the Knights of Labor having been reduced to ten men here. All trades here are in the Federation of Labor.

CINCINNATI, O., July 10.—The local committee of the striking firemen of the Big Four telegraphed tonight to Chief Nefferman of the Big Four system at Mattoon, Ill., requesting him to come here and aid in their strike. Nefferman refused curtly, saying he did not recognize the authority of Odell, Chairman of the Cincinnati committee, to order a strike and he would have nothing at all to do with it.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 10.—[Special.]—On account of light business all night telegraph operators on the Peoria division of the Big Four, with the single exception of Urbana, were laid off today by the management. Day forces all along the line were also reduced.

ENGINEERS GLAD TO GET TO WORK.

Big Four Men at Anderson, Ind., Must Return or Be Discharged.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 10.—[Special.]—At noon today notices signed by Supt. Blizzard of the Michigan division of the Big Four were posted giving the striking employés an opportunity to return to work. Upon refusal their places will be supplied. The engineers accepted to a man and will draw any train whether the crew be union or non-union. Twenty of the strikers have asked for their old places and will be put to work under protection tomorrow morning. The federated trades unions here will not join a Knights of Labor strike if one be called.

LEBANON, Ind., July 10.—[Special.]—Chief of Police Charles Oden, accompanied by fourteen men, left for Indianapolis, where the men will be sworn in as Deputy Marshals and it is believed will be sent to Mattoon, Ill., to protect the property of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway company.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 10.—[Special.]—On an order from headquarters all the local employés of the Big Four were discharged today, excepting the agent and one clerk. The road also is refusing all freight.

MATTOON, Ill., July 10.—All regular passenger trains are running. The Big Four shops are closed indefinitely, and no attempt has been made on that road to move freight. The feeling among the railroad men is largely in sympathy with the strikers, but Debs' support shows signs of weakening. The feeling is strongly in support of law and order.

CINCINNATI, O., July 10.—While the strike of firemen on the Big Four was ordered for the division between Indianapolis and St. Louis only, yet nineteen quit here. Their places was promptly filled, and thirty new firemen are on engines today on the St. Louis division. The officials have 100 more new firemen, who are being sent to Indianapolis, St. Louis, and other points on the affected division. Only freight firemen are out. All passenger trains are running on schedule time. The general railroad situation here is greatly improved.

KILLS THE STRIKE IN THE WEST.

Gen. McCook's Opinion of President Cleveland's Proclamation.

DENVER, Colo., July 10.—"That's all I want," said Gen. McCook after reading President Cleveland's proclamation ordering all unlawful assemblages in Colorado and other Western States and territories to disperse before 4 p. m. today. "The President's proclamation settles the strike. If the meetings of a serious character are held I will certainly not permit them."

Trains are arriving and departing on all the roads. The Union Pacific sent one train this morning for Portland and will run only one train a day for the present. The Denver and Rio Grande sent another train westward this morning. The one started yesterday was held at Salida over night. The Gulf, Burlington, Santa Fé, and Missouri Pacific are open for business for passenger and freight trains. The Rock Island began today receiving freight for local and connecting points.

BILLINGS, Mont., July 10.—[Special.]—A west-bound train arrived here last night with four companies of Federal troops on board. General Manager Kimberly of the Northern Pacific was on board. The train laid up here until 10 a. m. today, when it pulled out closely followed by the delayed No. 1., which had been here since June 28. Company F, Tenth Cavalry, United States army, Capt. Reid, is still here doing fatigue duty.

LEADVILLE, Colo., July 10.—[Special.]—The first train that has passed through here over the Denver and Rio Grande tracks for eight days came in at noon today and was shortly afterward followed by a second train with United States troops bound for Grand Junction. The Rio Grande trainmen here decided today to return to work tomorrow morning.

RATON, N. M., July 10.—Division No. 282, Order of Railway Telegraphers, which embraces all the operators and dispatchers in New Mexico, has unanimously voted to send in its charter, disband the lodge, and stand by the American Railway Union. All the Santa Fé's old employés, except several engineers, are still out.

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., July 10.—At a mass-meeting of citizens last night resolutions were adopted pledging support to the strikers and deprecating the presence of an armed force in this town. The merchants have refused to sell supplies for the soldiers or deputies.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., July 10.—Resolutions were adopted at a mass-meeting denouncing the presence of Federal troops here as an insult to the citizens.

DALLAS, Tex., July 10.—A committee is to wait on Vice-President Thorne of the Texas and Pacific and request him to have Pullmans taken off. If refused a strike on the Texas and Pacific is to be ordered.

TRINIDAD, Colo., July 10.—Striking coal miners or A. R. U. men burned a bridge 120 feet long on the Aguilar branch of the Denver and Gulf railroad near Victor station last night.

DEMING, N. M. July 10.—An attempt was made last night to wreck a special train containing 500 troops from Fort Bayard en route to Trinidad and Raton. Members of the local lodge of the American Railway Union have offered to guard the railroad property.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 10.—The Union Pacific will establish through passenger service between the east and this city today.

TACOMA, Wash., July 10.—[Special.]—The local branch of the American Railway Union has adopted resolutions favoring the admission of colored men as members of the order and recommending an amendment to the constitution of the parent organization in that respect. Henry Kirchner, janitor of the Northern Pacific Superintendent's office, was assaulted last night by eight or nine men with knives, and eight bad gashes were made on his head.

THEY ARE DRIVEN OUT OF TOWN.

Non-Unionist Severely Beaten by Strikers at Brazil.

BRAZIL, Ind., July 10.—[Special.]—The railroad strike in this city is assuming a serious phase. If the Chicago and Eastern Illinois officials attempt to operate their road with imported men trouble will follow. This morning a man named Smith, from Chicago, arrived in the city to take a position as fireman on the passenger train. He learned the strikers and their sympathizers were on his track and he concealed himself in a stable, where he was found by the mob. He was badly beaten, and started out of town on a run, closely followed by several persons, who prodded him with sticks when he lessened his speed. It was the same man who was driven out of the city Sunday by the strikers. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois has twenty-five new men who camp north of the city near the roundhouse. This afternoon two more men employed by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois officials arrived in the city over the Vandalia and were escorted by three United States Deputy Marshals to the roundhouse. Notwithstanding the arrival of the new men the north-bound Chicago and Eastern Illinois passenger train did not leave the city today.

WOULD STOP ALL IMMIGRATION.

Bloomington's Mayor Has a Plan for Ending Labor Troubles.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 10.—[Special.]—Mayor Smith today telegraphed to Mayor Pingree of Detroit asking him to join in a petition to Congress asking that body to consider the labor question. The Mayor says in part:

Pullman should have considered the rights of his employés and endeavored to reach an amicable adjustment of differences. We must petition Congress to prohibit immigration to this country for the next fifty years.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 10.—[Special.]—Mayor John C. Koch has received a dispatch from Mayor Pingree of Detroit asking him to join with the Mayors of fifty other cities for the purpose of prevailing upon Mr. Pullman to submit the trouble between him and his employés to arbitration. Mayor Koch says, in effect, that Milwaukee is not a railroad center, hence only slightly interested in the strike, so the urgency of a settlement, so far as this city is concerned, does not exist.

DETROIT, Mich., July 10.—Mayor Pingree's proposition to have the Mayors of all the leading cities join hands in inducing the Pullman company to submit to arbitration seems to meet with general favor. A large number of replies has been received by telegraph, almost without exception in favor of the idea. No definite plan of action has been decided upon, but a messenger probably will be sent to Mr. Pullman bearing the petition and the views of the various heads of municipalities.

WILL GIVE STRIKERS NO CREDIT.

Packers at Kansas City Shut Off the Supplies of Poor People.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 10.—[Special.]—The agents of the Kansas City packing houses were instructed to deliver no meat today to small dealers except for cash, and the result was that several of them were compelled to close their doors, and others will follow. The customers of these establishments are all, or nearly all, railroad employés, who are either on strike or are locked out by the closing of the machine shops of the Santa Fé. The company is behind in the pay of the men, and the strike coming on as it did has still further delayed payment of wages, as it cut off the road's revenue. The position taken by the packers will result in great hardship to the strikers.

LIMA, O., July 10.—[Special.]—Unless there is an adjustment of the labor troubles soon the big Lima oil fields will have to shut down. The Standard Oil company's refinery at Whiting, Ind., is shut off and its immense refinery here has been notified by all the railroads that they cannot handle any more shipments until the strike is over. The Manhattan and Century Oil companies have received similar notices. The latter has reduced its force one-half, and the others will have to shut down inside of ten days unless there is relief. This will have the effect of throwing several thousand men out of work.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., July 10.—[Special.]—The effects of the railroad tie-up are seriously felt here by business-men, who have been unable to get goods. Many of the necessaries of life are being shipped in by express at heavy expense.

TIE-UP COMPLETE AT PARIS, ILL.

Miners There Are Aiding Railroads—No White Sugar to Be Had.

PARIS, Ill., July 10.—Passenger and freight traffic on the railroads at this point is dead. There was only one passenger on the west-bound accommodation train this morning and he got off here. No one got on. The coal car and white sugar famines continue. Everybody must use brown sugar or do without. The old shafts were idle today, but one Baltimore and Ohio car was loaded at Penswell's shaft. The Springside received fifteen cars yesterday. The proposed strike of miners on Sept. 16 is confirmed by all mining leaders, but some of them express the belief that they will not be called out by Sovereign of the Knights of Labor, as most of them are already idle on account of the tie-up. The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern men and company reached an agreement at noon today, and the men are at work as usual. A committee is organizing the miners.

HAS NO USE FOR FEDERAL TROOPS.

Altgeld Believed to Desire to "Freeze Out" the Regulars.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 10.—[Special.]—The following message from Private Secretary Dose to Gov. Altgeld was delivered yesterday by mistake to an afternoon paper and is published this evening:

CHICAGO, July 10.—To Gov. Altgeld: The men in authority here believe that the President's last proclamation is the forerunner of most radical actions about to be taken by the Federal troops and in order to make an absolutely perfect showing the Mayor believes that he should have another regiment at his command. He deems it essential that this should be given him before the Sheriff makes a requisition for it. The action of the militia so far meets with universal approval. DOSE.

The paper in which this is published construes this as "showing conclusively that it is the intention of the Governor to freeze out the Federal troops and give them absolutely no excuse for being in Chicago." The Governor said tonight the State troops now in Chicago were amply able to preserve the peace and enforce the law and there was no occasion for the presence of the Federal troops.

BRIDGE-BURNING STORY OVERDRAWN

Ten Short Spans of the Upper Works of the Monon Structure Destroyed.

The report spread yesterday of the burning of the Monon bridge across the Calumet River, three miles south of Hammond, by the strikers was greatly exaggerated. This bridge, with its approaches, is 686 feet in length, as the ground is marshy on each side of the river. It is supported on piers all the way across, as the river at that point is not navigable. Monday night some evil-disposed person, presumably a striker, set fire to it where it crosses the river. The flames were discovered by the section master and extinguished after five sections, ten feet each in length, were burned down to the piles, but the piles themselves were uninjured. The work of repairing it, therefore, was easy and was finished in time for trains to pass this morning as usual. The bridge, which had not been guarded, will be well guarded hereafter.

TRAIN WRECKERS IN INDIANA.

Dynamite Bomb Found at Liberty—Iron Bars on Track at Marion.

LIBERTY, Ind., July 10.—[Special.]—A dynamite bomb was found by a freight crew in the center of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton track. The fuse had been lighted and had burned to within an inch of the explosive. The bomb was made of three-inch gas pipe fourteen inches in length.

MARION, Ind., July 10.—An attempt was made last night near here to wreck the fast west-bound Pan-Handle express, which usually carries many passengers. A glassworker, while walking into the city, discovered two flat iron bars three feet long fastened on either track. He removed the bars.

DOING UP THE DEBS.

RAILROADS OUTSIDE OF CHICAGO ARE BREAKING THE STRIKE.

At St. Louis Colored Men Offer to Work and the Roads Are Moving Lots of Freight—Many Men Go Back to Their Places at Cleveland—Pittsburg Men Will Not Strike—Situation Is Mixed at Toledo—Tracks Are Cleared at Norton's Creek, Ind.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 10.—[Special.]—Lincoln Nelson, Secretary of the African-American League in East St. Louis, has written to Chairman Gays of the General Managers' Association offering to furnish at a few hours' notice 200 negroes to replace the freight-handlers who have quit work in East St. Louis warehouses. He says he can also furnish twenty-five colored men who are experienced firemen and brakemen. In behalf of his proposition be states that men of his race are hard workers, belong to no labor organizations, and never strike. Mr. Gays will submit the letter to the various railroad officials. He is favorable to employing colored men in certain kinds of work, believing they are fully as competent and more reliable than some of the foreign element that the railroads usually employ.

This morning Chairman Gays of the General Managers' Association was asked for an exact statement of the number of loaded freight cars that were handled yesterday. He waited until reports had been received from all the lines, and this afternoon presented a tabulated statement. It shows that twenty freight trains came into St. Louis yesterday and twenty-three went out. The total number of loaded cars received and forwarded at St. Louis and East St. Louis was 1,782. This is considerably below the amount of daily traffic handled before the strike.

There are two lots of non-union men in the city today. One batch of seventeen engineers came in last night. They were quartered this morning in the rear of Kicker's saloon on Clark avenue. Their destination is a point west on the Wabash. The strikers have men among them working on them to quit, and they claim that several of them have signified their intention not to work if they will be taken care of here. The other batch, thirty-five in number, principally yard men, arrived from the East this morning over the Big Four. A United States Marshal had them in charge and the strikers indignantly recited this as an instance of the government using its power in the interest of the railroads. These men are also destined for some point on the Western division of the Wabash. The strikers are also working them and have hopes of causing desertions.

There are now at work at the Pullman car shops, according to the best figures obtainable, 180 men. Most of these are non-union men.

GO BACK TO WORK AT CLEVELAND.

Big Four Firemen Tired of the Strike—The Tie-Up Much Relieved.

CLEVELAND, O., July 10.—[Special.]—The tie-up in this city was greatly relieved today. The Lake Shore and the Cleveland and Pittsburg moved freight and other roads announce tonight that they will follow suit tomorrow. The work has been moved by men brought into the city from Buffalo and other Eastern points. The firemen on the Big Four are beginning to flock back to their positions. A number of freight conductors also fell in line and they all agree to take out runs, but not with green men. The local freight on the Nickel-Plate went out this morning without any difficulty. The train was manned by the old crew. No. 3, with a mail train attached, also passed out without difficulty. Every precaution has been taken to suppress violence, but none is anticipated. There appears to be no danger of an obedience to Sovereign's order for a general strike here. It is thought the order will not be generally responded to.

This telegram was received today at the headquarters of the American Railway Union:

CHICAGO, July 10.—Meeting of all labor organizations of Chicago last night voted to strike Wednesday. McConnell, machinists; Mahon, street car employés; McBride, coal miners; Sovereign, Knights of Labor, were present. All with us. Many parts Texas and Ohio struck today. Old points all report loyal. Stand pat.
E. V. DEBS.

REFUSE TO STRIKE AT PITTSBURG.

Trainmen Get No Support from Engineers—Talk of a Tie-Up.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 10.—[Special.]—After four hours of excited discussion the meetings at Bennett, on the Pittsburg and Western road, adjourned at 12:30 o'clock. By a vote that was almost 2 to 1 the engineers refused to strike and communicated this fact to the American Railway Union meeting. The latter was in favor of a strike, but as the engineers were opposed decided not to force the issue. This settles the Pittsburg and Western men. The Pittsburg and Western is leased by the Baltimore and Ohio, forming its short line to Chicago. Debs today ordered the men to strike and five train crews quit, but returned to work until the meetings took action. The Allegheny Valley trainmen, it is said, will refuse to haul any but mail cars after tomorrow. The atmosphere is heavy with rumors of a general tie-up. They come from good sources and railway officials are worked up over them. The news that General Master Workman Sovereign had ordered out all the Knights created great surprise. There are only 2,000 Knights in this district. Many of them say Sovereign has lost his head over a desire to be second king in the industrial spasm. Some will refuse to go out. The majority of the local Knights are employed as salesmen in the big stores and have no affiliation in any way with the Chicago or Pullman strikers.

SITUATION IS MIXED AT TOLEDO.

Some of the Roads Make Settlements, While Others Hold Out.

TOLEDO, O., July 10.—[Special.]—The situation in Toledo tonight is peculiar. In some respects the Railway Union has made gains today and in other instances it has lost ground. The Ohio Central train crews, switchmen, roundhouse-men, and dock laborers, about 200 in all, went out this morning. They were coerced into doing so by a self-constituted committee of nearly 100 strikers, who threatened them with abuse if they did not strike. They now demand the removal of Supt. Whittlesey, who, they claim, made himself particularly obnoxious to union labor while in the employ of the Lake Shore as Superintendent of the Detroit Division. They will not return unless he is removed. Michigan Central switchmen stated their grievance briefly but plainly, and Supt. Sutherland consented to settle the difference existing. With this understanding the switchmen continued at work and the yard engines were manned today as usual. Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton officials had a conference with their men today. Their switchmen here are all out. They said they would not return to work until the road discontinued using Pullman cars. Supt. Waldo informed them their contract with Pullman was to run twenty-five years yet and then the conference ended. The Ann Arbor road is tied up tight, with no prospects of relief. The Pennsylvania switchmen and yardmen are nearly all out, but will return before morning, it is believed. The Wheeling and Lake Erie men are ready to return in the morning. The Lake Shore yards are filled with loaded cars and a few non-union crews have gone out, but business with that company outside of passenger service is almost at a standstill. It is believed the strike in Toledo is nearly at an end.

MASSILLON, O., July 10.—[Special.]—The Wheeling and Lake Erie American Railway Union men have held several meetings today, hoping to receive instructions from Chicago to resume work. An urgent appeal was made to Debs to withdraw his order, to which he responded this afternoon that he would confer with the National Board and advise local President Georghan later.

Passenger trains are running as usual and freight trains are moving on the eastern division. As they cannot get through the Massillon yards, however, the road is practically blocked.

TRACK CLEARED AT NORTON CREEK.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Trains Run Out of Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 10.—[Special.]—Ten United States Deputy Marshals and thirty-five Deputy Sheriffs were at Norton Creek on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois this morning to protect the company's employés while they removed the obstructions placed on the track yesterday by Hungarians and Polish miners. There was no interference and trains were soon running both ways over the road. The Marshals remain on the ground, however, as the miners in that locality are a vicious set. All passenger trains, except the two night trains north and south, run on schedule time with non-union engineers and firemen. The night trains will not be put on for a few days. A through freight train each way was sent over the road today. All the Vandalia passenger trains were on time and an increased number of freight trains were moved. The accumulated freight is rapidly being distributed along all divisions. One train load of live stock came out of St. Louis this afternoon. There was an increase in the number of men who reported for duty at the general shops this morning. The Big Four made no effort today to handle anything except the through passenger trains. While it has been reported from a number of places that lodges of the brotherhood of firemen had surrendered their charters none has been received at headquarters here.

WABASH MOVES FREIGHT TRAINS.

Railroad Business Resumed at Decatur, the Strikers Offering No Resistance.

DECATUR, Ill., July 10.—[Special.]—The Wabash moved two freight trains today, the first since June 30. One went to Springfield and the other to Litchfield. Deputy Marshals went and there was no trouble. The passenger service is reasonably good. Tonight all night trains were started again. Many white ribbons and rosettes were displayed by strikers today, and quite a number of Grand Army men and patriotic citizens have commenced wearing small flags.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., July 10.—[Special.]—Nobody will feed or board the non-union men taken to Peru and Andrews to run engines on the Wabash. A terribly bitter feeling has been worked up against them. The company will care for the men. All is quiet on the Erie and traffic is being resumed.

SITUATION GRAVE AT SPOONER, WIS.

Duluth Branch of the Omaha Running No Night Trains.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 10.—All day passenger trains are running on schedule time. No night trains are being run on the Duluth branch of the Omaha until that road is sure of the protection of the Wisconsin authorities at Spooner. All wires have been cut or are down at that place and no direct word has been received from there since yesterday and the situation is thought to be grave. In this city an increasing amount of freight is being handled daily. The advices from the Northern Pacific coast train today are that it passed Billings, Mont., safely early today. As a result of the notice by the officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul that all strikers' places would be declared vacant after 7 a. m. today a large proportion of the men reported for duty.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 10.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General Falk today wired General Manager Winters of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha road that the company could now send trains through Spooner and other points in Wisconsin without interference. This was based on the receipt of a telegram from the Chairman of the Town Board of Spooner to the effect that there would be no more interference with the running of trains on the Omaha, the American Railway Union members having agreed to make no further disturbance. Mr. Winter's reply, received this afternoon, is:

We have not ceased in our efforts to get freight trains through Spooner. We tried all day yesterday to make up a train there, but without success, and are at it again this morning. Freight and passenger trains will move today as far as possible.

Quartermaster-General Louis Auer went to Spooner and had a conference with the leaders of the strike there. They all declared their willingness to obey the law and guaranteed not to molest property. Gov. Peck tonight ordered the troops to their homes.

DULUTH, Minn., July 10.—Two Deputy United States Marshals arrested E. Leeson, an A. R. U. telegraph operator of the Northern Pacific railroad, this morning for contempt of the United States court. At South Superior the freight was stopped by a mob. There are 175 Deputy Marshals on duty here and the number is being increased. Today the Northern Pacific started out the first freight train moved in ten days.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 10.—Today freight service was resumed on the Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Omaha, and other roads. The A. R. U. men are tired of the strike and are anxious to go to work.

HURON, S. D., July 10.—Traffic has been resumed on the Dakota Central Division of the Chicago and Northwestern.

STILLWATER, Minn., July 10.—The prison-made twine tied up by the strike is now being shipped in large quantities in time for harvest.

DO NOT RECOGNIZE DEBS.

Missouri Pacific Men Will Disregard His Order to Strike.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 10.—A high officer of the Industrial Council tonight said that the order from Debs to the men on the Missouri Pacific to go out would not be regarded because the men felt the strike at Chicago had no particular bearing on them. The Memphis system, which is affected more than any other railroad here, is beginning to move its traffic, and its prospects of soon securing a full complement of men seem good. On other systems the embargo is practically lifted. The Missouri Pacific day force of switchmen went out, but returned to work in an hour. That railway claims it will soon have plenty of men to fill the places of the night crew.

DEBS IS NOT ALL POWERFUL.

Union Workmen at New Orleans and Aurora Resist a Strike.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 10.—[Special.]—The peaceful reports from Chicago have quieted the labor troubles here. The Presidents of the different unions declare their opposition to striking, but at the same time assert they will strike if their leaders so determine.

AURORA, Ill., July 10.—Representatives from the American Railway Union operated among machinists in various factories here today, with a view of causing strike, but were unsuccessful. President Devine of the local railway union declares there will be no strike here.

RETURN TO WORK AT LITTLE ROCK.

Strikers on the Iron Mountain Declare the Tieup at an End.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 10—[Special.]—At a meeting of the various labor unions today it was decided that all the road men should go to work at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Promptly at that hour a large number of strikers appeared at the office of the Superintendent of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad and were assigned to their old places. The railroad authorities anticipate no further trouble. All trains are running on time today.

RESUME WORK WITHOUT ANY FEAR.

Michigan Central Employes Will Bring Trains Into Chicago.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., July 10.—[Special.]—All the Michigan Central employés of this city today voted to resume the running of freight trains between here and Chicago. Since the beginning of the riots at Chicago the men have been so intimidated by violence and the fear of violence that they unanimously agreed not to run freight trains until protection was afforded them.

Strike Notes by Telegraph.

Though late all passenger trains are moving at Fort Wayne, Ind.

The "Q" switchmen at Galesburg, Ill., have decided not to strike.

The strike is broken at St. Joseph, Mo., all trains running on schedule time.

The Union Pacific will reinstate all men who struck but did not use violence.

Strikers at Peoria, Ill., are orderly and railroad business is not interfered with.

The Clover Leaf has resumed business at Frankfort, Ind., employing many new men.

The strikers having returned to work at Sioux City, Ia., railroad business is uninterrupted.

The railroads at Kankakee, Ill., experience no difficulty in operating the lines. Business is heavy and Debs' orders are ignored.

The engineers and firemen of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern and the Chicago and West Michigan railroads have decided to stand by their employers.

G. A. R. posts at Lebanon, Ind.; Muncie, Ind.; Clinton, Ia.; Shelbyville, Ind.; Lafayette, Ind.; Fowler, Ind.; Galesburg, Ill.; and Decatur, Ill., have signified their willingness to take up arms against Debs' insurrection.

OUT OF HUNT'S HANDS

FIRST REGIMENT TO BE DIRECTED BY GEN. WHEELER HIMSELF.

Col. Turner Objected to Scattering His Forces Away from Pullman and Threatened to Resign Unless an Immediate Change Was Made—Men Will Mass at the Car Shops—Additional Police to Guard 2,500 Michigan Central Cars—Fred C. Postgate Accidentally Killed.

Direction of the troops in Col. Turner's department at Pullman was taken out of Inspector Hunt's hands yesterday and Gen. Wheeler is now in command. Col. Turner removed his headquarters from the Illinois Central machine shops at Burnside to Hotel Florence. He also made arrangements whereby uniforms and equipments will be furnished 100 members of the First Regiment who could not turn out for want of these necessaries and they are expected to report to him for duty today. It is understood Charles L. Hutchinson and John J. Mitchell, Presidents respectively of the Corn Exchange and Illinois Trust and Savings Banks, furnished money to purchase uniforms and equipment for the 100 members, the recruits, and the veteran corps as well. The various detachments taken out of Col. Turner's command Monday and sent elsewhere have all been recalled and will be back with their battalions this morning. Under police control, the militia officers say, the First was being broken up and scattered about over too much territory, and what are at present considered the most vital points were being left practically unprotected. Col. Turner threatened to resign unless a change was made yesterday. Gen. Wheeler took entire command, and henceforth the department will be subject to his orders. When all the militia ordered to Pullman arrives the force on duty will number between 1,000 and 1,200 men.

Inspector Hunt called for another detail of thirty to be sent to the Michigan Central freight yards below Kensington, saying the officials of the road believed an attempt would be made to destroy 2,500 cars stored there. The detail was sent.

The strikers and their riotous followers in and around Kensington and Pullman displayed more evidences of irritation and nervousness yesterday than they have any time since the militia arrived. Their warning committees were busy, and delegations seemed to be flying around mysteriously all over the country. A committee called upon Paul Hermes, stationer, doing business in the Arcade at Pullman, also a number of other merchants, and gave them notice that if they valued their physical and financial welfares they had better not sell anything to the soldiers. Three or four plumbers at work repairing the boilers in the Hotel Florence say they have to stay under cover to keep from being slugged.

A detail from the Second Battalion went down to Kensington and arrested William Byrne, a member of Company H, Seventh Regiment, who had refused to turn out. Private Donovan of the same troop was also arrested on the same charge. Dr. Thomas, Chaplain, joined the regiment.

News of the arrest of Dictator Debs was received at headquarters with expressions of pleasure, and the Pullman officials were greatly delighted. They all said it would either result in the strike coming to an immediate end or a general explosion.

By an accident Private Frederick C. Postgate, Company F, stationed at Burnside, was run over by the Diamond special escort train tonight and killed. He was patrolling the tracks just north of Burnside Depot at the time and it is supposed did not see the escort, which runs along on a parallel track and at the side of the big train. It carries no lights, gives no signals, and in the darkness can hardly be observed unless a person is on the lookout for it. Postgate's mangled body was found about twenty minutes after the train had gone by and carried to battalion headquarters over in the roundhouse. He was a new member, having joined the company only ten days ago.

GEN. WHEELER PLACED IN COMMAND.

He Will Direct All the Militia Stationed in Chicago.

Soon after the Mayor reached his office yesterday morning, a council of war was held, in which the Mayor, Gen. Wheeler, commanding the First Brigade, Gen. Barkley, commanding the Second, and Adjutant-Gen. Orendorff participated. It resulted in the entire military force now stationed here, so far as it relates to the State troops, being placed in the command of Gen. Wheeler, who is to be recognized as the chief military officer. This order was issued:

General Order No. 11: At the request of Brig.-Gen. James H. Barkley, Senior Brigadier-General, I. N. G., and with the approval of Mayor Hopkins, Brig.-Gen. H. A. Wheeler, commanding the First Brigade, headquarters at Chicago, is hereby placed in command of military forces which have reported or may report to the Mayor. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.
By order of the Governor.
ALFRED ORENDORFF, Adjt.-Gen.

The council then adjourned and Gen. Wheeler went back to his headquarters.

During the day Mayor Hopkins had many calls from prominent citizens who had suggestions to make as to the steps that should be taken, but for the most part the Mayor kept these suggestions to himself. Charles E. Piper, President of the Town Board of Cicero, called the Mayor's attention to the provision of the statute passed in 1887, which authorized the police in times of disturbance to do police duty in adjoining towns. Under this statute the police will not have to stop when they reach the city limits if they are pursuing a mob, or will not be prevented from going into an adjoining town in case a disturbance breaks out. General Manager Brown of the Pullman company and Assistant General Solicitor Rankin called on the Mayor and asked the privilege of swearing in the watchmen at the Pullman plant as special police. Mr. Hopkins consented to this on condition that the character of each officer was vouched for by certain persons representing him in the locality.

It was expected that Gov. Altgeld would be in the city yesterday, Mayor Hopkins having sent him a telegram suggesting that it might be expedient for him to come up from Springfield. The Governor made this reply:

There are so many matters all over the State requiring attention that I cannot be in Chicago today. If possible will come up tomorrow, but you do not need me. From all I can learn you are handling the situation admirably. Do not hesitate a moment, but go ahead and be firm. Everything under control now, but we can raise 50,000 more men if necessary.
JOHN P. ALTGELD.

Mayor Hopkins said there would be no immediate change in the disposition of the troops, except in cases of emergency. There was some talk of having the militia do regular patrol service in the streets of the city, but that plan was abandoned. Eleven of the twenty-three companies comprising the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of the Second Brigade, I. N. G., ordered by the Governor to come to Chicago, reported during Monday night. Mayor Hopkins had a special train provided for them, and to it they marched as fast as they arrived in the city. Late at night the special train pulled out for the baseball park at Thirty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue, where the brigade will have headquarters.

Gen. Miles sent a letter to Mr. Hopkins saying he was obliged to camp troops at Brighton and Lake-Front Parks. He asked the Mayor, should serious trouble be reported in any part of the city or vicinity, to give directions that he be informed of the facts. Gen. Miles also stated he would give directions that the Mayor would be advised of such information as he received. Mayor Hopkins replied to the communication that he had so directed Gen. Wheeler and Supt. Brennan. Mayor Hopkins left his office at 9 o'clock last evening and visited the camps before going home.

SCARE IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING.

Man with a Bottle of Water Alarms the Officials—Guards in Employ.

The Pullman Building officials had a little scare Monday afternoon. About 5 o'clock one of the Pinkerton watchmen, while making his rounds through the building, found a ragged-looking man crouched on the wide stairs. The watchman seized the fellow and demanded his business. He was searched, and in his pocket was found a bottle filled with a peculiar-looking liquid. Something that appeared to be a fuse was attached to the stopper. The watchman thought he had a bona fide dynamiter in his grasp and the fellow was hurried into a room, where two men stood guard over him. Vice-President Wickes sent the bottle to a chemist, where the contents were analyzed.

The bottle was what is called a pickle bottle, 10½ inches high and 3½ inches wide at the bottom. It was closed with a cork one-half inch thick and sealed with black sealing-wax. Through the cork, but not at the center, ran a clumsy fuse, consisting of a cylinder of tissue paper filled with gunpowder and soaked in turpentine. This fuse was four inches long, and two inches were inside the bottle and two outside. The bottle was filled four inches deep with rusty nails, broken glass, and 32-caliber pistol cartridges. It was then filled to within half an inch of the cork with a transparent, bluish fluid, which on being tested proved to be turpentine colored with bluing. The examination of the bottle and its contents was made by Samuel Rodman Jr., an expert in explosives, in the Pullman Building and Prof. Foy of the Armour Institute. Mr. Rodman gave it as his opinion the bottle was designed to be a firebrand and to be thrown and broken. In that case the turpentine might start a blaze under favorable circumstances. If set off without being thrown the heat generated by the turpentine might possibly have generated enough heat to explode some of the cartridges.

The Pinkerton watchmen then threw the man with the bottle out of the building and kicked him up and down the street until they were tired out. The Pullman Building is well guarded. The Adams street front has closed entirely and two watchmen patrol the entrance. Two more watchmen guard the Michigan avenue entrance, and credentials are demanded of every one seeking admittance.

Gen. Miles said yesterday: "I do not care to be quoted at length on this subject. I only know that the Pullman officials are taking no chances."

GEN. HARRISON WILL NOT MEDDLE.

He Will Keep Away from Debs—Indorses Cleveland's Action.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 10.—[Special.]—Ex-President Harrison has not gone to Chicago and has no intention of leaving Indianapolis at present. It was reported that he had been called to Chicago to consult with Debs and assist in bringing about a settlement of the Pullman strike. When seen this evening Gen. Harrison said: "I am not in Chicago and have not received any communication asking me to intercede in any way in the present regrettable affair. I am not going to Chicago, and when I travel it will be in some other direction. I have just received a telegraphic message from a gentleman at Auburn, N. Y., who had heard that I was holding a consultation with Mr. Debs. I cannot account for how such a report got started."

In regard to the ordering of Federal troops to Chicago Mr. Harrison said: "I do not think the President has transcended his power; on the other hand, I believe that there is no spot in the United States where the United States troops may not go under orders without asking anybody's consent, and that the enforcement of the laws of the United States is the sworn duty of the President, and the army an appropriate instrument to use in the enforcement of those laws where they are violently resisted and the civil officers are unable to deal with the situation. If the posse comitatus law limits the President's constitutional power at all—which is very doubtful—it only requires the necessary proclamation to precede the use of the troops."

"ANARCHY HAS RAISED ITS HEAD."

Strong Anti-Riot Resolutions in the New York Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10.—[Special.]—In the Constitutional convention today Benjamin S. Dean, Republican delegate from Jamestown, offered a set of resolutions which began, "Anarchy has raised its hateful head in this Republic, menacing the peace and good order of the common country." The resolution, without passing upon the merits of the quarrel and recognizing only that the laws of the United States are being defied by a lawless mob, approves the President; declares it the duty of New York State to sustain the President in protecting property, and pledges the support of the people of the State. Under a point of order raised by Judge Cady the consideration of the resolution went over until tomorrow.

The State Workingmen's Assembly met today to agree upon a proposed amendment to the State Constitution to prohibit contract labor in prisons. It adopted resolutions of sympathy and support to the strikers, criticising the government's action, and declaring that this was the time when the government should help the laboringman who is trying to bring about a national arbitration law rather than support monopolies.

RAISE THEIR VOICES IN PROTEST.

Sons of the Revolution Would Maintain Rights Their Fathers Fought For.

At a meeting of the Illinois Sons of the American Revolution the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, All law-abiding citizens must view with alarm the present unsettled condition of the country.

WHEREAS, Selfish, designing agitators are using the prejudice existing between capital and labor to advance personal interest; therefore

Resolved, That the first duty of every citizen is to acknowledge allegiance to law.

Resolved, That we sustain President Cleveland in asserting the supremacy of the government and maintaining law and order.

Resolved, That the relations of capital to labor can be settled only by mutual contract in which all parties shall be absolutely free to assert every constitutional right; that our fathers fought to establish these rights and we will ever maintain them.

Resolved, That the relations of individuals and corporations are not of primary importance, but the supreme question is to settle, first, that we have a government.

A meeting of veterans and ex-members of the First Regiment was held last night at the armory, No. 1452 Wabash avenue. It was decided to offer the services of the Veteran Corps to the Mayor to assist in preserving order. A committee was appointed including Capt. R. S. Buchanan, Capt. G. W. Ford, and Maj. Taylor E. Brown to make the tender of the corps' services. One hundred men may be added to the forces now preserving order in the city by the action of the corps.

TELEGRAPH MANAGER LOCKED UP.

He Is Compelled to Produce Debs' Messages in the United States Court.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 10.—The Western Union Telegraph company's manager, R. B. Davis, at Fort Madison, Ia., was brought here today by the Sheriff on a subpoena issued by the United States District Court of Iowa. He was ordered to produce certain telegrams sent and received by officials of the American Railway Union. This, under advice of counsel, he declined to do and was promptly sent to jail by Judge Woolson for contempt. Davis soon sent word that he would produce the messages.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 10.—[Special.]—Walter Dunn, William Crimmins, and William Horn today surrendered to United States Marshal Pratt, who had warrants charging them with conspiracy and with obstructing the mails.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 10.—[Special.]—In the United States court today Judge Allen issued an injunction restraining Eugene V. Debs and others from interfering with the operations of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad. The injunction is similar to those applying to the other roads previously issued.

John Callahan, an engineer of the St. Paul road, was arrested tonight for interfering with inter-State commerce and delaying the mails.

STRIKERS UNHITCH THE PULLMANS.

Only the Mail Car on the Clover Leaf St. Louis Train Allowed to Proceed.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 10.—The Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis (Air Line) passenger train, bound for St. Louis yesterday, was attacked by the strikers at Hoffman's switch, one mile outside of the city. The Pullman cars were unhitched and after hitching the mail car to the engine the train was ordered to proceed, leaving the Pullman cars behind, which was done. The passengers returned to the depot on foot and demanded their money, which was refunded.

MILWAUKEE IS NOT BADLY HURT.

Though the Strike Continues the Railroads Manage to Do Business.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 10.—[Special.]—It was expected by the railroad companies that this morning would witness the return to work of almost all the men who have joined in the strike, but few returned. The railroads, however, are receiving freight and are doing business with what men they can get. The St. Paul road posted a notice that all men who had not returned to work this morning were discharged.

HOT IS THEIR ANGER.

HAMMOND STRIKERS THREATEN BECAUSE OF DEBS' ARREST.

When the News of the Indictments Reaches the Indiana Storm Center Menaces of a Direful Sort Are Made—All Pleas for Peace Seem to Fall on Deaf Ears—At Whiting an Attack from the Mob Is Feared and Troops Are Sent to the Town.

HAMMOND, Ind., July 10.—[Special.]—When the news of Dictator Debs' arrest reached Hammond tonight his dupes were in an unpleasant frame of mind. The carriages that had followed the remains of Charles Fleischer to the grave were returning. Little groups of men were discussing the funeral in and about the scores of saloons. The shooting of the regulars into the mob, which was only trying to blockade a mail train by upsetting a Pullman car on the track, was recalled and denounced. The dupes were sullen and inclined to be revengeful.

Such was the state of affairs when a telephone message came announcing that the Dictator had been indicted, arrested, and placed under $10,000 bonds. It came like an electric shock. For a time the funeral and shooting seemed to be forgotten. The men assembled about the saloons and streets and did not appear to realize what had been done. Then came oaths and curses and terrible threats. All sorts of rash propositions were made. There was no excitement. But every oath and every curse and threat was of a character that indicated how terribly in earnest the dupes of Dictator Debs at Hammond are. Had it not been for the presence of Gen. Robbins with his command of nearly a thousand armed men anarchy of the wildest variety would undoubtedly have followed. The situation was such that even the leaders, who have counseled peace and law, became alarmed and expressed themselves as fearful that the soldiers would not be able to curb the wrath of the strikers.

"Don't talk of peace to me," roared one big striker as he brought his fist down on the bar of a saloon with an oath, "I won't listen to it. It is all right for the rich corporations to trample on the laws, shoot into crowds of peaceable men and women, commit murder with impunity, or make slaves out of us. Yes, I suppose it's all right, but I for one will die rather than submit. I say let every workingman turn out and fight to the death. Anything is fair in war. Let that be our motto." His expression was loudly applauded.

Charles Fleischer, the carpenter who was shot by the regulars Sunday, was buried at 3 o'clock. The funeral was held in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, scarcely a stone's throw from the scene of Sunday's riot. The Rev. F. W. Herzberger conducted the services. The church was far too small to hold all the people who attended. The services were conducted in the German tongue.

Counseled to Keep the Peace.

Before beginning the funeral address the pastor made a few remarks in English. He said these were times that tried men's souls. A great fight between capital and labor was on. In this great fight it was the duty of every Christian to obey the laws of the land in the most rigid manner. It was the duty of every Christian to keep away from crowds on the streets. In conclusion he stated that he together with Mayor Reilly and some other citizens was making an effort to have the government remunerate the widow and orphaned children of the man who had been shot by the Federal troops. This was a demand not of pity or charity but of justice. If the people of the town indulged in riots it would only tend to lessen the prospect of securing justice for the widow. "Now," he added, "when you leave this house of worship let every one of you go to your homes in peace. Let there be no more trouble or rioting in Hammond."

Capt. Hartz, with his men who did the shooting Sunday, was in Hammond this morning. They came on a special train and were out patrolling the Monon tracks. Capt. Hartz, on reporting to Adjutant-General Robbins, was informed that the service of his company was not needed. The company returned to Chicago before the citizens knew of its presence.

WHITING, Ind., July 10.—[Special.]—The Fort Wayne and Baltimore and Ohio railways tonight unloaded an extra force of deputies at Whiting.

Attack by Strikers Threatened.

The reason for this added precaution is a threatened attack on their trains tonight by strikers from Hammond. Late last night a crowd of men from surrounding towns called on the local A. R. U. members and tried to induce them to join their crowd and stop the late trains on the Pennsylvania. The local lodge is composed of law abiding men and they positively refused to have anything to do with stopping trains. The mob then left, but promised to return tonight with a large force. Trouble is feared. All Lake Shore suburban trains are running on time. It is reported here tonight that the Knights of Labor at work for the Standard Oil company will be called on to strike tomorrow morning. Should this be done it is thought the entire works will be forced to shut down.

BURN A NON-UNIONIST'S HOUSE.

Firebugs at Work at Memphis—Negroes Replacing White Men.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 10.—Firebugs tonight applied the torch to the residence of Engineer Mills, an Iron Mountain employé, who refused to join the strikers. All of the railroads affected by the strike at Memphis have decided to substitute negroes for white labor, and tonight all trains are being made up by colored men under heavy guards of deputies. Memphis is on the verge of a meat famine.

Dubuque Profits by the Strike.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 10.—[Special.]—One result of the strike is increased trade to Dubuque jobbers, who are receiving orders that would have gone to Chicago had shipping facilities been as good in that city as they are in Dubuque.

BAD CASE SCALL HEAD

Two Doctors Do No Good. Tries CUTICURA. First Set *Helps.* Four Sets Completely Cure.

Our baby Pearl was born Nov. 29, 1891. From her birth she had Scall Head until she was four months old, then it became worse and came out in small white pimples, and then spread to be large yellow scabs. We tried two doctors, but they could not do it any good. So we tried CUTICURA REMEDIES, giving her a thorough washing three times a day with CUTICURA SOAP, and then using the CUTICURA. The *first set* we tried *helped her*, and before we used *four sets she was perfectly cured*. At the age of six months our baby weighed thirty-four pounds. Her skin is fair and smooth, and scalp perfectly well. Portrait inclosed. I would not do without CUTICURA REMEDIES, and can recommend them as most excellent for children.
MRS. SETH JUBB, Vanderbilt, Mich.

SMOOTH SKIN FOR $5.00

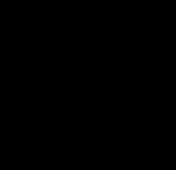
I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, for about two months, and the entire expense was but $5.00, which no one would regret for a nice smooth skin. It left my face in the best of conditions, free from all pimples and blotches. I still use the CUTICURA SOAP, and always shall.
E. RUFUS THOMPSON, Youngstown, O.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

And instantly relieves and speedily cures every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.
"How to Cure Babies' Skin Diseases," free.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.



BACKACHE, STRAINS
Growing pains, and weaknesses, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only instantaneous, pain-killing plaster.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE COPY........................2 CENTS

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily Edition, one year	$6.00
For two months	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	8.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.00
Saturday Edition	1.50

Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express money order, draft, post order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered	12 cents per week
Daily, del., Sunday inc.	17 cents per week

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN OFFICE—40 NEW YORK TIMES BLDG.

Persons desiring THE TRIBUNE served at their homes can secure it by postal card request or order through Telephone No. 214. Where delivery is irregular please make immediate complaint to this office.

POSTAGE.

Domestic.

8, 10, and 12 page paper	1 cent
Saturday paper (16 pages)	2 cents
Sunday paper	3 cents

Foreign.

8, 10, and 12 page paper	2 cents
16 to 20 pages	3 cents
22 to 28 pages	4 cents
Over 28 pages	5 cents

Persons leaving the city during the summer can have "The Tribune" forwarded to them to any place in the United States or Canada without extra charge. The address may be changed as often as desired.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1894.

In Hoc Signo Vinces.

COXEYISM was.

DEBSISM will follow it.

TOO OFTEN it happens that tying up means letting loose.

THE outside world is prone to look on this strike as the Chicago Imposition of 1894.

WHEN the remaining 64,000,000 take a hand they will see that lawlessness is tied down.

SUNDRY lightheaded persons are talking of "revolution." It is to be a peaceful revolution, is it not, Mr. Debs?

AN unexpected result of the strike has been to develop the fact that Attorney-General Olney has his strong points.

IN due time Chicago taxpayers will find out how much all this has cost. Mr. Debs, if we are correctly informed, is not a Chicago taxpayer.

CAPT. BOYCOTT's name enriched the language with a new word. There seems to be no vacancy in the vernacular, however, into which the word "debs" would fit gracefully.

IT is taking the esteemed New York *Herald* a long time to learn whether or not its editor has any opinion in regard to rioting and the right to suppress it.

TAKING it for granted, on Mr. Debs' assurance, that no strikers are among those who gather in disorderly mobs and commit violence, every striker should hail the soldiers as his auxiliaries in making this a peaceful strike.

THE director of the *Economiste Europeen* states that the total gold production of the world from the discovery of America in 1492 to the year 1892, inclusive, amounts to 82,609 million dollars. It would form a cube of about 28.4 feet on each side. With the same base the quantity of silver produced in that four centuries would form a solid column of nearly 1,000 feet high, or exactly the same altitude as the Eiffel Tower.

THE New York stock market was heavy yesterday. The local market was dull and the tendency was downward. Sterling rates continue firm and there is likely to be a small gold shipment tomorrow. New York exchange declined to 30 cents premium.—The leading produce markets were dull and substantially steady, with operators disinclined to engage actively in new business. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day September wheat closed steady, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats easy, cash rye steady, barley steady, flaxseed firm, September pork, lard, and ribs 5 cents higher.

THE wild, brainless means advocated by the labor leaders to save Dictator Debs from the ignominy of defeat do not constitute the right way to go about procuring a redress of real or fancied wrongs of the working class or a small portion of them. They would fail if undertaken, and deserve to fail, as do all other efforts to build up success on the misfortunes and miseries of the mass of the people who are not responsible for the evils which ostensibly it is sought to mitigate. Many of the wage-earners are wise enough to know this, and their good sense would join in to condemn the movement and its originators in case the issue were forced upon them.

BOSS DEBS recently said: "A man who "commits violence in any form, whether a "member of our order or not, should be "promptly arrested and punished, and we "would be first to apprehend the miscreant "and bring him to justice."

The very next day Debs warned the President of the United States against protecting the mail and inter-State commerce trains with national troops, a mob being then engaged in committing violence of every kind. Consistency does not seem to be a jewel in this man's estimation. A man who will counsel peace in one breath and in the next protest against those who are preserving it certainly deserves the imputation of being crazy. At the least he does not know his own mind and is unfit to be the leader of men in any capacity.

A WRITER in the Journal of the (British) Society of Arts takes issue with the expert claim that the results obtained by the use of compressed air in the spraying of oil in the furnace "have not materially differed from those obtained with steam." He says he has found by experience that complete combustion is not obtainable by the use of compressed air, but a vast amount of soot is deposited in the boiler tubes. Moreover, as an excessive quantity of air is used, and no account is taken of its volume, such a result is not surprising; but a considerably different result is obtained when steam is used, and especially if the steam be superheated. Nor does he believe it to be true that compressed air can be produced more cheaply than steam direct from the boiler.

IT IS GOING TO BE A COMPULSORY "PEACEABLE STRIKE."

There are at present in the City of Chicago about 2,000 regular troops—viz.: The Fifteenth Infantry from Fort Sheridan; the Ninth Infantry from Fort Madison; three batteries and four troops of cavalry from Fort Riley; four troops of cavalry from Fort Niobrara; six companies of infantry from Fort Leavenworth; and two companies from Fort Brady.

The State has six regiments of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and three battalions of artillery with gatling guns now in the city.

Besides these there are in the field two private troops of cavalry sworn in, 250 marines for the protection of the water cribs, the augmented police force of the city, the Deputy Sheriffs, and Deputy United States Marshals.

Summed up there are about 2,000 regulars, 4,000 State Guards, 3,800 policemen, including retired men resworn, 700 Deputy Sheriffs, 800 Deputy Marshals, and other forces, in all amounting to fully 10,000 armed men, nearly all disciplined and brave. The regulars can be increased if necessary to 5,000 in forty-eight hours or less time. The Mayor can add another thousand big policemen if necessary. One thousand or fifteen hundred State Guards—men who have served their term in the militia—will be ready if called upon. The force already in the field can sweep away ten times its number, and that without calling upon the law and order citizens of Chicago.

These armed forces are working together in perfect harmony and unity for the common purpose of putting down rioting, shooting lawbreakers, preserving the peace, and restoring the operation of law. Any talk, therefore, of danger that the mob will loot the business section of the city is idle. A force sufficiently strong could be thrown into the business section in fifteen minutes to two hours that would dissipate if not destroy any mob that could possibly be organized.

It is also to be borne in mind that the forces of law and order, regulars, militia, police, and deputies, have got past the point of pottering, compromising, and not striking back at men who are violating the law, rioting, burning, or assailing men at work. The order now is to shoot, and the order applies to every branch of the force in the field. Curious spectators have been ordered away over and over again by the President, by the General commanding, by the Mayor, and by the Chief of Police. If they stay where it is dangerous and get hurt they will have only themselves to blame. The lawless will certainly be put down. The government is bound to make this "a peace strike," as Debs says. Rioting, incendiarism, assault, murder, and destruction of property are going to be stopped. Anarchy will be suppressed at whatever cost of life or money. When peace and law and order have been restored then it will be time to talk about the merits of the strike. There is no law against men quitting work if they wish to, but there is a law against violence and incendiarism, and that law is going to be enforced. There are laws protecting the running of mail and inter-State commerce trains and United States property, and those laws are going to be enforced, and those who get in the way will get hurt. This strike is going to be a peaceable one by compulsion, if not voluntarily. If that is what Debs wants he will have it. He should find no fault with the restoration of that peace by the self-defensive forces of the community.

MR. PULLMAN'S ABSURD STUBBORNNESS.

The proposition made Monday afternoon by a committee from the Common Council to the Pullman company was a very mild and moderate one. It was not even for an arbitration of his differences with his ex-employés who struck at his works last May, but simply for the appointment of a committee to investigate and see if there are any differences that properly might be made the subject of arbitration. It offered to Mr. Pullman an easy way out of the difficulty that would have saved his pride if that stood in the way, and asked for nothing which any reasonable man ought to object to. This was the proposition submitted by the conciliation committee in behalf of the city government and agreed to by the trades unions, as binding on them if accepted by Pullman:

"That the Pullman company select two representatives to meet with two selected by the Circuit Judges of the county, the four thus selected to agree on the fifth, these to constitute a committee to pass on the proposition as to whether or not there were grounds for arbitration in the trouble now existing between the Pullman company and its employés."

This proposition, presented by the joint committee to the Pullman officials, was absolutely rejected by them.

Mr. Pullman's refusal to listen to it will be accepted as a virtual confession from him that he is in the wrong by ninety-nine out of every hundred citizens of Chicago and by the people of the United States outside of this city. They will hold his refusal to be wrong, irrespective of the original merits of the case. They will take it as an admission by him that he does not care a tinker's curse how much trouble and suffering may ensue; that he is recklessly indifferent to the consequences.

Dispatches from Washington show that a high state of exasperation exists among public men at the National Capital, and even President Cleveland is deeply dissatisfied with the position taken by the sleeping car magnate. Possibly it may not have occurred to Mr. Pullman that in spite of his high mightiness a rod may be in pickle for him the application of which to his shoulders would be enough to make him smart. For instance, there is an abundance of constitutional authority for the passage of an act of Congress fixing the maximum rate for sleeping car accommodations at say not more than two-thirds the present charges on travelers. What is to hinder the rapid passage of such an amendment to the inter-State commerce law? And what then would hinder Mr. Pullman from suffering a far greater fall in his own estimation than any that could have occurred through a little sinking of false pride by listening to the city's mild proposal for an investigation of the difficulty? In that case his reserve fund of 18 million dollars would not be apt to swell as fast in the future as in the past, to the general satisfaction of the traveling public which has so long been paying his exorbitant charges. And such an amendment would not be unfair. There are plenty of men standing ready with ample capital to build a sufficient number of cars to be operated at the reduced rate in case the haughty pride of Mr. Pullman should forbid him to accept the new schedule.

There is another point which Mr. Pullman may not have thought of. It is the possibility that other stockholders in the company, who hold a large majority of its stock, will conclude that their executive officer has carried his arbitrary powers too far for their interests and for the public peace and "call a halt." Indeed, it is intimated to be more than likely that such a protest will be the outcome of the popular indignation at his supercilious treatment of those who have tried to intercede with him, and the concentrated form of that indignation at the National Capital. Already the gentleman must feel a painful buzzing in his ears, and without a doubt that buzzing will develop into a mighty roar unless he speedily backs down from his arrogant position and admits that in a free country the people have a right to know how a trust confided by them is being honored. There are millions of citizens of the United States who hold that the strike against the railroads, and still more that proposed against thousands of other employers of labor in this city, is totally unjustifiable, but who yet will believe that Mr. Pullman has placed himself outside the pale of popular sympathy and support by his supercilious response to the committee acting jointly for the Common Council and the trades unions.

THE PEOPLE'S OFFICERS ENFORCING THE PEOPLE'S LAWS.

Mr. Michael H. Madden, the President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, takes a gloomy view of the situation. A week ago, before the strike had spread as it has, he announced jubilantly that "if Federal aid is invoked and Federal troops called on" then organized labor in every department would be called out, and "industry shall cease until rights are adjusted and justice takes precedence of public convenience."

Federal troops have been called on to enforce Federal laws and protect Federal property, and "organized labor" is thinking of striking because Pullman will not arbitrate. Now Mr. Madden is full of forebodings and he says "it is appalling simply to think where this thing will end."

Then he remarks that "when rulers trample on the vested rights of the people a dangerous sentiment is sure to be awakened, and in this country, where the masses are so strong, that sentiment will overpower all others. I see no hope for a peaceable solution of the difficulty unless the government comes to the relief of the oppressed people."

By "rulers" Madden can mean only the President of the United States, who has ordered out some regulars, the Governor of Illinois, who has ordered out the State Guards, and the Mayor of Chicago, who has ordered out a heavy force of hard-hitting police. Madden voted for all of these rulers. He and "organized labor" voted to put them in the positions they occupy now. Why did not they pick their men better? Why did not they require from each of them a pledge that they would not enforce any laws, national, State, or city, which might interfere with the activity of aggressive strikers, car burners, and organized anarchy?

What "vested rights" have these "rulers" (the most obnoxious of whom to Madden is President Cleveland) "trampled on"? The "vested rights" of the people are specified in Federal and State Constitutions. The right to riot, or to get up a mob, or to burn other people's property is not among them. Neither is the right to obstruct the mails, the right to interfere with commerce, inter-State or State, the right to upset trains, burn bridges, to assault train employés, or to deny to men not properly "organized" to suit Madden the right to work and earn wages. If such "rights" were guaranteed by Constitutions they would have been trampled on by the recent acts of the authorities, but they are not there. There are no such "rights" outside of anarchy.

Constitutional rights have been trampled on, but those who have done the trampling are those with whom Madden sympathizes. They have undertaken to trespass on innumerable rights of citizens of Illinois and of other States. The rights of common carriers have been trampled on. So have been those of the farmers of Southern Illinois, who want to send their fruits and vegetables to this market. So have been those of Illinois stock-raisers, who desire to ship their cattle to this market.

The men who have been trampling on the rights of these Illinoisans are being put down now by those whom Madden calls "the rulers." But in doing that those "rulers" are all chosen by the people and are executing laws made by representatives of the people. Those "rulers" are carrying out the will of the people as they find it set forth on the statutes. They have not issued one illegal order. They have not violated one "vested right." Madden cannot name one. Before he can find fault justly with the "rulers" whom the people elected he and his friend Debs should persuade the people to repeal the laws and change the Constitutions the people made, which necessitated the doing of those things the Debsites object to.

LAW FOR ORDERING OUT THE TROOPS.

At the meeting of the representatives of the labor unions Sunday night it was ordered that the following message be sent to Gov. Altgeld:

In view of the occupation of the State of Illinois by armed forces of the United States without proper demand having been made by the constituted authorities of such State and in deference to the constitutional rights of our citizens, we ask that your Excellency take legal measures to compel the withdrawal of said armed forces at once, and we pledge your Excellency the support of the law-loving organized trades in Chicago in the accomplishment of this justifiable act.

Those who sent this request appear to be ignorant of the laws of the United States. One of those laws passed by the representatives of the people provides that—

Whenever any insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy in any State so obstructs or hinders the execution of the laws of the United States as to deprive any portion or class of people of that State of any of the rights, privileges, immunities, or protection named in the Constitution and secured by the laws for the protection of such rights, privileges, or immunities, and the constituted authorities of such State are unable to protect or from any cause refuse protection to the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the law to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States; and in all such cases it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, and it shall be his duty, to take such measures by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combination.

The contingency specified in this law has happened. The common carriers of Illinois have been deprived of their rights. The railroads, which are the people's highways, have been obstructed so that the people have been unable to use them for travel or for the transportation of their goods. Those Illinoisans who make their living by supplying the Chicago market with fruits and vegetables have been unable to send them here because the highways are obstructed by lawless strikers. The State did not protect them. It allowed their rights and privileges to be trespassed on.

Therefore it became the duty of the President to send here the militia or the regular soldiers of the United States to restore to Illinoisans rights which the inefficiency of the State government had allowed them to be deprived of. He did not have to wait for those tardy authorities who sympathized with the mob of strikers to ask him to do this. The law says expressly that the failure of the State to give protection must be deemed a denial of protection. It would be silly to ask authorities who are deemed to have denied protection whether they will consent to the General Government giving it.

Federal troops are here under the law, and they will stay here as long as their services are needed under the law.

MAKING WAR ON WIVES AND MOTHERS.

The canting leaders of "organized anarchy" say they are "overcome by the awful condition of affairs" which they have created, "but that they cannot recede." They say that "organized labor bent its knee to Pullman and begged one word looking towards peace and in answer received a slap in the face," and therefore Debs wants labor to slap its own face and tear its own clothes, and turn its own pockets inside out and pinch its own belly, and play the madman generally.

Debs says further that "the trouble has "gone beyond my control completely and "beyond the control of the Railway Union." Why then is he trying to stir up more trouble by seeking to induce more than a hundred thousand Chicago wage-workers to pitchfork themselves out of their jobs? He is pouring oil on the flames and not on the waves.

All the time Debs says he "loves labor." He just simply adores labor at $1 per initiation into his lodge. His soul is torn up over the sufferings of labor. He would give his life to relieve labor. And yet he is now endeavoring to deal labor the deadliest blow it ever received in this city. He is trying to persuade a hundred thousand wage-earners to stop their wages.

The first day the men are out, if they go out, they will think they have done a brave and manly thing. But there are tens of thousands of homes where that bravery will not be appreciated. Husbands "strike," and wives and children suffer.

The glow of enthusiasm will pass over speedily. The rent will be due and no money to pay it with. There will be no food in the pantry, and butcher and grocer and baker will refuse to give further credit. There will be no milk for the children and the milkman will refuse to give any unless paid for it. The clothes will be torn and no money to get new ones. Then when there is nothing to put on the table to fill empty stomachs the wife will begin to ask the husband if it is not about time for this nonsense to stop and for him to get some work and wages if he can find any, Debs or no Debs.

This is the sumptuous feast to which Debs and Sovereign are inviting the wage-workers of Chicago. This is their tender consideration for the wives and the children of "organized labor." They must starve and they must be ragged because old Pullman and young Debs cannot come to terms about the pay of some strikers. The men thus waging war on the wives of the workingmen are the tender-hearted Debs and Sovereign, who are "overcome by the awful condition of affairs." Where can one find a better representative of whining cruelty and canting anarchy than in Debs and Sovereign?

INTERESTS OF FARMERS VS. ORGANIZED ANARCHY.

There is one respect in which the strike against the railroads will act like a boomerang that returns to wound the man who hurled it. For several years past the labor leaders have been trying to bring about a combination between the trades unions and the farmers. Such men as Debs, Sovereign, Howard, McBride, Gompers, Powderly, etc., have been coquetting with the farmers trying to lure them into the making of a joint assault upon what they are pleased to call "the greed of incorporated capital," with the hope of destroying it. They have succeeded in this to some extent beyond the Mississippi, especially in the farther West. There they started a party, the object of which was a fusion of the labor unions of the cities with the farmer element for the destruction of all business that is being carried on by incorporated capital, this including all the railroads and banks and the large manufacturing establishments, and not a few mercantile associations formed for the purpose of conducting business on a great scale. They tried to make the farmers believe that the interests of the two classes run on parallel lines, if not identical, and that the destruction of incorporated capital would benefit both. Their teachings were so persistent and so confident that the minds of many grangers were poisoned and others were caused to doubt, halting between two opinions.

The last sixty days have given to the farmers an opportunity of understanding the situation somewhat correctly, and they have "enjoyed" a small sample of what it would cost them if the scheme of the organized Anarchists were carried out in full. First, their supplies of coal were cut off, and those of them who were able to buy had to pay higher prices for the fuel. They suffered some interruption in the movement of their produce, and more in the depression of prices due to the derangement of general business. When the mining dispute was settled for the time being the situation to the farmers became worse instead of better. The attempt of Debs & Co. to boycott the railroads centering in Chicago—that is, to tie up and stop all the trains—for the purpose of forcing them to squeeze out of the Pullman company the old high Republican rates of wages under Democratic low tariff policies has been a hard blow to the farming interests. They have lost hundreds of thousands of dollars by the spoiling of perishable products which could not be forwarded to market. They have been subjected to much inconvenience and loss by the failure to market grain and live stock. They have lost other large sums by declining prices due to the strike in deranging the markets, and they have had to pay more than usual for such things as they obtained from the cities or go without, the latter being the rule in not a few cases.

Broadly stated, the farmers have lost directly by the struggle more than ten times as much as the strikers hoped to gain by it for themselves or others. And these losses are mere flea-bites in comparison with what would be suffered if the wild advocates of strikes had their way without hindrance from the authorities whom now they defy.

The farmers are beginning to perceive in this disturbance of business conditions a two-edged sword that is cutting both ways. They are getting to see that they were nursing a cold viper in their bosoms which already is inoculating them with its venom in return for friendliness. And it will not be a great while before there is a complete change of mind among them in regard to this organized "labor," which ought to be called "organized anarchy," that is preached by Debs, Sovereign, and McBride. It will not be long before the farmers find out that these fellows and their associates are working up towards State socialism, which confiscates all farms, and which they want to be brought about by means of anarchistic confusion and destruction. They well understand that one of the first aims of these anarchistic Reds is to get hold of the property of the farmers, as a principal part of "the means of production and distribution," which those Reds openly proclaim they want to have placed in the hands of State governments, meaning thereby a clique of leaders in which those Reds will be the chiefs.

The farmers of the United States will not consent to have their farms thus confiscated to the Reds while the present owners are treated as mere tenants at will or perhaps paid for the land and improvements with fiat currency which would have no buying power after they had received it. If they could run together with the socialistic element till the time arrived for making this proposition acquiescence would be impossible. They would have to fight their late allies. It would be far better to break up the alliance now and relegate Debs, Sovereign, and their fellow-conspirators to the obscurity to which they belong than longer to encourage the anarchistic aims and element. And it should not be forgotten that whenever the break occurs the farmers will carry the day. They far outnumber the organized Anarchists of the cities, have more moral force, and the strongest possible reasons for resisting to the utmost the demands of a lot of fellows nine-tenths of whom simply are the scum that had boiled over from the anarchy pot that is seething in Europe.

DICTATION BY THE MINORITY.

Figures furnished from the City Hall indicate that about 470,000 of the people in Chicago are wage-earners. More than 100,000 of these are claimed to be members of unions that include in their ranks laboring men of all kinds except those engaged in transportation on the lakes, railroads, and streets. The transportation class comprises about 50,000, of whom it is claimed that 45,000 belong to unions and sympathize with the strike against the railroads. Supposing that every one of these 150,000 men who are members of unions indorse the action of the Debs clique which ordered the unprovoked assault on the railroads, they number less than one-third of all the wage-earners in the city. But such a supposition would not be correct, and it is still further from the truth to assert that all of them are in favor of striking against their respective employers because George M. Pullman will not consent to arbitrate his differences with less than 4,000 men, or about ¾ of 1 per cent of the total roster of wage-earners.

The larger strike movement partially or conditionally resolved on at the meeting of Sunday night is a most atrocious effort to control the majority by a minority. In the first place, a handful of men called labor leaders undertake to call out 100,000 workers, or as many of them as they can induce to follow the standard of revolt against free institutions in the world of industrial activity. If all these went out they would be but a fifth part of the wage-workers whom it is sought to influence, and they in turn are a minority of the population of the city. Practically the proposition is to call out 9 per cent of the people for the purpose of maliciously afflicting the other 91 per cent with loss of business or of wages, scarcity of food and fuel, absence of transportation, and all the horrors of mob rule, because Pullman refuses to pay higher wages to his ex-employés. What a mad man's scheme this is of a gang of whisky-sodden agitators to ruin the prosperity of a great city because they have failed to win a strike with the Pullman company for whose position or action the people of Chicago are in no way responsible. Such fellows should at least be locked up in a lunatic asylum till their reason returned.

JUDGE GROSSCUP'S CHARGE.

Judge Grosscup of the United States District Court yesterday set the machinery in motion which will put in operation a thorough investigation of the conduct of the leaders of the present strike. The court's charge is a cool, calm, dispassionate address. It lays down and defines the law and applies it to all who have interfered with, or ordered others to interfere with, the transportation of the mails or inter-State commerce. And while it does all this it recognizes every legitimate right of the workingmen and of the strikers as well.

The court defined the duties of the jury as an inquiry whether "any of the laws of the United States within this judicial district have been violated." Such an inquiry will cover not only the deeds of the rioters on the tracks but the deeds of Debs, Howard, Sovereign, and the other strike leaders. The court reads these agitators a much needed lesson when it says that "neither the torch of the incendiary nor the weapon of the insurrectionist nor the inflamed tongue of him who incites to fire and sword is the instrument to bring about reforms," and that there has been no appeal to the calm, dispassionate, sympathetic judgment of the public. "Men who appear as the champions of great changes must first submit them to discussion—discussion that reaches not simply the parties interested, but the wider circles of society, and must be patient as well as persevering until the public intelligence has been reached and a public judgment made up." Here is food for thought for Dictator Debs if he ever thinks.

Passing from this general point the remainder of the charge will be of more practical and personal interest to Debs and his fellow agitators. The court clearly defines the nature of conspiracy against the laws of the United States. These laws forbid any person, under penalty, from obstructing or retarding the passage of the mail. Upon this point the court was clear and explicit and thus instructed the jury:

If, therefore, it shall appear to you that any person and persons have willfully obstructed or retarded the mails, and that their attempted arrest for such offense has been opposed by such a number of persons as would constitute a general uprising in that particular locality, and as threatens, for the time being, the civil and political authority, then the fact of an insurrection within the meaning of the law has been established. And he who by speech, writing, promises, or other inducements assists in setting it on foot, or carrying it along, or gives it aid or comfort, is guilty of a violation of law. It is not necessary that there should be bloodshed; it is not necessary that its dimensions should be so portentous as to insure probable success to constitute an insurrection. It is necessary, however, that the rising should be in opposition to the execution of the laws of the United States, and should be so formidable as for the time being to defy the authority of the United States. When men gather to resist the civil or political power of the United States, or to oppose the execution of its laws, and are in such force that the civil authorities are inadequate to put them down, and a considerable military force is needed to accomplish that result, they become insurgents, and every person who knowingly incites, aids or abets them, no matter what his motives may be, is likewise an insurgent.

Upon the subject of the freedom of commerce the court was equally explicit. The regulation of commerce between the several States is placed within the keeping of the United States Government by the Constitution. Anything which is being transported from State to State, any car transporting it, and any person engaged in transporting it are the agencies of inter-State commerce, and any conspiracy in restraint of such trade or commerce is an offense against the United States. Any physical interference forms the foundation for this offense and conspiracy completes the offense. On this point the court instructed:

If it shall appear to you that two or more persons corruptly or wrongfully agreed with each other that the employés of the several railroads carrying the mails and inter-State commerce should quit, and that successors should, by threats, intimidation, or violence be prevented from taking their places, such would constitute a conspiracy.

The court further instructed the jury to inquire whether in case any two or more persons by concert have by intimidation, force, or otherwise led men quitting the employment of railroads to obstruct them, whether they did so as strangers or as trustees or leaders of associations to which these men belonged; and it is also within their province to inquire whether they did so because they thought they were honestly performing their duty or because they wanted to satisfy ambition or private malice. "If any person is shown to have betrayed the trust of these toiling men, and their acts fall within the definition of crime as I have given it to you, it is alike the interest, the pleasure, and the duty of every citizen to bring them to swift and heavy punishment."

The court in its charge clearly recognizes the right of labor to organize, the right to work or to quit it, the right to the highest wage that the strategy of work or the cessation of work may bring, and the right to choose a leader whom they may follow; and such associations are beneficial "when they do not restrain individual liberty and are under enlightened and conscientious leadership," but these associations are subject to law like all others, and "no man in his individual right can lawfully demand and insist upon conduct by others which will lead to an injury to a third person's lawful rights."

Under these explicit instructions the jury will begin its work. It would be idle to say who will be indicted. That, time will show; but the charge is broad enough to include every man who has been violating the laws and who has been in conspiracy to violate them himself or induce others to violate them. There need be no fear that the jury will not do its work thoroughly and well. It is made up of honest, law-abiding American citizens, and even Debs himself may look to it for absolute justice. Meanwhile to the railroad strikers and to the trades unions on the verge of sympathetic strikes THE TRIBUNE commends the court's closing words: "Let us first restore peace and punish the offenders of the law and then the atmosphere will be clear to think over the claims of those who have real grievances. First vindicate the law. Until that is done no other questions are in order."

BITING OFF THEIR OWN NOSES.

Have those members of building trades who are thinking of quitting work at this time because the railroads will not allow themselves to be coerced into trying to coerce Mr. Pullman reflected how much more seriously they will damage themselves by this proposed voluntary idleness than the striking railway employés will injure themselves? As a general thing a railroad man—whether engineer, fireman, brakeman, or switchman—has work all the year round. If any one of them is off on a strike for a week in summer or in winter he loses only one-fifty-second of his year's wages. With painters, plasterers, and members of other building trades it is different. Spring, summer, and fall are harvest time. They must earn in about eight months enough to support them for twelve. That is one reason why they get the comparatively high daily wages they do. If one of them goes off on a strike for a week during the working season he loses much more than a fiftieth part of his year's wages. Can he or other men in the building trades afford to do that for a sentimental or emotional reason? The building season was interfered with by strikes at the outset. It was some time before the painters, plumbers, and others settled on a wage scale. That delay was money out of the pockets of the workers. An interference now will take more money out of their pockets. The coming of winter cannot be retarded in order that the time lost may be made up. Time and wages lost now will be lost forever. Is it worth while to lose them because railroads refuse—because they are bound by contracts which make refusal imperative—to comply with the demands of Mr. Debs that they make war on Pullman?

MOTHER GOOSE'S SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

The earliest precedent for the present series of "sympathetic strikes" is to be found in the pages of Mother Goose. There was an old woman driving a pig who came to a stile, and the pig would not jump over. Thereupon the old woman asked the dog to bite the pig. It refused and she appealed to the stick to beat the dog, the fire to burn the stick, the water to put out the fire, the ox to drink the water, the butcher to kill the ox, the rope to hang the butcher, the rat to gnaw the rope, and the cat to chase the rat. Finally, the old woman persuaded the cow to give her some milk, which she gave to the cat, and then the ball was set a-rolling, and at last the pig jumped over the stile and the old woman got home that night. With this successful method of settling the controversy between the old woman and the pig fresh in their minds Mr. Debs and his associates have set to work in about the same roundabout way to make Mr. Pullman jump over the stile. They have called on the railroads to bite him, persuade him, and now they are tormenting the people generally, both as producers and as consumers, so as to persuade them to persuade the roads. But if the masses of the people refuse to do what is demanded of them and retaliate instead on the strikers, to whom can Mr. Debs appeal to force the people into line?

"Compulsory Arbitration."

CHICAGO, July 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your stand for law and order is highly commendable, but your motives are *misjudged* by many because they overlook or do not understand the fundamental principles involved in many of the questions, e. g., compulsory arbitration. In self-defense you ought to iterate and reiterate the *reasons* which underlie the basic principles. At the same time you will be performing your duty to the public by educating them aright and furnishing to your readers sound arguments which they can and will pass along. Very truly yours, GEO. H. SHIBLEY.

REPLY.

It is not clear whether the correspondent thinks THE TRIBUNE ought to argue in favor of "compulsory arbitration" or against it. As he is a counselor at law it is fair to presume that he understands there can be no such thing as "compulsory arbitration" unless the latter word be used with a new meaning. Law is the only compulsory arbitration, and the officers of the law have the power to compel obedience. The trouble about all arbitration is in regard to the rules of evidence that shall prevail, the methods of procedure to be followed, and how the decisions shall be enforced. These three difficulties can be removed easily, but in one way only—namely: by having arbitration follow the rules of litigation and giving the courts of arbitration the same power as the courts of law. But, as a contemporary says: "When that is done we have traveled the circle, and stand face to face with the law as it is today."

"Arbitration" must be voluntary or it is a misnomer. The two parties to the controversy must be able to *agree* to submit their differences to a third person or a committee. If one of them be unwilling it is open to the other party to summon him to appear in a court of law, and there ought not to be any other mode of compulsion than that provided through the law courts. There are in this county some thirty different Judges in courts of record and a hundred, more or less, of inferior officials named Justices of the Peace. Surely these are enough for all practical purposes unless in cases where both parties are willing to refer a matter in dispute to some other party and abide by his decision. In such case the matter ought to be subject to enforcement by the courts.

The trouble with the advocates of "compulsory arbitration" is that they want something which is beyond the law, and will bind one party to future performance while allowing the other to be free from any concurrent obligation. The law may be appealed to for the purpose of forcing an employer to pay a named rate of wages for work already done, or to compel him to continue to pay those wages for a named time in the future if it can be shown that he has bound himself to do so. In each of these cases the court enforces the due performance of a contract. But it cannot be used to fix the compensation to be paid in the future for labor or anything that is produced by labor and compel employers to hire men at that rate or workers to labor for that compensation. Yet that substantially is what is wished to be accomplished by the establishment of compulsory arbitration. The court or committee is to be empowered to fix on the rate of wages which the employer shall pay on work to be done for him in the future, and if he cannot make a profit on work done at that rate of compensation, or even if it would net him a loss, he is to have no redress. As well might the workers demand that the prices at which bread and other necessaries shall be sold be fixed by law, as they were sometimes in bygone days, when the arrangement did not inure to the benefit of the toiler.

UNCLE SAM continues to take a hand in the business.

IF Debs has violated no law he has nothing to fear.

IT is said the Y. M. C. A. clerks are to be ordered out. Is Mr. Pullman prepared for this?

PERHAPS Mr. Debs intended to say it would end next Saturday.

GRADE-CROSSING fatalities in Chicago have averaged about one a day. Soldiers suppressed the Stock-Yards riots with a smaller average than that. The grade-crossing is more dangerous to human life than railway riots. Figures are figures.

IF Tommy Morgan wants to know what happens at labor conferences he must secure proper credentials or obtain his information from Mrs. Morgan.

NOW COMES the word that the musicians are to be called out. The members of the various drum corps called out by the Governor have acquitted themselves with credit.

IN all this excitement nothing ruffles the dignity and self-possession of the South Park policeman. Upon him rests the paramount duty of keeping trespassers off the grass, seeing that no twigs are broken from the trees, and calling down the incautious youth or maiden who rides a bicycle on any of the graveled walks, and if the country goes to destruction the last man to go down will be the South Park policeman, faithful over his grass and twigs to the latest moment.

WITHOUT intending to create unnecessary alarm we take occasion to say it might be a good idea this morning to buy enough codfish and dried apples to last several days. Those who can afford it may buy a large ham.

SOME persons are rebellious and others are stiff-necked, and in Holy Writ there is a condemnation for both.

SOME day an American who has no morbid fear of defeating the Prince of Wales will go over to England and recapture that cup.

THERE is no need of "thanking heaven that John P. Altgeld is ineligible to the office of President." He couldn't be elected tenth assistant Secretary to the keeper of the Presidential dog kennel.

WHILE the City Council is elevating the railway tracks it might profitably enact a little more life-saving legislation for future years by making the sale or use of the cannon firecracker in Chicago a criminal offense.

PLUMBERS take the ground that somebody must work in order to furnish money for the others. There is sound practical wisdom in this. If the plumbers can't do it, who can?

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is not afeared of Debs and there is no good reason why it should be. Attempting to boycott newspapers to the extent of requesting merchants not to advertise in them and asking the people not to read them when they are doing their duty is something that helps a newspaper rather than hurts it. The people usually keep their eyes open.—*Boston Herald.*

IN A MINOR KEY.

A Sympathy Strike.

"Children," said Mr. Chugwater emphatically, "close that piano!"

"What's the matter, father?" inquired one of the two little girls in blue.

"The matter," he answered, locking the instrument and putting the key in his pocket, "is that the musicians of the city have been called out, and you're going to join that strike out of sympathy for the neighbors."

Had Heard of It.

"What is the latest news of the strike?" inquired the friend.

"The strike," said the Philadelphia savant, becoming interested at once, "originated in Rome about 2,200 years ago. Some musicians who had not been allowed to participate in an annual banquet assembled together and marched out of the city, thereby depriving Rome of their services at a period when," etc.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Few people attended the benefit matinée at Hooley's Theater yesterday afternoon given in the interest of the destitute families of the unemployed at Pullman. The galleries were almost entirely empty and the seats on the lower floor were only half filled. A considerable number of tickets were sold to people who did not use them, but with these the sum realized was only about $150, which will not much more than pay expenses. The reason given by the managers for the small interest in their affair is that the Pullman strike and its consequent suffering have been swamped in the general railroad strike, for which on the part of law-abiding people there is little or no sympathy. The entertainment, however, was unique in a measure and interesting. The first event on the program was Sydney Grundy's one-act society drama, "In Honor Bound," enacted in a dainty manner by members of the Comedy stock company, made up entirely of local amateurs. The piece is familiar on the local stage. Its characters were played by Emile C. Vezina, Thomas Reynolds, Miss Mary Leddy, and Miss Josephine Willets. As a prelude to the second part W. E. Dennis sang two tenor solos, "Come Into the Garden, Maud," and "Asthore." The second part consisted of the farce "A Batch of Blunders," presented in a lively manner by Frank Long, E. C. Ellis, Lansing Hurdle, H. F. Carson, J. W. Deming, Fred Smith, W. J. Lindsay, Miss E. Barklay, and Miss Edith Ellis. A unique and amusing ending to the program was a conventional minstrel performance given by a dozen young women composing the Clover club, an organization which draws its membership from the neighborhood of Drexel boulevard. The performers appeared in black faces and the usual garb of the minstrel, except that they wore black skirts. None of their names appeared on the bill and their disguises effectually prevented recognition. A diverting list of negro melodie and ballads was given.

⁂

Miss Maude Dickeson, the newly engaged prima donna of the Schiller Opera company, sang the title rôle in "Dorothy" at the Schiller Theater last evening, allowing Miss Delaporte, who will shortly sail for Africa, a much needed respite from work. Miss Dickeson is a singer of whom the best that can be said is that both voice and physique are likely to withstand any degree of fatigue. Further appearances and more adequate rehearsals may serve, however, to show her in a somewhat more favorable light. The balance of the cast remained the same as employed in the initial production by the company Sunday evening. Miss Dickeson will sing at today's matinée, Miss Delaporte supplying the title rôle at the evening performance. Considering existing conditions the audience present last evening at the Schiller was unusually good.

⁂

Maurice Barrymore, E. M. Holland, and C. W. Couldock, the remaining members of the new stock company at McVicker's, reached Chicago last Monday, and daily rehearsals of Augustus Thomas' new drama, "New Blood," are now in progress. Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Lackaye, and Miss Anne O'Neill will have the distinctively leading parts. It is possible that the initial production of the play may be made Monday, July 23, a week earlier than was intended at first, although the definite time has not yet been set. The piece was written especially for the present venture, contracts having been made with the author two years ago, Manager McVicker read the manuscript more than one year ago. The same secrecy which was observed in the case of "An American Heiress" now surrounds the plot and details of the story of the new play.

⁂

The benefit performance at the Haymarket Theater tomorrow evening will be for the women and children and other innocent sufferers of the Pullman strike. Will J. Davis, the manager of the house, is not in sympathy with the present widespread strike, and donated his theater on the understanding that I. Woolf, the West Side merchant, would be named trustee of all funds and attend to their distribution to only the innocent sufferers. The program which is being arranged is promised to be interesting.

⁂

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 10.—The first production of H. Grattan Donnelly's opera, "Dick Turpin," was favorably received at the Tivoli.

SPEAK FOR THE FLAG.

THRILLING SPEECHES IN THE SENATE AGAINST MOB RULE.

Burning Words Uttered for the Preservation of the Public—Strikers Sternly Denounced by Senator Davis for Their Lawlessness—Gordon of Georgia Eloquently Demands the Stamping Out of Riots and Restoration of Order—Touching Scenes Enacted—Sickles Excited.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—[Special.]—A crippled soldier of the Union hobbling on his crutches down the center aisle of the United States Senate to press to his heart the hand of an ex-Major General of the Southern Confederacy; men of opposing and opposed political views wiping tears from their eyes; Senators of the United States uniting with men and women in the galleries in a burst of handclapping and applause in defiance of all rules; veterans like Senator Palmer and Gen. Hawley completely unmanned; a burst of patriotism, which in an instant drew South and North together; a General of the Confederacy denouncing rebellion and declaring no man could be coerced into labor or prevented from laboring, be he black or white; a spontaneous outburst in favor of law and order, against mobs, and for the integrity of the Federal Government—this was the scene in the Senate today, and it is a pity it could not be reënacted for the benefit of the agitators in Chicago whose actions provoked it.

Singularly enough this dramatic scene, which has not been equaled for many a year, was provoked by a speech from the long-bearded Populist from Kansas, Mr. Peffer, who the day before had introduced a resolution which was in effect a rehash of the national platform of his party. He made a speech to which no one paid much attention except so far as it appeared to condone and apologize for the events in Chicago. Mr. Peffer appealed to Senators to listen, for while he was not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, nor an alarmist, yet he had time and time again called the attention of the country to what seemed to him to be within the range of an ordinary man's horizon—the public danger. All his propositions related to one fundamental error which the country had fallen into—the danger of allowing a few men here and a few men there to usurp governmental functions. All public functions should be exercised by government officers. He referred to Debs as a man of whom the country had heard a great deal lately, but of whom it was likely to hear very much more before long.

Scores the Pullman Company.

Mr. Peffer said that when the Pullman company established what the people of the world believed to be an ideal community in which all should have equal rights and none special privileges every one commended it for its philanthropy. But the charges for rent and for the necessaries of life were deducted from the men's monthly pay, and when their wages were reduced the men submitted, but asked that their rents and taxes be reduced, but found that they were in the power of a corporation without a soul, until finally they came to the conclusion that they might as well starve in support of their rights as in filling the coffers of Pullman. He referred to the arrogant attitude of Pullman and of the Pullman officials and read from this morning's papers and dispatches of the interview of the Chicago Aldermen with Vice-President Wickes, during which the latter iterated and reiterated: "The Pullman company has nothing to arbitrate." Whether it was right for the American Railway Union to strike in sympathy and refuse to haul Pullman cars it was not his purpose to argue, but the ominous situation confronted the country and it was our duty to stand with it. He said the railway companies were under no more obligation to Pullman than Pullman was to the railways, but this was no time to talk of contracts between Pullman and the railway companies, and he was surprised that Senators who had so often championed the cause of the workingmen should talk of such things. Mr. Peffer proceeded to arraign Congress for its defense of monopolies and its stand against the people. He did not wonder sometimes there was a growing feeling against the Congress at Washington and that men wished to abolish the Senate. He would go a step further, however, and besides seconding an effort to abolish the Senate he would also abolish the House of Representatives and have the country governed by one man from each State.

Peffer was proceeding to relate the conditions of the strike when Gen. Hawley of Connecticut broke in with the forcible remark, "The relations between Pullman and his men have nothing in God's world to do with the condition in Chicago."

Senator Davis' Rousing Talk.

This was the signal gun, for as soon as Senator Peffer had taken his seat, after an incidental attack on clergymen who preached against the Populists, Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, who had already put himself on record, jumped up from his seat and proceeded to deliver an impromptu but forcible and touching speech in the course of which Senators old and young were visibly affected, many wiping their eyes from time to time, all unconscious of the crowded galleries and the traditions of Senatorial dignity and impassiveness. Senator Davis, speaking of the Kyle resolution, said it was put in at a time when the troubles in the West were in progress, for the purpose of making the United States a partner in the lawlessness. The strike grew from a strike to a boycott, from a boycott to a riot, and now to an insurrection. He described the various acts of lawlessness, and said that Kyle's resolution was to take away the power of the United States to punish such gross acts of violence. If the acts of violence had been committed upon the great lakes or the high seas it would have been piracy and punishable by death. The authority of the United States could not be denied. The duty of the President is to see the laws executed before the inter-State commerce of the United States is stopped. He spoke of the great injustice which was being done to the farmers of the United States, and how they were affected by the strike in Chicago. They did not want inter-State commerce interrupted. Until the question of wages was settled, the constituents of Peffer and Kyle could not market their products. No interest had been so greatly affected as the farming interests by this strike, which is a treasonable attack upon the commerce of the United States. It was time that such action should be taken to put down the rising tide of anarchy that threatens to ingulf the City of Chicago. The military power of the country was at last necessarily called upon to put down the lawlessness. The Senator from Kansas had said the troops should be withdrawn, but he had not given a suggestion of what would protect life and property. Debs could not do so if he was given full power no more than he could restore the cars burned by his men. It was a principle of common law that a nuisance should be abated. What was Debs but a nuisance? He read Debs' last utterance about bloodshed. It was a distinct threat, an invitation to riot. The Senator from South Dakota (Kyle) was the author of the resolution making lawlessness legal and murder unpunishable under certain conditions. He would adjure him to withdraw it and not leave it upon the clerk's desk. It was the condition of republics that they were subject to continual attacks. The ship of State which two weeks ago was floating proudly, without trouble, was now upon troubled waters. He would not speak of parties, but Democrats, Republicans, and Populists, and all should unite in restoring peace.

Gordon's Impressive Speech.

Then came the most significant part of this singular scene. Senator John B. Gordon of Georgia, a native of that State, an early Rebel, a Southerner of the Southrons in speech, dress, gesture, and who was a Major-General in the Rebel army at Appomattox Court-House, dashed into the debate with all the old Southern fire, but with a solemnity and evident sincerity which thrilled every one in the chamber. Stretching out his hand toward the seat of the Senator from Kansas he began his remarkable speech, which is as follows, taken from the official report:

Mr. President, the Senator from Kansas closed his somewhat extraordinary speech with an assault upon the two leading political parties occupying this chamber, and dividing this country, with an appeal for a third party. Sir, at a time like this, when the peace of great communities is not only threatened but broken, when law is defied openly, when a great central city, one of the first in this or any other land, has its homes threatened, and indeed is threatened, by a reign of blood and fire and terror, when great communities are looking hither and thither for some method of escape from the terrors which surround them, when our very civilization, not to say the form of government under which we live, is heaving under the mighty ground-swell of a great agitation, it seems to me that any representative on this floor has descended very far from the lofty plane of statesmanship and of patriotism who stands at such an hour to appeal for party. Sir, what matters it to us whether we be Republicans or Democrats? What matters it to any lover of his country and of his whole country on which side we stood in the great American conflict in the past, so that now we stand shoulder to shoulder for the peace of the country, for the enforcement of its laws, for the support of its dignity, and the perpetuity of its liberty and the liberties of its people.

No Time for Sectional Feeling.

I do not wish to speak to a subject like this from a Southern standpoint. I shall not. It matters not to me whether the woe which threatens Chicago be Western or Eastern, or Northern or Southern woe. It involves in its meshes the very life of this republic, which is a republic of law if it be a republic at all. We are a peculiar people. We are a people who govern this country by ballots. The will of the people is at last its law. Whenever the will of that people fails to support the law the government is defunct. We have no government except the government recognized and upheld by the free will of the people as a government of law, law sanctioned by the popular will, law to protect public property and private property and private rights, to protect the laboring man in his rights, to dispense with his labor or sell it wherever he pleases, and whenever that right is invaded by Mr. Debs or Mr. anybody else it is a defiance not only of the very spirit which lies at the foundation of these institutions, but it is an inauguration of a system of slavery never known in the past history of this republic. There was a time when the Southern master had the right to order his slaves to desist or to begin his labor, but that institution was recognized, rightfully or wrongfully, fortunately or unfortunately, in the fundamental law of the land, and the master ordered the the slave according to law. That institution has been wiped out with the blood from the veins of Northern and Southern kindred. There never has lived a man on this continent who had the right to order one of his own blood to cease from labor. Such a right is so preposterous, so utterly abhorrent to every thought which a real American ought to entertain, that it is impossible for me to treat it with any consideration whatever. What is this country today? I stand here on my feet in this high chamber and recall with no little pain and some misgivings, I confess, that woful prophesy of Lord Macaulay when he said that in some great public upheaval like that which confronts us now this free republic would either lose its civilization through mob law or in cutting it down by the strong arm of power would lose its liberty.

Declares It a False Prophecy.

Sir, I do not believe that prediction, but I confess that if such doctrines as we have heard on this floor this morning are to become popular in this government of law well may we pause and consider whether Macaulay's prophecy is to be realized or not. I prefer to think, and I do think rather with the great Gambetta of France, when he said at such times all the liberty-loving people of this country would unite and save the government, however they might fight one another about its policies.

And these lawbreakers will so find it, Mr. President. The day is not distant, it is upon us now, and I stand here not as a Southern man, but as an American citizen, to proclaim, and I would that my voice could ring through the heart and conscience of every lawbreaker on this continent, that the men who wore the gray from 1861 to 1865 and confronted the Stars and Stripes in battle under great convictions, will be found side by side with the men who wore the other uniform, following that same flag in upholding the dignity of the republic over which it floats and of every law upon its statute books. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

Mr. President, I want to add just one more thought. The distinguished Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Davis) said truly and wisely that the great backbone of this country were the farming classes. I belong to that class; I am a farmer, and only a farmer, and as one of their representatives I stand here today to say that south of the Potomac River you will not find one farmer, be he white or black, who will not rally to the cause of law and order and to the support of this government in all its constitutional rights and powers upheld by the constituted authorities which the people have elected.

Mr. President, with this and with the declaration that my heart embraces the suffering, I think, of this whole land, I wish the matter could have been settled. I regret the bloodshed, but I want to say as an honest man that the blood which has been shed or will be shed, be it an ocean, is nothing as compared to the price of this republic and its value; and the sons of the men who made it will save it, whatever may be the cost.

Gen. Sickles Creates a Scene.

This strong speech from a former armed opponent of the government in favor of the supremacy of the Federal authorities struck a sympathetic chord in the Senate, and at its conclusion the Senators on both sides of the chamber joined with the gallery in a round of applause such as seldom has been heard in the Senate. Then came the red fire of patriotism. Gen. Dan Sickles, who had hobbled into the Senate, as he often does when anything special is in the wind, stumped his way down the main aisle to the corner of the front row where Gen. Gordon still stood. Taking the Confederate General's hand in his own he wrung it violently, and then pressed it simply to his heart. The scene was not concluded then, however, as Gen. Sickles made his way over to Senator Davis and congratulated him, thus shaking the hand first of the Confederate and then of the Federal veteran, both of whom had declared themselves for the National Government as opposed to mob law or socialistic theory.

Even here the strange hour of surprises and reconciliation did not stop, for Senator Daniel of the Old Dominion, and formerly Adjutant-General on Gen. Early's staff, had left his seat to take a conspicuous place in the first row, where he offered a resolution so utterly subversive of previous State rights ideas as to create another patriotic wave of applause.

Commends the President's Act.

The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate indorses the prompt and vigorous measures adopted by the President of the United States and the members of his administration to repulse and repress by military force the interference of the lawless men with the due process of laws of the United States, and with the transportation of the mails of the United States, and with commerce among the States. It is within the plain constitutional authority of the Congress of the United States "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with Indian tribes," "to establish postoffices and post roads, and to ordain and establish inferior courts," and the judicial power extends to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States. It is the duty of the President under the Constitution to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and to this end it is provided that he shall be "Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States."

It is treason against the United States for a citizen to levy war against them, or to adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. Those who combine to use force to assail or resist the constituted authorities of the United States, civil or military, should be warned of the magnitude of their offense; and those who earn honest bread by honest toil and do nothing more detrimental to their interests than to show them any sort of countenance in their lawless course. The action of the President and his administration has the full sympathy and support of the law-abiding masses of the people of the United States, and he will be supported by all departments of the government and by the power and resources of the entire nation.

The Populists, Peffer and Kyle, who were expected to object to the immediate consideration of the resolution, were overawed by the impulse of the hour and sat silent. Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire objected to immediate consideration until he had read the resolution carefully and so it went over until tomorrow under the rules.

The incident throughout has been the talk of the day in Washington and is generally considered as significant not only of the sentiment in favor of repressing lawlessness in Chicago and elsewhere but also as indicating a material change of heart in the South on the subject of national sovereignty.

After the passage of the postoffice appropriation bill and the Utah statehood bill the Senate adjourned.

GEN. SICKLES FOR RADICAL MEASURES

Thinks the Rioters Should Have Been Given Doses of Lead and Steel.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—[Special.]—"It makes my blood boil," remarked Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, "to hear of the indignities and insults heaped upon the soldiers sent to Chicago in the interest of law and order. While I indorse most unqualifiedly the action taken by the President of the United States there is one cause for criticism in this deplorable business, and that is, the dilatoriness which has prevailed since the strike began. Mobs cannot be put down by proclamations or injunctions, and when the troops are sent to a scene of disorder they should have instructions to shoot upon the commission of the first overt act. Nothing will cause a stampede of rioters quicker than a dose of cold steel and hot lead, but when a mob gets the idea into their heads that troops are sent for show and not for action they are very apt to take advantage of the situation. What should have been done at the very outset of this disturbance was the arrest of the leader Debs and his incarceration under guard at Fort Sheridan. No communication should have been permitted with him and no bonds accepted for his good behavior. He should have been held as a hostage for the protection of innocent people and his misguided followers, as well as for the preservation of law and order. Had the head of the snake been cut off the tail would not have caused much trouble. Gen. Miles served under me during the rebellion, and I know the stuff of which he is made. It is not his nature to act in a dilatory manner when the opposite course is desirable, and had his hands not been tied in some mysterious manner he would have settled the strike problem as soon as its head was reared. Prompt action by 500 regular troops last Tuesday would have done as much good—in fact, been more beneficial than the mere presence of 5,000 troops in Chicago today. A show of force is not all that is necessary in such an emergency as this, but rioters must be taught a salutary and lasting lesson. These are my sentiments, and no temporizing should be tolerated."

LAWLESSNESS TO BE STAMPED OUT.

Policy of Stern Repression to Be Pursued by the Administration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—[Special.]—The policy decided on by the administration regarding the prevention of violations of United States laws by the strikers will be followed, no matter at what cost. This conclusion was influenced to some extent by the flattering telegrams which the President has received from all parties and classes concerning his action in issuing his two proclamations. There was a good deal of felicitation indulged in at the Cabinet meeting over the reception of the proclamation by the country, and this encouragement served to strengthen the determination of the President to prevent interruption to the mails and inter-State commerce, and violation of the United States laws generally. A feeling of unrest still pervades official circles, especially in view of the announcement of the intention of the federation to order a general strike. If this order goes into effect then the officials expect disturbances to occur all over the country, and they are already beginning to discuss measures to prevent the repetition of such scenes as have brought disgrace upon Chicago.

With the exception of a few thousand troops, all the regulars that are available are now on duty suppressing the troubles in the West. Gen. Schofield estimates that about 12,000 men are in the field, and this number can be increased several thousand if necessary. The remainder of the little army is needed to take care of the various posts where government property is stored. Army officers say it would not be wise to move the regulars from Arizona, as the Apache Indians would undoubtedly take advantage of their absence and of the strikes to commit depredations of a serious character. For this reason it is not probable that the cavalry and infantry in Arizona will be moved, even if one or more of the Department Commanders ask for more troops with which to cope with the situation in their districts.

May Call on the Militia.

The militia arm of the United States will have to be called on next if the situation does not improve. It is not generally known, but the officials had about reached a decision Sunday to order out the militia of Louisiana and other Southern States and send them to Chicago. Then came the question whether or not the people of Illinois would not feel insulted by such action, and the matter was finally dropped, although the President will order out the National Guard of various States and send them to districts where the strikers are successfully resisting the forces sent against them to prevent violations of the United States laws. The officials decided upon the South as the point from which to draft the militia by reason of the fact that there would probably be fewer members of the labor element go out as a result of the order expected to be issued. There would be in this event not as much need for the militia as there would probably be in the Northern States, where there are great manufactories and where the railroads employ such a large number of men. In any event a portion of the militia would stay at home to respond to the Governor's demands should necessity arise. The organized strength of the Louisiana National Guard is 1,249 men; that of Alabama, 2,960; of Florida, 1,011; Georgia, 3,535; North Carolina, 1,782; Texas, 5,440; Maryland, 2,118; District of Columbia, 1,563; Virginia, 3,211; Mississippi, 2,705; and South Carolina, 5,440. Notwithstanding the action of the National Guard in South Carolina in refusing to obey the State authorities in the recent liquor law trouble, the officials would not hesitate to send them to any point where trouble existed, feeling they would do their duty at all hazards.

National Guards for California.

There is a possibility that the President will send National Guard troops to California to assist the regulars in bringing an end to the troubles in that State. This action will only be taken, however, after other means fail. Should Gen. Ruger with his present force, in addition to the 106 marines which reported to him today, not be able to terminate the tie-up in that section, then either the Eighteenth or Twenty-third Infantry, in the Department of Texas, or a portion of each, will be sent to his assistance. If this force is still insufficient then the sailors on board the Charleston, Monterey, and Thetis will report to Gen. Ruger for orders in aiding in the suppression of the strikers. It will be only after failure meets this entire force—a contingency not expected—that the President will call upon the militia of States other than California for assistance. There is a probability if National Guard troops are sent at all they will be taken from Minnesota and Wisconsin, the militia in these States numbering 1,801 and 2,721 respectively. All these matters have been seriously considered by the officials and the cause of the consideration was the advices which were received from Gen. Ruger today. That officer reported that the situation in California was different from that existing elsewhere. In California the sympathy of the public seemed to be with the strikers.

APPREHENSIVE TOUCHING CHICAGO.

The Projected General Strike Causes Uneasiness at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—[Special.]—The situation in California has had the effect of quieting for the time the anxiety felt as to the situation in Chicago, although grave apprehensions still exist as to the condition of affairs there. The crucial time is expected to come tomorrow, when the great strike is expected to commence. There probably then will be need of all the regulars at present within the city limits, not to preserve the peace within the city proper, but to take care of the railroad property. Officials are of the opinion that no attempt will be made by the strikers further to damage railroad property; that the trouble, if any, will occur in the center of the city. In this event the local authorities will have to cope with it, as the General Government will not act unless called upon for assistance by Gov. Altgeld.

The situation in Chicago today, so far as the department was advised, was quiet. A dispatch received from Gen. Miles late this afternoon gave the following information:

The report forwarded Sunday night of three conflicts between troops and mobs at Hammond was not as serious as reported. The action of troops soon restored peace and order at that place. The following reports of Western Union operators at different passenger stations are respectfully forwarded:

Union Depot—Fort Wayne, Chicago and Alton, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, all trains moving very regularly on all roads.

Grand Central—Wisconsin Central, Chicago Great Western, Baltimore and Ohio, all trains arriving and leaving on time this morning.

Illinois Central—All through trains running, suburban on time; none after 7 p. m.

Rock Island—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, all trains on time.

Dearborn Station—Eastern Illinois, Santa Fé, Grand Trunk, and Monon; trains leaving on time; arrivals late.

Union Stock-Yards—Very quiet. No disturbance last night except several futile attempts to burn box cars. Expect some stock by railroad today.

Kensington—All quiet. Order maintained by soldiers. MILES.

The Postoffice Department received similar information concerning the movements of trains. From advices received from Chicago the postal officials are inclined to think there will not be a general strike among the employés of this branch of the government. In fact, a dispatch from the Division Superintendent of the railway mail service at Chicago states he has made a careful canvass of the employés of his division, and it indicates there will be no general walk-out among them even if an order to this effect is issued.

It is announced in department dispatches that the printers' union, street car union, electric railway union, and plumbers' union have declined to join in the strike.

Creameries Closed by the Strike.

BOSCOBEL, Wis., July 10.—[Special.]—This was the day for shipping butter, eggs, and cheese to Chicago, but on account of the strike the railway refused to accept goods. It will cause a great loss. Many cheese factories and creameries have been forced to close.

DEBS IN THE TOILS.

DICTATOR AND SEVENTEEN OF HIS DUPES ARE INDICTED.

Federal Grand Jury Acts Quickly on the Cases Submitted to It—Charges of Conspiracy to Stop the Mails Are Brought—When Marshals Arrest the Alleged Conspirators "Bill" Skakel and "Black Bill" Fitzgerald Go on Their Bonds—Books of the Union Seized.

[Continued from first page.]

brother, the little procession walked rapidly over to the Federal Building.

At 4:39 Arnold entered Milchrist's room with Debs and his brother just behind him.

A few minutes later Deputy Marshal Daniel White and Capt. Stuart, Inspector of the Postoffice, entered the room with a big bundle of books and papers, which they carefully deposited in the vault. Simultaneously with the issue of the bench warrants a subpoena duces tecum had been issued for the records of the American Railway Union and given to White to serve. He appeared at the headquarters of the union, No. 421 Ashland Block, at 4:30 o'clock, and served it on J. J. Maynes, who was in charge at the time. Maynes helped him wrap up papers, records, printed and written documents, and acknowledged service to appear before the grand jury at 10 o'clock this morning.

Angered Because Records Are Taken.

When Debs, who was chatting composedly with Marshal Arnold, heard of this he became white with anger. His brother Theodore rushed out to search for bondsmen. Theodore apparently did not succeed, for the first men willing to act in that capacity arrived a considerable time before Theodore came back. They were "Bill" Skakel and "Bill" Fitzgerald. Judge Grosscup came in. The Deputy Marshal at the door let him pass into the presence of the Dictator, and soon through the window it was seen they were in animated conversation. Those present said that Debs acquiesced in the Judge's views that law and order must be restored.

Deputy Jack Logan soon walked in with Secretary Keliher. He found him at Uhlich's Hall. A few moments later ex-Ald. Billy O'Brien appeared anxious to affix his name to the bond. Logan went out again immediately and in thirty minutes returned with Howard and Rogers. He arrested them at the Leland Hotel. Judge Grosscup had fixed the bonds at $10,000, and, as is the custom, had left to the District-Attorney the detail of accepting them. But Clerk Burnham, whose signature was necessary, had gone to dinner, and while messengers were sent to look for him Debs and his associates waited in custody.

The outer office was crowded with men anxious to get a look at the indictments which had not been spread on the record. Two or three men called, saying they desired to go on the bonds, but on learning that the latter had been arranged went away without giving their names. When Attorney Milchrist came into the hall he was eagerly interrogated as to the nature of the indictments. Before he had time to answer Attorney John F. Geeting hurried up. He was retained by the American Railway Union officers Monday evening to assist in their defense in case they were arrested. Lawyer Bisbee had also been spoken to several day ago.

Darrow to Direct the Defense.

Mr. Geeting inquired if his clients were in custody and said the defense would be directed by Clarence S. Darrow, who was attorney for the union, and then went into consultation with them. Then Attorney Milchrist found time to answer questions. "I cannot give you a copy of the indictment returned by the grand jury," said he. "It is not yet written up and cannot be given out until it becomes part of the court records. It is a very simple instrument, drawn in the usual form, and charges the officers of the American Railway Union with conspiring to obstruct and interrupt the operations of the United States mail. It is drawn under Sec. 5,440 of the United States Statutes."

That section reads as follows:

If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States in any manner, or for any purpose, or one or more of such parties do any acts to effect the object of the conspiracy, all the parties to such conspiracy shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $1,000 or not more than $10,000 and to imprisonment not more than two years.

An amendment to the section makes the punishment a fine of not more than $10,000 and imprisonment not more than two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"The section is broad enough," said Attorney Milchrist.

"How about the seizure of the effects of the American Railway Union?" he was asked.

"These men were arrested on a subpoena duces tecum, a perfectly legal operation, whereby they are commanded to bring with them everything appertaining to their business. In this case we have a corporation to deal with—the American Railway Union. The effects of that organization can be brought into court on a warrant of the kind issued today. These men were indicted as officers of their organization for offenses committed as such officers. The records of the organization are subject to the command of the court. It is not an unusual procedure in this court. Only recently, when we were trying the railroads for violation of the inter-State commerce law, we issued the same process. When the officers went to the office of the union none of the officials was there.

Taking the Books Entirely Legal.

"Under the subpoena they had a right to take the effects of the organization, and did so. It will be discovered in due season that the act is perfectly legal. I would say, however, that if any of Debs' personal mail was taken it will be returned to him unopened. The stuff is now locked up in the safe. Whatever there is of a personal nature will be returned, but I will say most emphatically that no letter will be returned which is addressed to him as President of the American Railway Union. None of the letters or documents or papers will be opened until an order is given by the court. They are now part of the evidence in this court to be used if anything should be found in them of a criminating character in line with the charge upon which the men are indicted."

Judge Grosscup came out of the inner office and went home, but still Clerk Burnham did not put in an appearance. Debs sent out a request that the reporters in waiting be admitted. He was seated in Milchrist's chair when they entered. He, Keliher, and Rogers looked serene, but on Howard's face still lingered the expression of rage and resentment which it bore when he was brought in by Jack Logan. Debs said: "As to the arrest I have absolutely nothing to say. The American Railway Union and every other labor organization is on the side of law and order and always has been. We have not committed any offense or crime. We are responsible for our acts, and will answer at the proper time and abide the consequences. The arrest will not deter us from our work. We will go on just exactly as we have done. If we were to do differently it would be an admission that we have been in the wrong."

Debs then straightened up in his chair and in a different tone of voice continued:

Denounces the Seizure of His Mail.

"Since I was brought in here I have been informed that officers of the court have gone to our headquarters in the Ashland Block and taken my personal correspondence and some of the records of the American Railway Union. I do not know by what right this act has been committed. It seems to me to be an infamous outrage. Not only did they take my personal effects and papers, but they carried with them my unopened mail. I never heard of that before in this country, and I do not wish to speak further about it until I have been informed by what right the act was committed. In Russia and not out of that country have such things been done. It seems like the act of the Czar of Russia instead of the act of a free country. The seizure was made by an officer of the court and a Postoffice official."

Debs' eyes glittered through his spectacles as he continued: "I am not running a lottery and I cannot understand under what law the Postoffice authorities are a party to the seizure of my private mail. It is an outrage, and you call this a free country. It seems to me not to be compatible with the Stars and Stripes. It is no longer a question of right in this country, but a question of force, and absolute force at that."

The scowl on Howard's face deepened as he listened to Debs. Rogers and Keliher said not a word, nor would Debs have anything else to say except that he would be ready for trial.

When, at 7:30, Mr. Burnham came, Mr. Milchrist went into the room with him. The bonds had already been made out. It required but a few moments for the formalities. Fitzgerald qualified in the sum of $250,000, and Skakel swore he was worth $50,000 over and above any liability. At 8 o'clock the bonds were signed, and Debs and the others were told they were free to go.

As before stated, Mr. Milchrist said the indictments were under Sec. 5,440. It is said, however, that the provisions of Secs. 5,508, 5,509, and 5,336 of the Federal Statutes also enter into the foundation for the indictment. Sec. 5,508 has been quoted. Sec. 5,509 is as follows:

If in the act of violating any provision in either of the two preceding sections any other felony or misdemeanor is committed the offender shall be punished for the same with such punishment as is attached to such felony or misdemeanor by the laws of the State in which the offense is committed.

Sec. 5336 covers any attempt to oppose the execution of the laws of the United States, and reads as follows:

If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire to overthrow, put down, or destroy the Government of the United States, or to oppose by force the authority thereof; or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, each of them shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 and nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment with or without hard labor for a period of not less than six months nor more than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

It will be seen, therefore, that if the government establishes that any one of these statutes has been violated a severe punishment may be meted out. Mr. Milchrist and Mr. Walker were yesterday non-committal as to the character of the evidence which they would present or to the future action to be taken against Debs.

Edwin Walker was interrogated last night. "Did the officers get those papers," he said. He was informed of what had occurred. "Ah," he replied, "that's good." This was all he would say.

More Indictments May Be Found.

But it is said on strong authority that the indictments found yesterday are only the beginning and that the grand jury will be asked to turn in more against Debs and his associates. If this is done the dictator and the others will be arrested on each indictment and held to heavy bail. Whatever is criminating in the papers seized yesterday will be used against them.

The government is undoubtedly in possession of a great deal of evidence against Debs, whom it regards as responsible for the outrages which followed the strike he ordered. Marshal Arnold has said in every crowd of rioters there were men upon whom he could rely taking notes of everything, and the utterances of other high officials of the government indicate that its agents are everywhere, even in the secret meetings of the strikers. Debs' utterances and acts have been noted by quiet men who have reported them to the government. Attorney-General Olney is in constant communication with Mr. Walker and Mr. Milchrist. The government, it is said, is determined that these conspicuous violations of the injunction of the United States court and of the laws governing traffic between the States shall be punished in a manner which, though strictly in accordance with law, will serve to make those men who trample on the laws long remember it. Those who have violated the injunction of the United States court can be committed for contempt by the Judge. Mr. Milchrist was asked yesterday, "Will Debs and the others in addition to being called on to answer these indictments be cited to appear and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt?" The District Attorney said significantly: "Wait and see. We have not got to the contempt business yet."

Mayor Says Law Must Be Enforced.

The arrest of Debs and his associates was quickly known throughout the city. No great surprise was occasioned by the news. The arrests had been foreshadowed. Mayor Hopkins was apparently not startled when advised of the arrest. He said he knew nothing about the facts, but remarked that it was pretty quick work. He added this remark: "If Debs is guilty I do not see what else the Federal authorities could do. The law must be enforced."

The other men indicted with Debs and his associates have been arrested during the last two weeks and bound over to the court by Commissioner Hoyne. They are Lloyd Hotchkins, A. Paizybak, H. Elfinn, James Hanan, John Westerbrook, William Smith, Edward O'Neil, Charles Mailer, John Duffy, William McMillen, E. Shelly, Fred Ketchum, John W. Doyle. These names were included with those of Debs and Howard, and the others, in the same order, directed to Marshal Arnold, the specific offense only appearing in the indictments, which are not yet spread on the record.

James Murwin was arrested Saturday night, June 30, at Blue Island, and while locked up there the strikers talked of a rescue. Deputy Sheriffs Lybrandt and Nickerson rode all night in cabs to go to Blue Island and make the arrest. He was then under arrest on a State warrant. He is charged with being the switchman who wrecked the Rock Island train at Blue Island Saturday night, June 30. Lloyd Hotchkins was arrested Saturday night, June 30, and put in County Jail Sunday, July 1, at 5 p. m. He is charged with having thrown the switch which derailed the Diamond special train on the Illinois Central Saturday night, June 30. A. Parzybok, H. Elfin, James Hannan, and John Westerbrook were arrested July 1 at Kensington for taking part in riots there. They furnished $500 bail before Commissioner Hoyne to appear for trial next Friday. Edward O'Neill, Charles Nailer, John Duffy, and William McMillen were arrested July 3 on a warrant issued charging them with taking part in the attack on the Diamond special at Grand Crossing the night of June 30. They gave bail before Commissioner Hoyne.

The grand jury will continue its investigation this morning. It is likely to be in session a week.

DEBS IS WANTED ELSEWHERE.

Subpœnas Received for His Appearance in Detroit and Milwaukee.

Subpœnas were received at the Marshal's office yesterday from the United States Court of the Eastern District of Michigan at Detroit, and also from the United States Circuit Court at Milwaukee, summoning Debs and the other officers of the American Railway Union to appear and answer the bill of the United States under which the injunction of Judges Woods and Grosscup was issued. The bill has been filed and the injunction entered in the districts mentioned. The subpœnas were served on the strike leaders at their headquarters by a Deputy Marshal.

DENVER, Colo., July 10.—If the grand jury at Chicago should not indict Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union, a warrant will be issued from the Federal court in this district for his arrest on a charge of violating Sec. 10, Article I, of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that no State or Territory shall make any law "which will impair the obligation of contracts." Attorneys here deduce that Debs in ordering the strike attempted to force the impairment of certain contracts made between the Pullman company and railroads and that he therefore violated the Constitution of the United States.

JOHN J. HANRAHAN IN CUSTODY.

Vice-Grand Master of the Locomotive Firemen Is Arrested.

John J. Hanrahan, Vice-Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, was arrested at midnight Monday on a warrant sworn out before Commissioner Hoyne by E. S. Gregory of the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad. The warrant charges the Vice-Grand Master with interfering with inter-State commerce and the passage of mails. The arrest was made by Deputy Marshal Frank Joy, the ex-Pinkerton detective who took part in the Stock-Yards riot of 1887. The Commissioner fixed his bail at $3,000 and the bond was signed by John Berg, a manufacturer of firemen's apparatus, and by Fred Osterle. The complaint on which the warrant was issued charges that July 7 Hanrahan boarded an engine on the Western Indiana and induced the engineer, George Brady, and the fireman, J. C. Trail, to leave the engine, thereby stopping the train. Hanrahan protested against being compelled to give $3,000 bail. When he was told $3,000 was the usual sum he said no more. "I was taken out of my house at No. 5944 Princeton avenue at midnight," said he after he had been released, "and was compelled to leave the bedside of a sick wife. I have done none of the things charged against me. On the contrary, I have done all I could to preserve the peace and end the strike. But I suppose in times like these there is no use in complaining."

The first proceeding for contempt against the strikers in the United States Circuit Court under the injunction issued by Judges Grosscup and Woods was begun yesterday by District-Attorney Milchrist against D. M. Delozier, charged with interfering with trains on the Santa Fé. Delozier will be arrested and brought before Judge Grosscup.

GRATIFIED AT THE ARREST OF DEBS.

People at Washington Glad That the Dictator Is in Trouble.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—[Special.]—There is but one sentiment here among all classes of people in regard to the indictment and arrest of Dictator Debs, as foreshadowed in these dispatches Sunday, and that is: "Righteous, but long delayed." At the White House and in official circles generally this intelligence was received with the utmost gratification, and there seemed to be a universal opinion that at last the right snake had been scotched. At the Executive Mansion everything was reported quiet during the evening, and in lieu of other information Private Secretary Thurber busied himself in sorting congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the United States commending the course of the President in dealing with the strikers. Gen. Schofield and Attorney-General Olney were in the Cabinet room early in the evening, but did not remain as late as usual, having need for rest after the ordeal to which they have been subjected for the last week. Consequently the President and the Secretary of War did not have to sit up past midnight, as has been their custom since the strike was inaugurated.

CONGRESS LIKELY TO INVESTIGATE.

House Commerce Committee Favors an Inquiry Into the Great Strike.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—There is a possibility that the great railroad strike will be investigated by the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce. Several resolutions to this purport, notably that introduced by Representative Crain of Texas, have been referred to the committee, and Chairman Wise of Virginia has designated a subcommittee to consider the whole question. The subcommittee consists of Mallory of Florida, Brickner of Wisconsin, Gresham of Texas, Mahan of Pennsylvania, and Hepburn of Iowa. The subcommittee held a meeting today to consider the advisability of an investigation, and will report tomorrow. It can be said on authority of one of the subcommittee that the report will recommend that an investigation of the whole railroad strike be made. This would be broader than was contemplated in the resolutions introduced, which were for an inquiry into the troubles of the Pullman company with its employés.

Police Are Watching Foreigners.

The police are afraid the foreigners in the neighborhood of Forty-ninth street and the Pan-Handle tracks will destroy the Pan-Handle switch tower at that point, which cost $40,000. Capt. O'Neil says he has been informed that an effort would be made to demolish it with dynamite, and as a result a double guard of police and soldiers has been placed there. The information was brought through Polish and Bohemian officers assigned to duty in the district. The police last night were instructed to give particular attention to gas plants on the South Division. The order was issued on the strength of a report that the Bohemians in New City, the district southwest of the Stock-Yards, were organizing with the intention of avenging Saturday's shooting with dynamite. It was the intention, according to Capt. O'Neil's informant, to destroy the gas plant and then loot the town. While the order particularly provided for the protection of gas plants, guards were placed about elevators and lumber yards.

Arrested for Supplying Firearms.

John J. Eagan was arrested by Federal officers in his saloon at Forty-seventh and Cook streets yesterday morning. Eagan had handed an old firearm that tradition says was used at Waterloo to a man who wanted to shoot troops and told him to go ahead. A Federal officer arrested the saloonkeeper for supplying firearms to the rioters and was not satisfied that the weapon was useless. Lieut. Healy of the Hyde Park Police Station vouched for Eagan's loyalty and the prisoner was discharged.

RHINELANDER, WIS., IS IN FLAMES.

Believed the Greater Part of the Town Is Destroyed—Forest Fires Raging.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 10.—[Special.]—Advices from Antigo to this city state that the Town of Rhinelander is in flames. The Mayor of Antigo was telegraphed to for aid and sent an engine company to the rescue of the town. Attempts to get any news as to the extent of the conflagration proved futile. The Western Union wire to Rhinelander was working all right up to 10 o'clock, but nothing has been heard from there since. The Northwestern railroad has been unable to secure telegraphic communication with the town since 7 o'clock. It is believed here the greater portion of town has been destroyed.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 10.—Forest fires are raging a few miles out of the city on the Great Northern and St. Paul and Duluth roads. The Great Northern train from St. Paul arrived over the St. Paul and Duluth tracks on account of a number of bridges burned on the former road. The fire is fierce and in some places was so close to the track that the cars were scorched. A number of homesteaders have been burned out and all their improvements burned.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., July 10.—Fire broke out in Ellis Wilson's restaurant and in three hours damage to the amount of $200,000 had been done. There was no means of fighting the blaze and it quickly spread to Umstead's hardware store, then to Redmyer & Van Curen's grocery, Alexander's drug store, Horner's meat market, Gillar's saloon, Milliken's jewelry, Darr's jewelry, Conkle's bakery, and the *Gazette* office. The entire business portion of the town is wiped out.

CRANK AFTER MR. AND MRS. CLEVELAND

He Proposes to "Relieve the President of His Job."

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 10.—[Special.]—Fred Max Toepfer, a wild-eyed lunatic 35 years old, was arrested at the instance of United States Marshal Colesberry in this city today for having written threatening letters to both President and Mrs. Cleveland. At the Central Station the prisoner admitted he had written four or five such letters. At first he said he applied for employment at the White House. Then he wrote the President that he "proposed to relieve him of his job" and act as President himself. The discovery of these writings came not from the Executive Mansion or Gray Gables, but from Dr. Bloomer, Chief Physician of the State Asylum for the Insane at Utica, N. Y., to whom Toepfer had written of what he had done and proposed to do. Toepfer had been discharged from that asylum as being cured. The doctor sent his letters to secret service detectives, and the arrest in this city resulted.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Gen. James B. Frye, U. S. A., retired, is critically ill at Newport.

Michael Driscoll was killed and three others injured by the collapse of a wharf at Boston.

Dana Bowman, a drayman, was shot and instantly killed at Springfield, O., by Charles McKay.

Hogan's Montana Coxeyites, 450 strong, arrived at Atchison, Kas., by boat under command of John Edwards.

James B. Ricks was elected Mayor of Boscobel, Wis., by the Council to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John H. Sarles.

Bartholomew Shea, who killed Robert Ross in an election-day riot at Troy, N. Y., has been condemned to death by electricity during the week of Aug. 21.

William Twohig has been appointed superintendent of construction of the public building at Galesburg, Ill., vice F. M. Cunningham, resigned.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

THREE SEVERE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Much Damage to Property and Several Reported Killed—Public Building Closed and Inhabitants Fleeing—Pope Leo's Physician Denies Sensational Stories of His Master's Ill Health—French Chamber Expected to Pass Anarchist Laws.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.—Two violent earthquake shocks were felt here at 12:20 p. m. Each shock lasted about twenty seconds. The inhabitants have become greatly alarmed and are fleeing from their houses in anticipation of further and more serious disturbances. Many are camping out in the open air.

The shocks did much damage to the city and several people are reported to have been killed. All the public offices, the banks, and the bourse have been closed. Two disastrous fires have already occurred and telegraphic communication is interrupted.

Another shock occurred at 4:15 o'clock and considerable damage was done.

Reports are to the effect much damage was done to property and there was much loss of life in Stamboul. The bazaars suffered in particular. As on the Constantinople side all the shops and offices are closed, and the people are in the streets. The Minister of Police was present in person, superintending the removal of the injured and dead, and arranging for the safe custody of valuable goods, which had been hastily abandoned by the owners. Several minarets had fallen. The city is now gradually recovering from its first fright, but numbers of people will stay in the open tonight owing to fears of renewed disturbances.

POPE'S HEALTH IS NOT FAILING.

Physician to Leo Denies Sensational Stories Sent Out from Rome.

ROME, July 10.—The Pope today gave audience to the Austrian Ambassador, Count Revertera-Salandra, and to other important personages. Dr. Lapponi, the physician of his Holiness, when questioned today in regard to the stories circulated in the United States regarding the Pope's health, said these reports were pure inventions; he was not even suffering as much as others from the great heat now prevailing in Rome. He takes daily walks in the gardens of the Vatican. He added the Pope will shortly take his annual change of residence by going to the summer villa in the Vatican grounds.

WILL PASS ANARCHIST LAW.

Chamber of Deputies Expected to Adopt the Measure Despite Opposition.

PARIS, July 10.—The proposals of the government regarding the trials of Anarchists, etc., set forth in the bill introduced in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, are strongly opposed by the extreme section of the press. The clauses providing that persons inciting to acts of violence are to be tried summarily instead of by jury, and that the Judges are to have power to pass sentences of banishment, are severely criticised. In spite of this opposition it appears certain the bill will pass with the possible addition of an amendment giving the press more freedom in reporting Anarchist trials. The Socialists will demand the shelving of the government measure. This motion will certainly be rejected.

President Casimir-Perier visited United States Ambassador Eustis last evening and remained half an hour at the embassy.

PRESIDENT OF CHAMBER RESIGNS.

Cortes Fails to Pass the Budget and the Presiding Officer Steps Down.

MADRID, July 10.—The Chamber of Deputies held a protracted sitting last evening. The postponement of the budget was carried in spite of the opposition of the President of the Chamber. The latter resigned. The government will today call upon the Liberals to pass a vote of confidence in the President. In consequence of the obstruction of the Republican and Carlist minority, it is believed the Cortes will close Saturday.

An Anarchist has been arrested at La Junquera, near Gerona, upon suspicion of being concerned in a plot to assassinate President Casimir-Perier of France.

ENGLISH DUKE POINTS A MORAL.

Cambridge Says Republican Government Can Control Only by Shooting.

LONDON, July 10.—The Duke of Cambridge, speaking at the opening of the church schools at Kingston, pointed out a moral from the republican countries in various parts of the world. These lands, according to the Duke, had no principle, and, in consequence, large numbers of people were being shot down. The authorities of these lands could not keep order in any other way. The Duke spoke of the tendency of the present age to aim at over-education.

To Make Corea a Chinese Province.

LONDON, July 10.—A correspondent at Berlin says he is authorized to state that China is resolved to declare Corea a Chinese province unless Japan, which is secretly soliciting Russian support, abandons its claim. The question will not enter an acute phase until Russia has completed the Siberian railway and is able to annex a Corean port without consulting either China or Japan.

Says Santo Was Chosen by Lot.

LYONS, July 10.—Before the Magistrate today a soldier named Le Blanc declared in the presence of Santo, the murderer of President Carnot, that Santo had chosen lots in a café at Cette and had received the slip which assigned him to the work of murdering the President. Santo said: "This individual wishes to make a laughing stock of me. I acted alone. It is not true that I had accomplices."

Brevities by Cable.

CHOLERA IN STOCKHOLM.

Fifteen passengers on the steamer Doebla, from St. Petersburg, are now sick with cholera in Stockholm.

MORE TROUBLE IN BLUEFIELDS.

The Navy Department in Washington has information that a fresh insurrection has broken out at Bluefields, Nicaragua.

STEAMER HAVEL GOES AGROUND.

The North German Lloyd steamer Havel, Capt. Jungst, bound from Bremen for New York, went aground in the River Weser, near Bremerhaven. It was floated later in the day without danger.

RECTOR AHLWARDT MUST SERVE SENTENCE.

The German Imperial High Court in Berlin has rejected the appeal of Rector Ahlwardt against the sentence of three months' imprisonment imposed upon him for libeling Prussian officials.

Gov. Rich After Emmet Rifles.

LANSING, Mich., July 10.—[Special.]—Gov. Rich has ordered an immediate investigation of the alleged action of the Emmet Rifles of Jackson, a company of the National Guard, in passing a resolution condemning the authorities for ordering the companies of the First Regiment into their armories upon aid being asked from Battle Creek last week.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

MAY STRIKE GOTHAM

MILITIA AND POLICE PREPARING FOR POSSIBLE TROUBLE.

Labor Unions May Go Out in New York on a Sympathy Strike—Samuel Gompers Will Make No Definite Statement, but Will Be in Chicago Tomorrow to Consult with Sovereign and Debs—Significant Meeting of Knights of Labor—General News from New York.

NEW YORK, July 10.—[Special.]—The announcement that the Knights of Labor in this city were to be ordered out on strike was communicated to Mayor Gilroy this afternoon. He promptly telephoned to Police Supt. Byrnes and Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, commanding the State militia in this city. A conference between the three took place in the Mayor's private office lasting more than half an hour. They would give no information as to what took place. It was said at the City Hall that the conference was for the purpose of making arrangements for the coöperation of the police and militia in case of any disturbance arising out of a strike in this city, and that plans for quelling any lawlessness as soon as it shows itself have been carefully arranged and fully matured.

District Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor, which controls the order in this city and vicinity, held an executive meeting tonight at which steps were taken that may result in its members going on strike tomorrow.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, would not make any statements today as to whether a general strike would be called, but confined himself to safe generalities about going to Chicago to bring order out of chaos. He did not think the backbone of the strike was broken. He was asked what he thought of the refusal of Messrs. Pullman and Wickes to submit to arbitration.

"If the statements they make were only true," he replied, "their positions would be impregnable. But the fact that they refuse arbitration is proof enough that they are wrong."

Mr. Gompers said he would go to Chicago over the New York Central railroad and that his council would accompany him. He had already sent telegrams to the executive officers of all the national and international unions, and also to the chiefs of all the railway brotherhoods, inviting them to meet the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in the Briggs House, Chicago, Thursday.

"I expect to open proceedings at noon Thursday," said he. "One great railway brotherhood will be represented there, sure. Another has the question of attending the conference under advisement."

"We feel," said Ernest Boehm, Secretary of the Central Labor Federation, today, "that the feuds existing between the several factions are too bitter for them to unite in a general strike ordered by local leaders, but if Debs or Sovereign, towards whom all the factions are friendly, comes and orders the strike there will not be the slightest hitch. It all depends upon whether Debs or Sovereign thinks a general strike is necessary here. There are many advisers of Sovereign and Debs who favor a general strike all over the country. I believe this would be too stupendous an undertaking considering the condition of the labor movement. The working people of the United States are not prepared for a national general strike like the recent strike in Belgium. When it does come here, though, it will come with a rush."

Mortimer O'Connell, President of the Brotherhood of Surface Railroad Employés, derided the idea that a strike would be called in this city. He laughed at the statement that Samuel Gompers was going to Chicago to settle the trouble there. He said:

"The American Federation of Labor is absolutely powerless to do anything in this city, and I doubt much if Mr. Gompers would be able to call out 5,000 men. The strength of that organization here lies in the garment-workers, of whom 90 per cent have been out of work for over nine months. There would be little fun in calling them out on strike. They have got the cigarmakers and one or two local unions of the bakers. That about winds them up."

William Ferguson, Secretary of Typographical Union No. 6, does not apprehend a sympathetic strike of compositors. The union is under the American Federation of Labor, though there are some members of the union who are also members of the K. of L. Instructions that would call out the men on a sympathetic strike, however, would have to come through President Prescott of the International Union, and he does not look for anything of the kind.

At a mass-meeting under the auspices of the Socialistic Labor Federation and the Socialistic Labor party this evening at the Labor Lyceum, Willoughby avenue and Myrtle street, Brooklyn, at which Hugo Vogt presided, Charles H. Machett, socialistic labor candidate for Governor, made a speech denouncing Federal interference with the strike. Mr. Machett advocated peaceful methods, but he declared that if the present capitalistic system could be overthrown by force he would say "Take up your gun and overthrow it." This declaration was greeted with wild applause. Attention was directed to the reporters present by another speaker, when some one in the audience shouted, "Throw the reporters out." Others cried out, "Take the tables away from them." Several of the more unruly spirits started towards the reporters' tables to carry out their threat, but they were persuaded to abandon it, and quiet was restored. The meeting adopted resolutions that in the strike of the American Railway Union the Federal Government had interfered in behalf of the railroads, and all officials of the government from the President down were "the servants and flunkies" of the capitalistic class, and that a committee of fifteen be appointed to arrange for a mass-meeting to express sympathy for the strikers.

EFFECT OF STRIKE ON OCEAN TRADE.

European Freights Fall Off, as New York Is Buying Most of the Cattle.

NEW YORK, July 10.—[Special.]—The blockaded traffic is affecting the transatlantic freight business. As yet the effect is but slight, but all the agents realize that if the strike is not soon stopped there will be a practical cessation of freight business as far as provisions and cattle are concerned.

The White Star line does perhaps the largest transatlantic business in these two departments. The freight steamship which went out last week carried but little more than two-thirds of its usual cargo. The usual shipment of cattle amounts to about 700 head. Last week less than 500 head went out. The steamships of the line carry at this season nearly 500 tons of provisions. Last week's shipment amounted to less than 400 tons. The Bovic sailed today, but the situation is about the same with this boat. It carries little dressed beef and less than two-thirds of the usual cargo of cattle and provisions.

There are plenty of cattle in the market, but the exporters are unable to get hold of them. Owing to the non-arrival of any dressed beef from Chicago the local branches of the packing houses are buying up all the live stock which comes into the city and slaughtering them here in order to keep their houses full.

The freight business on the Hamburg-American packet line was not affected to any extent last week. The Western consignments were under way before the railways were so fully tied up. This week, however, the company fears that it will be able to send out scarcely any freight from the West. They see but little chance of any shipments of Chicago provisions reaching this city in time for exportation Saturday, and they do not expect to carry many cattle.

The North German Lloyd steamship company does not feel the effects of the strike severely. It carries nothing from Chicago except refined lard, and the exportation of that commodity is at this season of the year always somewhat light. It has received flour from Minneapolis and provisions from Kansas City as usual. Part of the shipments of refined lard it has also succeeded in getting through. The other steamship companies are affected in about the same way.

The agents are not apprehensive, however, for they regard the backbone of the strike as already broken, and they believe that it will not be long before freight traffic will have resumed its normal conditions.

Discussing the strike Monday, Chauncey M. Depew said: "There are just two things which will happen. The strike will either spread or end in three days. My idea is that it will not spread. It can hardly come to New York by way of Buffalo. The American Railway Union is weak in that city. From last advices which I have received only seventy belong to Debs' organization, and not any of them are in the employ of our railway. You will find that those who are recommending the men to go out are the unemployed. There are almost as many unemployed as employed, and the former hope to get the strikers' jobs. I think the strike will end within three days, now that President Cleveland's proclamation has been issued. I think there will be no tie-up at Buffalo, either now or at any other time. The chances are as great as nine to one against such a proceeding. Debs wanted them to tie up Saturday, but they did not. He wanted them to tie up Sunday. They did not. They would have tied up any day, if he could have got them to do so; but they have not. Even if there were a tie-up at Buffalo, it would not affect New York so much. The reason for this is that it would simply paralyze the communications between the West and New England. Debs has been working for this, but the only way he could succeed in affecting New York would be by tying up Jersey City. Otherwise a tie-up at Buffalo would not affect us, for we would have communication with the West by way of Jersey City."

EX-SENATOR IN A $7.50 RESIDENCE.

Unique Experience of Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan at Larchmont.

NEW YORK, July 10.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan, formerly United States Minister to Spain, and more recently President of the World's Fair National Commission, is at present a tenant of a humble cottage on Weaver street, Larchmont. Ex-Senator and Mrs. Palmer did not come East with the intention of taking up quarters amid such primitive and arcadian surroundings. For some time it has been their dream to establish a farm on the shores of a body of water contiguous to the ocean, and they have spent nearly all winter in this city, looking up attractive suburban property. A desirable site was found in the Lockwood property, consisting of thirty-one acres at Larchmont, overlooking Long Island Sound. The site is a magnificent one. A deposit of $100 was made and a contract for the sale of the place at $20,000 was signed by the owners. As soon as the neighborhood learned that it was to be honored by people so prominent the people got more swagger than ever. Meanwhile as the Palmer family waited in the humble little cottage for the Lockwoods to close the bargain and move from their palatial home they discovered that a real estate dealer who had had the Lockwood estate for sale and who had offered it for $11,000 had secured a customer for it at $15,000 and a contract had been drawn up and signed by the Lockwoods. This was for the delivery of the property within thirty days. This has led to legal proceedings to establish precedence of contract. The case is set down for Sept. 2. As the case now stands the contestant is willing to sell his prior contract to Senator Palmer at an advance, while the Lockwoods repudiate the first alleged agreement and claim that the real estate agent and the client are in league to make an additional profit in the second sale. Meanwhile the Palmers are enjoying their unique experience as lowly dwellers in a $7.50 a month palatial residence.

COMMISSIONER M'CLAVE TO RETIRE.

His Health Is Broken and He Will Take a Trip to Europe.

NEW YORK, July 10.—[Special.]—Police Commissioner John McClave will end his official connection with the police department within the next thirty-six hours. His resignation, it is believed, will be in the hands of the Mayor tomorrow. Broken health and the necessity of a complete separation from business and official cares will be the cause assigned for Mr. McClave's retiring. A trip to Europe will follow, it is said, and with the waters of the Atlantic between him and the "meddlesome hayseeds" of the Senate committee he will seek to build up his shattered health if not his reputation. Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton, the expert on nervous and mental disorders, was called to Port Chester, the summer home of Commissioner McClave, today to diagnose the Commissioner's case both physically and mentally. The question of resignation, it is claimed, does not rest upon the doctor's decision, but the report he is expected to make will undoubtedly be used as a reason for the resignation. Mr. McClave's friends have been insisting on his retiring for physical reasons, and it is upon their insistence that Dr. Hamilton's visit will be made.

PULLMAN STILL SAYS NOTHING.

It Is Believed He Is on the Point of Leaving the Thousand Islands.

NEW YORK, July 11.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Alexandria Bay says: —A correspondent vainly tried this evening to get George M. Pullman to talk about the strike. He was not permitted even to see Mr. Pullman. To Mr. West, his son-in-law, and E. J. Mayer, his private secretary, the correspondent showed a New York telegram, stating that a movement had originated among the Pullman stockholders on the Chicago Board of Trade to induce the resident directors of the Pullman company to compel him to arbitrate, or, if necessary, to call an emergency meeting of the Executive committee to act independent of him. "There is nothing whatever to be said about it," said West. Both West and Mayer evaded an answer to the question as to whether Mr. Pullman had left his Thousand Island home to go New York. Mr. Pullman was seen on his island at 4 o'clock this afternoon. This evening, however, his house is all astir, and evidently something is on the tapis. It is believed here he will leave the river before noon tomorrow.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Plenty of Meat in the Market and Wholesalers Anxious to Sell.

NEW YORK, July 10.—[Special.]—The meat situation was considered to be good today. There was so much meat in the market that wholesalers were anxious for orders. They do not reduce their prices, but the general impression is that they will do so in a few days unless the strike becomes serious again. The California fruit famine continued because no consignments have arrived for a week and there are none in sight. The situation among the fruit merchants of California is considered very grave and financial disasters among them are being predicted by authorities here.

Causes Rival Strong Man's Arrest.

Sandow, the strong man, came to New York last Sunday. Late this afternoon he, his private secretary, a friend named August Dewell, C. P. Johnson, a lawyer from Chicago and a State Senator from Illinois, and Dennis A. Spellissy, a lawyer of this city, went to United States Commissioner Shields' office in the Postoffice Building. They read some letters to Mr. Shields and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Atilla, the rival strong man, whose name, Sandow said, was Lewis Derlacher. Atilla is charged with sending objectionable letters to Sandow through the mails. He was arrested. He says Sandow is a humbug and he will make him suffer.

Tin Trust Again in Danger.

A second application was made to Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court today in behalf of the Attorney-General of the State for leave to bring an action to annul the charter of the Central Stamping company. The company was organized in 1884 for the manufacture of tinware. It is charged by the Attorney-General that the business is being run in violation of the laws of this State; that it is a monopoly and was organized for the purpose of preventing competition and in restraint of trade. A similar application was made to the court in March last, and was granted, but upon an appeal by the company the order of the court was reversed. Judge Andrews reserved his decision.

Declare Them Insane.

A prominent English physician suggests that a good way to cure the Anarchists of their murderous rage would be to declare them all insane and treat them like madmen. He wisely points out the fact that executing them simply enables them to pose as martyrs before their fellows, and influences others to emulate their honors; while if they were treated like people of disordered intellect, declared insane, and confined in a madhouse, it would be a serious discouragement for their imitators. He thinks that there is good ground for such proceedings, saying that anarchy is nothing more or less than a homicidal mania and that all persons who advocate its principles should be promptly confined where they could do no harm. It would be a good thing for this country to have a writ de lunatico inquirendo issued for Most and all his tribe.

An Explanation.

"Why," she said, as she watched the tumbling waves come in, "do they call them breakers?"

"I cannot tell," he replied in solemn tones "unless it's because it costs me $7.50 a day to get near them."—*Washington Star.*

N. B.—Chicago's most popular and enterprising dental firm, the first to depart from high prices in favor of the masses.—*Daily News.*
Extracting free; no pain; $5, $6, and $8, best set.
DRS. MCCHESNEY, Randolph and Clark-sts.

TO HIT HIS POCKET.

CONGRESSMEN DECIDEDLY UNFAVORABLE TO MR. PULLMAN.

His Stand Against Arbitration Makes Him Many Enemies—Scheme Bruited for the Passage of a Law Looking to a Reduction of Rates on His Cars—Views of Prominent Men on the Project—Consensus of Opinion Is That Such a Statute Would Be Constitutional.

[Continued from first page.]

cupied. As soon, however, as the prohibited territory was traversed a porter would come around and put up the berth again probably at the most inconvenient hour imaginable. It is time that the Pullman company was taught a lesson in regard to the duties it owes the public. The rates charged are exorbitant for the service rendered, and Congress could not do a more popular thing than to take cognizance of this evil and provide a remedy. At the time I introduced my resolution in the Senate there was not even a suggestion of catering to strikers, but merely a question of what would be beneficial to the public."

Opinion of Secretary Carlisle.

Secretary Carlisle said: "This is a matter for the States to settle, and therefore the Federal Government has not the right to prescribe rates either for the transportation of freight or passengers. It may, however, provide against discrimination by railroads—that is, one price for rich and poor alike, where the cases are similar."

Cullom Thinks They Can Be Regulated.

Senator Cullom, the author of the inter-State commerce law, an acknowledged authority on the subject of the regulation of the transportation companies, said: "There can be no doubt of the fact that such companies can be regulated by law under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. They may be regulated as common carriers are regulated, because they are in effect common carriers themselves. The fact is that some years ago when I was at the head of the Inter-State Commerce committee the question of the regulation of Pullman cars and express companies became a matter of serious consideration. Several hearings were had on behalf of the Pullman sleepers and the express companies. But we had many other things to adjust and as it became apparent that a strong fight would be made against any legislation unfriendly to the Pullmans and the express companies the matter was allowed to drop. Still there can be no doubt that they are and ought to be subject to the most careful regulations under the powers granted to Congress of regulating commerce among the States, exactly on the same basis as any other species of common carriers. It is doubtful, however, whether any legislation can be carried through this session, owing to the long-drawn-out tariff discussion. The need of some regulation of corporations like the Pullman company is painfully apparent at the present time. But under the rules of both House and Senate I am afraid it will be impossible just now to initiate any new measure. We have a bill now before the Committee on Inter-State Commerce which provides for the regulation of sleeping car companies and the adjustment of rates by Congress, exactly as freight and passenger rates are regulated under the State laws in Illinois. Not being Chairman of that committee and therefore not responsible for legislation of this character I cannot venture a prediction as to the prospect of carrying through such a bill. It has, I know, many friends in the Senate, and had this crisis not happened just in the closing month of this session of Congress I have no doubt some legislation as you have indicated would receive the most serious consideration."

Crisp Agrees with Cullom.

"So far Congress has not dealt with the question of rates," remarked Speaker Crisp, "but has been content with making provision for long and short hauls and preventing discriminations by the railroads against the public. Under the law I do not see how any valid objection could be raised against a reduction of rates by the Pullman company, from the fact that they are engaged in inter-State commerce by the transportation of passengers. I am not certain but my impression is that a measure is now pending in the Senate before the Inter-State Commerce committee looking to a reduction of Pullman palace car rates. I am not prepared to say just what action would be taken by the House, even if a bill should be brought in, but most of us who have felt the exactions of the Pullman company upon our purses would be inclined to vote for a material reduction of rates."

Palmer for Regulation of Rates.

Senator Palmer had seen the proposition for arbitration and was free to admit it was a perfectly fair idea. He was, however, very much impressed with the necessity for immediate action in the direction of restoring law and order. In conversation with THE TRIBUNE reporter he said: "I have not examined closely into the question of the power of Congress to regulate sleeping car companies. It seems to me, however, Congress has full authority in the premises and can fix fares on sleeping cars exactly as it can fix rates on inter-State commerce. I believe that the rates charged by the Pullman company are notoriously excessive not to say extortionate. I am also inclined to believe without having given the matter much thought that if a bill should be brought before us in the proper way and at the proper time to fix those rates on a favorable basis I should favor it. Just now, however, we are obliged to decide the question as to whether there can be any inter-State commerce at all. We are brought face to face with the question as to whether Debs and his associates are to destroy the commerce of the country or not. If they can break up inter-State commerce they can fix sleeping car rates to suit themselves, and can dictate terms to Mr. Pullman or any one else. Therefore I say that at the present time I shall be unwilling to take up the question of regulating the sleeping car companies. As soon as we have adjusted the existing troubles I shall be glad to coöperate with any movement looking toward the regulation of sleeping car companies as common carriers. With the existing serious troubles in Chicago and the tariff bill on our hands, it would be impossible to secure consideration for such a bill in the near future. I hope, however, the subject will receive careful consideration at this session of Congress, and if it is found feasible, that a law be enacted making the sleeping car companies as well as the labor unions immediately amenable to the authority of the National Government."

Cannon for Lower Rates.

Representative Cannon expressed himself heartily in favor of any movement looking toward the regulation of the rates of sleeping car companies, especially in view of the present crisis. He said: "Congress has been in session for almost a year. There is a Democratic majority in both branches of Congress and a very large one in the House. All the energies of both the House and Senate seem to be bending toward a compromise report on the tariff bill and closing up the work of the appropriation bills. It is perfectly evident that Congress has power to enact appropriate legislation that would compel reasonable rates for both freight and passengers This would include, of course, sleeping-car rates from State to State. The administration of such a law might be placed under the control of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. I am very sure the majority in the House certainly, and probably in the Senate, will coöperate heartily in the enactment of just legislation in the premises. But it is impossible for me at the present time without making a thorough canvass to say what the majority may or will do. There is a bill now before the Congress which provides for just this thing. Whether at this time in the session it will be possible to secure a consideration for it is hard to say. The Democrats are already in such a tangle they will be slow to take up any new legislation, no matter how greatly it may be needed and no matter what beneficial and immediate effect it might have."

Black Thinks Congress Can Interfere.

"Nothing should be done for merely retaliatory purposes," said Gen. John C. Black, "and this question should not be approached by indirection. Because Mr. Pullman has been indiscreet in the punishment and treatment of his employés Congress should not intervene to take away his earnings. It is the duty of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to see if freight or other charges are extortionate, and I do not see why that body could not interfere in a case of this kind. But it is a matter of detail which Congress can regulate, although it might seem a hardship to those interested in the company to meet with such treatment from the Federal Government. A mistake was made in not meeting the men and talking over their grievances, and this will be more apparent as the days go by. To be sure, it is going to be a very difficult matter to arrange the details as to rates, because in some parts of the United States not more than half a dozen passengers will be carried in the Pullmans, while in others the berth capacities will be tested to the utmost. Congress undoubtedly can make such laws regarding it as it may see fit."

Vilas Dodges the Question.

Senator Vilas, when asked as to the advisability and possibility of getting a bill passed by the present Congress to reduce Pullman rates in view of Mr. Pullman's refusal to consider any proposition to arbitrate the difficulties with his men, said: "I do not think the question of dealing with this strike now has anything to do with the Pullman arbitration. The origin of the strike is so remote and inconsequential that it seems to me the thing to deal with is the lawlessness prevailing. One thing as well as another might have brought about such a condition of things as now exist, and the first thing to do is to restore order. I do not know enough about the differences between Mr. Pullman and the men that he had in his employ to be able to express an opinion as to what ought to be done in regard to that. The first thing to be done, in my opinion, is to restore public order. This idea that because there is a difference between a man and his employés the structure of civilized society is to be pulled down, as a means of forcing an agreement between them, is utterly intolerable. When law is restored to its sway it will be time to say what proper measures might be taken to meet the ends of justice in this industrial question. I have not a particle of sympathy with Pullman or his company. But the present situation is one in which Mr. Pullman cuts only a very remote figure as an exciting cause. What we want to do is to go back to our established usages—to the proper conduct of affairs."

"You approve the course the President has taken?"

"Yes, entirely. I do not understand the President gives the slightest consideration to the question of what may have been the original excitement to the present disturbances or that the public is concerned especially in that. What the public at large is especially interested in is the restoration of public order."

Hopkins for Lower Figures.

Representative Hopkins had no doubt about the power of Congress to prescribe such regulations as it might see fit for the government of rates by the Pullman or any other railroad corporation. But there was an obstacle which might prove insuperable so far as legislation at this session of Congress was concerned. "Even if a bill should be introduced," said Mr. Hopkins, "and referred to the Inter-State Commerce committee, some time must necessarily elapse before a report could be made. Then, too, I doubt if a special order could be obtained to bring the bill forward because there is so much other legislation to be looked after."

Representative Hall (Dem., Mo.), member of the Banking and Currency committee, thought this matter could be regulated by Congress, but it was a question in his mind whether it would be advisable at this time. He favored any plan which would provide a remedy for existing evils, but there was one objection to the passage of the bill to regulate rates for the government of a corporation. Such action would necessitate an examination of private accounts, a scheme to which he was unalterably opposed.

Gear Favors a Reduction.

"Such a proposition as cutting down Pullman car fares should go through Congress by a decided majority," remarked Congressman Gear of Iowa, "but it is a question whether or not such a course would be advisable at this time. It would be construed as a concession to the strikers, and for this reason might induce a great many Congressmen to withhold their support from the measure. But Congress has the power to pass such a law and no opposition would be likely on any such grounds as unconstitutionality. Certainly if the Congress of the United States can prescribe regulations in regard to freight and passenger traffic, it can certainly do the same in regard to Pullman car business, and in my judgment it ought to be done. People who have suffered from the imposition of the Pullman company of rates for sleeping accommodations such as would be charged by first-class hotels will heartily appreciate and sympathize with any movement looking to a cut in such exorbitant charges."

WANT THE COACHES REGULATED.

Attitude of the Inter-State Commission Toward the Pullman Company.

NEW YORK, July 10.—[Special.]—A Washington dispatch says: "An important question receiving some official consideration here relates to the status of the cars of the Pullman company under the inter-State commerce law. While the problem does not concern the fight of the Federal authorities to suppress lawlessness and disperse mobs who may be engaged in burning Pullman cars, it may have a bearing upon the use of the Federal troops in transporting these cars from one State to another. The Inter-State Commerce Commission has taken the stand from the day of its organization that Pullman cars are no part of inter-State commerce and do not come under the jurisdiction of the inter-State law. The commission has held the Pullman Car company is not a common carrier chiefly for the reason that it does not operate its own property, but simply owns the cars, which are hauled by railroad corporations. Its functions are in some respects like those of an express company. While the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners are not inclined to discuss the situation, suggestions have already been made by them looking to the placing of the Pullman cars under the jurisdiction of the inter-State commerce laws. It is held by the Commissioners this would require only a very slight amendment of the first section of the existing act, and that so amended the law would confer authority upon the Commissioners to regulate the management of the cars to the same extent that railroad corporations are now regulated and to fix a schedule of tariff.

Pullman Was Defeated When He Shut Down.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Trade unions have contended that it was right to compel a man to pay fair wages and as a penalty for failure have withdrawn his workmen and forced him to shut down. This is precisely the case with Pullman. He has been compelled to close his factories, defeated. All unions agree that he was conducting a money-making and prosperous business and of this they have deprived him until he agrees to their terms. Is not the victory theirs? By what right, law, or power can he be compelled to resume business if he don't want to? Can the unions, the people, or the government compel him to? If so the same power could compel workmen to work. This no union men would submit to. It would be the sacrifice of his liberty, nor would they compel any business-man to carry on business if they understood the principle involved. They are not against individual liberty at heart, but they have been misled into taking the side of anarchy as against liberty. H. K. JOHNSON.

The Strongest Living Creatures.

What living creature is possessed of the greatest bodily strength in proportion to its size? was a question asked by a reader of *Pearson's Weekly.* The answer was as follows: This honor must be divided between the cockchafer, the hive bee, and the flea. It is rather difficult to apply a test to prove which particular insect among the borers, the jumpers, and carriers is the strongest, but there is no question but that in proportion to their size insects undoubtedly possess the greatest strength among living creatures. The flea can jump a foot high, more than 100 times its own length, and taking its average jump as thirty times its own length, it is as if a man jumped as high as the gallery of the monument. The spring of the tiger and the leap of the kangaroo are insignificant when compared with this. Plateau, in testing the strength of insects by the weight they can raise, found the smaller ones relatively stronger than the larger ones. A cockchafer was strong enough to lift 24.3 times its own weight, a small hive bee 23.5 times the weight of itself. Judged by this standard, there is nothing comparable to it among other insects or among the larger animals, and it may be safely asserted that these three insects divide the honors between them, for, though boring insects pierce the hardest wood, it is by the wonderful adaptation of their boring instrument rather than by abnormal strength.

Has a Mania for Burning Buildings.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., July 10.—[Special.]—Perley Plane, 17, son of R. R. Plane, was arrested this morning charged with setting fire to the warehouse and store of R. R. Plane & Co. last evening. This afternoon he confessed to the crime and also confessed to firing a large number of buildings extending over a period of several years. Two years ago he was discovered while firing the stock-yards and sent to the reform school, but was released on account of ill-health. He seems to have a mania for burning buildings and makes no effort to cover his tracks.

THEY STRIKE A SNAG.

DEMOCRATIC TARIFF CONFERREES CLASH ON THE SCHEDULES.

Members of the House Make Demands, but the Senators Show an Unyielding Disposition—Gorman Says the Measure Must Pass Practically as It Stands or Not at All—Bill for the Admission of Utah Passes the Senate—Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—[Special.]—The Democratic conferrees, who are caucusing, and who contrary to precedent have not regarded their Republican colleagues in the matter, struck a snag today which looked as if it might be serious. To the surprise of all the committee took a recess early, and there were whispered conferences with Democratic leaders. Brice, Gorman, and Blackburn were hustled into the Democratic cloakroom, and there an earnest conversation took place. The conferrees on the part of the Senate came out looking serious and determined In the meantime the House conferrees had been in consultation with Speaker Crisp. The situation looked critical. It seems the House conferrees had demanded that the Senate conferrees should yield certain things. Exactly what the things were no one would say, and the Senate conferrees were not inclined to do so. The House men made a stand and then the adjournment came. Gorman told the Senate men that nothing must be yielded and that the bill must pass as it was or not at all. That was his ultimatum given early in the fight. It meant business purely and surely. It is believed now the House will yield and the Senate is determined to make a stand for every concession made, although it would yield a few unimportant things for the sake of making a show for the House, but nothing big like sugar, coal, iron, or the woolen and cotton industries.

⁂

Illinois inventors to whom patents were issued by the Interior Department this week are as follows:

William Brady, Wenona, harness buckle and trace support; Samuel R. Briggs, Chicago, fire escape; Charles M. Brown, Chicago, machine for soldering; Charles L. Burdick, Chicago, foot pump; Cullen B. Clark, Englewood, fruit drier; Samuel K. Copen, Chicago, roofing tile; Thomas H. Costello, Chicago, chair; Dewitt C. Demarest, Chicago, fountain pen; Charles J. Goodell, Momence, shingling hatchet; Elisha Gray, Highland Park, telautograph; John H. Hebblethwaite, Rock Falls, nut lock; William K. Kight, Eldorado, car coupling; George W. Kramer, Peoria, car brake; Edward G. Minnemeyer, Chicago, strainer for conductor pipes; Lawrence Mount Jr., Chicago, spring hinge; Augustus F. Nagle, Chicago, steam trap; Timothy O'Shea, Chicago, building construction; George W. Packer, Rock Falls, corn-sheller; Hercule N. Range, Chicago, sandpapering machine; Henry J. Rohlf, Chicago, rotary water meter; Gustave A. Scheeffer, Peoria, electric meter; Henry C. Stone, South Evanston, clutch device for harvesters; Fred A. Wheeler, Chicago, truss. Trademarks: Diamond Plaster company, Chicago, hard plaster and cement; United States Novelty company, Chicago, chewing gum.

⁂

The passage of the Utah bill today, which admits the Territory as a State as soon as the President signs it, is of great importance politically. Gen. Clarkson, Col. Trombo of California, and a large number of anti-Harrison men have been here all winter urging the passage of that bill. They have looked upon it as fraught with good influence for the Republican party. Though passed by a Democratic Congress the bill had been pushed and urged by Republicans. There are those who see in it the possibilities of the wielding of great influence against Harrison's candidacy for renomination, if it should happen that he is a candidate, and it is said by some Republicans that this means that all the country west of the Mississippi will be united against Harrison and controlled by men who are none too friendly to Gov. McKinley.

MORE PUBLIC LAND FOR SETTLEMENT

Bill Passed for Opening the Uncompahgre and Uintah Reservations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—The House today passed a bill opening the Uncompahgre and Uintah Indian Reservations in Utah, allotting lands in severalty to the Indians, and restoring about 3,000,000 acres to the public domain. Most of the day was devoted to debate on the bill extending the act of 1890 declaring lands granted to railroads not then constructed forfeited to the government so as to forfeit the lands of railways whose roads were not completed within the time specified in the land grants. It excluded from the operation of the act, however, lands acquired in good faith by purchase from railways confirming such titles. The bill involved about 54,000,000 acres. It was not disposed of today. The title of Mr. Enloe to his seat as Representative from the Eighth Tennessee District, which was contested by B. E. Thrasher, was confirmed without opposition.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Theodore Bruener Named as Land Office Register at St. Cloud.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—The President has nominated Theodore Bruener to be Register of the Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn. The Senate made public the following confirmations: Assistant Surgeon Benjamin W. Brown of California, to be Passed Assistant Surgeon in the Marine Hospital service. Postmasters: Iowa—B. M. Hammond, at Hamburg. Michigan—C. A. Burr, at Rochester; Albert F. Kishpaugh, at Clinton; C. A. Gustin, Hatford; J. Albert Jones, Marcellus. Illinois—John C. Neltner, Turner; B. W. Greer, Whitehall; Ambrose M. Craddick at Shelbyville; J. W. Edmonson at Collinsville. Ohio—C. L. Gilbrith, Collinwood; Amos H. Frost, Harrison; John Cranker, Perrysburg; G. W. Wilkinson, South Charleston; David S. Smith, East Palestine. Missouri—B. F. Thomas, Carthage.

Don't Go to Mexico Without Money.

Reports from United States Consuls in Mexico warn Americans against emigration to Mexico with insufficient means or without informing themselves in a reliable way as to the prospects for earning livelihoods. Many Americans have been induced by alluring statements as to the cheapness of coffee raising, etc., to emigrate to Mexico, and some have lost their all by doing so. There are good opportunities in Mexico for enterprise, frugality, and thrift if backed by the resources necessary to success in a new country.

Witnesses Against Pension Crooks.

A deputation from the Pension Bureau, consisting of Dr. Marcus C. Baker, Confidential Clerk Charles Donnelly, and Albert C. Ridgway of the Finance Division, has left for Austin and Prescott, Minn., to act as prosecuting witnesses in the cases of a number of medical examining surgeons of the bureau charged with bribery growing out of the famous Van Leuven pension frauds.

Washington Briefs.

The cash balance in the Treasury at the close of business today was $120,516,838, of which $64,339,218 was gold reserve.

Fourth-class Postmasters were commissioned today at the following places: Indiana—Tyner, J. E. Johnson. Nebraska—Kemma, Daniel Granger. Ohio—Allensville, O. S. Cox. Wisconsin—Regina, Reinhold Strassburg.

She May Have to Pay for Her Presents.

An amusing case is to be tried in one of the courts of Paris soon, in which the most prominent figure is ex-Queen Isabella of Spain. Toward the end of 1890, on the anniversary of her birth, her Majesty received in her hotel in the Avenue Kléber, among other presents, a beautiful basket of flowers which came from the greenhouse of a Mme. Lion.

A few days later Mme. Lion went to the palace of the former Queen and demanded 250 francs as the price of the basket of flowers.

"But," replied her Majesty, "I did not order any flowers from you. You have been the victim of some mysterious person."

Getting no satisfaction at the time, the dealer addressed a letter to the Queen, in which was the following passage:

"I have been the victim of a mysterious person; but, in order to indemnify myself, I appeal to your amiability and kind heart for the 250 francs."

Her Majesty did not deign to reply to this note, and Mme. Lion sent a messenger to the palace, who also returned without satisfaction.

Enraged at her failure, Mme. Lion has entered suit in one of the civil courts against "Isabella de Bourbon" for the payment of the money. The florist alleges in her complaint that the Queen, "having had the benefit of the flowers, ought to pay for them."—*New York Tribune.*

Want the Police Returned.

At a meeting of Sixth Ward citizens Monday at Thirty-second and Laurel streets N. L. Piotrowski presided and resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of the Mayor in depriving that section of police protection on account of the strike. A committee of twelve was appointed to wait on the Mayor and demand the return of the officers to their beats.

Miles of Railroad.

There are 375,000 miles of railroad in the world, valued at $32,112,000,000.

OPPOSE A NOMINATION FOR SENATOR.

Fulton County Republicans Want State Convention to Take No Action.

LEWISTON, Ill., July 10.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Fulton County met in convention today at the opera-house to select delegates to the State, Congressional, and Senatorial conventions. A resolution was passed instructing the delegates to the State convention to vote as a unit on all questions and to oppose the nomination of a United States Senator by the State convention.

GREENVILLE, Ill., July 10.—[Special.]—Judge Cicero J. Lindley, who received instruction from Bond County as a candidate for the Legislature from this Senatorial district, has just announced his withdrawal from the race owing to business engagements. The withdrawal of Judge Lindley means the nomination of John R. Challacomb of Hillsboro and J. G. Miller of Fayette County. The convention meets at Litchfield tomorrow.

ANNA, Ill., July 10.—[Special.]—The Republicans of the Fiftieth Senatorial District met in convention here today. The district is composed of Alexander, Union, and Williamson Counties. A. J. Pickrell of Union County and Dr. M. M. McDonald of Williamson County were nominated by acclamation as candidates for Representatives in the Lower House of the General Assembly. The Democratic majority in the district in 1892 was about 400.

PAXTON, Ill., July 10.—[Special.]—The Ford County Republican convention today nominated a ticket and selected delegates to the State, Congressional, and Senatorial conventions. Prof. James H. Brownlee was indorsed for Superintendent of Schools and B. F. Funk for Congress.

DECATUR, Ill., July 10.—[Special.]—At the Democratic Senatorial convention for the Forty-first District held today Harmon Manecke of Macon County was renominated for State Senator and Murray McDonald of Moultrie County and A. B. Herdman of Christian County for Representatives. Resolutions declaring in favor of arbitration for the settlement of the labor troubles were adopted.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., July 10.—[Special.]—At the Republican county convention in this city this evening delegates were chosen to the State convention. For Gubernatorial candidates they stand two for Upham and one for Haugen, one for Taylor. Ten delegates were elected to the Tenth Congressional convention, which meets in this city Aug. 7. The delegates were instructed for J. J. Jenkins of this city.

WEBSTER CITY, Ia., July 10.—[Special.]—The Republicans of the Tenth Congressional District met in convention in this city today. The Hon. Jonathan P. Dolliver was renominated by acclamation. His record in Congress during the last six years was heartily approved and he was eulogized by speakers from every county in the district.

OSCEOLA, Ia., July 10.—[Special.]—The Eighth Congressional District convention met here today and renominated the Hon. W. P. Hepburn for Congress by acclamation.

Congressional Deadlock in Kansas.

LAWRENCE, Kas., July 10.—[Special.]—The convention to nominate a Republican for Congress in this (the Second) district is in session here. It is of more than usual interest from the fact that the same delegates at Olathe in May and after a deadlock in which 880 ballots were cast adjourned to meet here today. The convention adjourned this evening at 9 o'clock. After casting the 1,000th ballot there was practically no change, the last ballot standing: Farmer Funston, 40; W. J. Buchan, 38; W. C. Howard, 21; C. A. Smart, 14; J. W. Parker, 13.

Congressional Nominations.

Dist.	Name.	Politics.
8th Iowa	W. P. Hepburn	Rep.
10th Iowa	J. P. Dolliver	Rep.
12th Illinois	E. I. Hyes	Pro.

Political Notes.

The Republican State convention of North Carolina has been called to meet at Raleigh Aug. 30.

The Rev. E. I. Hyes of Milford, Ill., received the nomination for Congress by the Prohibitionists of the Twelfth Illinois Congressional District.

Mob Rule Will Be Crushed Out.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* Sooner or later everybody in the United States will find out that government by mobs and stones and torches will not be tolerated. Mr. Debs threatens civil war, but war would bring him the defeat which he is certain to get without it. To suppose that this strike can succeed even if the strikers attempt a revolution is to suppose that this government is to be run by mobs led by mischievous demagogues, in defiance of the laws which the whole people has made. It is a monstrous supposition. The trades and labor unions of Chicago may strike if they will. Their members may mix with the crowds which stone engineers and burn cars and murder Deputy Marshals. Every railroad which comes into Chicago may be wrecked. What will be the result? The strike will fail in the end, for it is a struggle not between employer and employed, but between the lawless and the laws. Such a strike will not succeed until the United States becomes a nation of Anarchists, who know no law save force, and have no aim save nihilism.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—Forecast for Wednesday:

Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, fair; continued warmer south winds.

Indiana, fair; warmer; south winds.

Lower Michigan, generally fair, except local thunder-storms in northeast portion; southwest winds; warmer in eastern portion.

Upper Michigan, local showers south winds.

Wisconsin, fair, except local rains in extreme western portion, south winds.

Iowa, continued warm weather generally during Wednesday, followed by showers and cooler by Thursday morning, south winds.

Minnesota, fair, followed by local rains Wednesday evening or night, south winds, becoming variable, cooler.

Nebraska, continued warm and generally fair weather Wednesday, probably followed by cool weather and local showers by Thursday morning, south winds, shifting to west.

North and South Dakota, increasing cloudiness and rains, winds shifting to northwest and cooler Wednesday night.

Colorado, fair Wednesday, followed by local showers, and cooler Wednesday night, south winds, shifting to West.

Montana, local showers, cooler, north winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Maxim'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'on 12 hours
Abilene	30.08	80	82	N. E.	Clear	......
Bismarck, N. D	29.74	90	100	S.	Fair	......
Boston, Mass.	30.04	68	72	S. E.	Fair	......
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.04	70	74	W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cairo, Ill.	30.06	82	86	N.	Clear	......
Charleston, S. C.	30.08	70	70	N. E.	Cl'udy	.46
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.74	88	92	S.	Fair	......
Chicago	30.00	82	84	S.	Clear	......
Cincinnati, O.	30.06	82	84	N. W.	Clear	......
Cleveland, O.	30.04	74	78	S. W.	Fair	......
Davenport, Ia.	30.00	86	92	S. W.	Clear	......
Denver, Colo.	29.82	90	96	S.	Clear	......
Des Moines, Ia.	30.00	88	92	S. W.	Clear	......
Detroit, Mich.	30.02	74	82	S.	Rain	Trace
Dodge City, Kas	30.02	82	88	S.	Clear	......
Duluth, Minn.	29.78	88	92	W.	Fair	......
El Paso, Tex.	29.92	90	92	E.	Fair	......
Erie, Pa.	30.04	70	76	E.	Cl'udy	......
Galveston, Tex.	30.02	82	86	E.	Clear	......
G'dHaven, Mich	29.98	74	76	S. W.	Clear	......
Green Bay, Wis.	29.92	84	90	S.	Fair	......
Helena, Mont.	29.80	82	88	W.	Cl'udy	......
Huron, S. D.	29.76	96	102	N. E.	Cl'udy	.01
Indianapolis	30.04	84	88	N. W.	Clear	......
Jacksonville	29.98	74	90	N. E.	Cl'udy	.70
Kansas City, Mo	30.08	84	86	S.	Clear	......
Knoxville	30.06	78	84	N. E.	Clear	......
La Crosse, Wis.	29.92	88	90	S. W.	Clear	......
Little Rock, Ark	30.08	80	86	E.	Clear	......
Louisville, Ky.	30.08	82	86	N.	Clear	......
Marquette, Mich	29.82	78	82	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Memphis, Tenn	30.08	80	86	N.	Clear	......
Miles City	29.62	96	100	Calm.	Cl'udy	......
Milwaukee	29.96	84	92	W.	Clear	......
Minnedosa	29.84	70	80	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Montreal	29.98	62	74	S.	Fair	Trace
Moorhead	29.84	88	90	S.	Fair	......
New Orleans, La	30.00	74	80	N. E.	Fair	Trace
New York City	30.04	72	80	S. W.	Clear	......
Omaha, Neb.	30.00	88	90	S.	Clear	......
Oswego, N. Y.	30.02	66	70	S. E.	Fair	......
Palestine	30.06	82	86	N. E.	Clear	......
Pierre, S. D.	29.72	98	102	S. E.	Fair	......
Pittsburg	30.06	76	80	N.	Clear	......
Port Huron	30.02	72	82	W.	Rain	Trace
Pueblo	29.90	86	92	E.	Clear	......
Rapid City	29.70	90	100	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
St. Louis	30.06	88	90	S.	Clear	......
St. Paul	29.88	86	92	S. E.	Fair	......
Salt Lake City	29.82	86	96	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Santa Fe	30.04	66	78	E.	Cl'udy	.10
Sioux City	29.90	86	92	S.	Fair	......
Springfield, Ill.	30.01	88	92	S. W.	Clear	......
Springfield, Mo.	30.08	82	86	E.	Clear	......
Toledo	30.04	80	84	S. W.	Fair	......

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 72 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 75; 10 a. m., 80; 11 a. m., 83; 12 m., 80; 1 p. m., 79; 3 p. m., 82; 6 p. m., 82. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.57; 6 p. m., 29.49.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Elbe from Bremen, Noorland from Antwerp, Russia from Rotterdam.

LIZARD—Passed—Russia from New York.

ROTTERDAM—Arrived—Chicago from Baltimore.

COPENHAGEN—Arrived—Gothia from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm II. from New York.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JULY 10.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State today licensed for incorporation the following new companies:

Gross Park club, Chicago, social; incorporators, J. W. Kreuser, W. Anderson, J. Wulff, J. A. Anderson, T. Fountain.

The Ilgi Korpus Wojsk Polrkich w Ameryce, Chicago, United Polish Military Association in Chicago for efficient drill, parade, etc.; incorporators, F. Kaminck, B. L. Maciejewski, F. P. Danish, and others.

German United Friends' Association, Chicago, No. 1, benevolent and social; incorporators, C. T. Inhulsen, A. Klein, J. Englebrecht, and others.

Waukesha Hotel and Sanitarium Company, Chicago; capital stock, $225,000; incorporators, W. H. Keyser, A. C. Cowperthwaite, B. A. Robinson.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Wilkens Pants Manufacturing Company, Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, I. Wilkens, E. S. Curtis, and K. G. Paterson.

The J. K. Armsby Company, Chicago, certified to an increase capital stock to $150,000.

The Germania Building Association of Danville, certified to an amendment of by-laws.

The Decatur Leader Manufacturing company, Decatur, certified to an increase of capital stock from $35,000 to $50,000.

The Paul Boyton Chute company, Chicago, certified to a reduction of capital stock to $35,000.

The Imperial City Building Association, La Salle, filed a certificate of dissolution.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the persons living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Carl Bruhn, Emilie Haussor	21–21
Waclaw Kucek, Barbara Suakup	21–18
Hans Martinson, Marie Jensen	20–27
Charles Freutel, Louis La Fontain	22–20
Mathias Godach, Agnes Izcelcik	24–23
Cornelius Russell, Alice Burgoyne	32–31
Charles Kroll, Lizzie Glassburner	34–24
William Marchant, Hannah Heller	23–26
William Meitz, Mary Werner	20–26
Michael Healy, Karie Shea	28–24
Arthur Glitz, Louise Kulland	32–24
Peter Lindblad, Hannah Anderson	31–34
Thomas Powers, Ellen Crotty	24–31
Carl Sten, Amanda Israelson	32–30
Charles Madsen, Sophie Stuburgh	34–37
Charles Kenn, Mary Smith	31–22
August Lind, Mathilda Anderson	28–23
George Fredericks, Maria Carlton	21–21
Frank Eberhart, Georgina Laing	22–22
Simon Klinger, Mary Mueller	26–23
John Evans, Gertrude Bates	52–28
Christian Murtes, Maggie Heck	26–24
Henry Ekmann, Mette Nelson	24–23
Nathan Bonnist, Attilie Brown	28–23
Dillage Thompson, Grace Jordon	22–22
Tucker Hardy, Helen Stave	24–21
Frederick Lansing, Josephine Levy	26–22
Charles Moeller, Minnie Miller	30–26
John Asp, Lyda Kundson	29–21
Patrick McDonald, Annie Schoor	28–23
Patrick McElligott, Johanna Rice	24–21
Herman Shumel, Emma Jacobs	24–23
Fred Harder, Emma Eick	23–19
John Matuska, Sophia Stipkova	40–34
Nicholas Schiener, Minnie Becker	28–22
John Lynch, Kate Linameng	29–20
Carl Christensen, Ingeborg Larsen	45–46
Norman Regitz, Emma Housser	25–22
Felix Kegel, Rose Bernstein	27–25
George Polders, Harriet Runnels	29–30
John Anderson, Marie Kelstorp	31–27
Gustaf Swanson, Elizabeth Gustafson	30–23
Robert Kobihamev, Lillian Gottlieb	35–24
Fred Spierling, Lena Dotter	29–26
John Evans, Eliza Farber	40–30
Frank Sours, Julia Karr	60–52
George Polyjanski, Anna Kilewci	27–22
Jeremiah McGrath, Margaret Byrns	27–30
Mathias Isackson, Lena Kaukonen	30–31

DEATHS.

DWYER—Leo P. Dwyer, at his residence, 178 West Taylor-st., Tuesday, July 10, in his 60th year, beloved husband of Margaret, father of James T., Leo J., Eddie J., and Mamie Dwyer. Member of C. O. F., Holy Family Court No. 1 and Married Men's Sodality. Funeral Thursday, July 12, at 9 a. m., to Holy Family Church, where solemn high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

GRANT—Of heart failure, Mary A. Grant, relict of W. S. Grant, aged 38. Funeral from 177 Clifton-av. Wednesday, 2 p. m. Terre Haute (Ind.) papers please copy.

KERWIN—Patrick Kerwin, beloved father of Daniel, Thomas, and John Kerwin, aged 89 years. Funeral Friday at 10 o'clock from his late residence, 1535 Wabash-av., to St. John's Church, thence by cars to Calvary via C., M. & St. P. R. R.

LOOMIS—At New York City, July 9, 1894, Susan, wife of Horatio Gates Loomis, formerly of Chicago. Funeral at Burlington, Vt.

MATHEWS—Henry P. Mathews, beloved husband of Willia Snyder Mathews. Funeral from 863 Monroe-st. Thursday, July 12, at 1 p. m. by carriages to Rosehill. Sandusky (O.) papers please copy.

MAHONEY—At the family residence, No. 2913 Bonfield-st., John, the youngest son of the late James and Margaret Mahoney. Funeral Thursday at 10 a. m. to St. Bridget's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

RAINBOW—Suddenly of heart disease at Woodstock, Ill., Albert W. Rainbow. Funeral from his late residence, No. 1135 W. Adams-st., Wednesday at 1:30 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Young Women's Christian Association will be held at 288 Michigan-av., Thursday, July 12, at 10 a. m.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE Democratic party will meet at No. 137 Monroe-st. this evening at 8 o'clock.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—TO RENT—REFINED GENTLEMAN wants 2 rooms in vicinity of Lincoln Park; reasonable price; answer immediately. Address O W 248, Tribune office.

THE WASHINGTON PARK CLUB.

The Washington Park Club
RACES.
16th Day, Wednesday, July 11.
6--Grand Races--6
INCLUDING
The Great Western Handicap.
Commencing promptly at 2:30 p. m. sharp.
RAIN OR SHINE.
ADMISSION: Including Seat in Grand Stand, $1.00
State street and Cottage Grove avenue Cable lines direct to main entrance. Alley L to 61st-st.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
MR. D. HENDERSON......Sole Manager.
SECOND MONTH. Even'gs at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ALADDIN JR.
Matinee Today at 2. Look out for the Second Edition.
GENERAL ADMISSION 50c.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
Seventh and Last Week but one.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S STOCK COMPANY
In the Best Play of the Age,
SOWING THE WIND
Every Night Except Sunday.
Regular Wednesday Matinee Today.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV. & 63D-ST.
SHOOT THE CHUTES.
GLORIOUS FUN FOR YOUNG AND OLD.
Every day, including Sunday, 2 to 10:30 p. m.
Music by Second Regiment Band.
Admission, including ride, 25c. Additional ride, 10c.

EXCURSIONS.
The WHALEBACK STEAMSHIP CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS
Sails as follows from Randolph-st. Pier: Milwaukee every Tuesday and Thursday at 9:30 a. m., and Sunday at 10 a. m., also Saturday at 1:30 p. m. Returning leaves Milwaukee at 5:30 p. m., arriving in Chicago at 10 p. m. Fare $1.00 for Round Trip. Lake Michigan Excursions Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 2 and 8 p. m. Fare Afternoon, 25c. Evenings, 50c. See small bills.

HOOLEY'S—11th Big Week.
Charley's Aunt.
Direction Chas. Frohman.
Tonight at 8:15—Sat. Matinee at 2.
100th time July 26th—SOUVENIR CAT.

McVICKER'S THEATER—Tonight.
Matinee Today at 2. Prices $1, 75c, 50c, 25c.
A DRAMATIC COMPANY appearing in an original play by Frank Reinau entitled
AN AMERICAN HEIRESS.
A WONDERFUL CAST.
In preparation—Augustus Thomas' new comedy, "NEW BLOOD."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN......Manager
Every Evening at 8:15. Matinee Saturday.
SEABROOKE
In his new and successful operetta,
TABASCO.

MASONIC TEMPLE OBSERVATORY AND ROOF GARDEN.
EVERY NIGHT 302 FEET UP IN THE AIR.
See the Beautiful Electric Scenic Theater.
7—Racketts Bros—7. Miss Nettie De Corcey, Vocalist. John C. Leach, Dialect Comedian. Splendid Orchestra.
Observatory and Scenic Theater open from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Admission 25c.

WEST SIDE PARK—Polk and Lincoln-sts.
BASE BALL TODAY
AT 3:45.
BOSTON VS. CHICAGO.

THE SCHILLER—Thos. W. Prior, Mgr.
MATINEE TODAY. Schiller Opera Co. TONIGHT AT 8.
In Alfred Cellier's Comic Opera,
DOROTHY.
Seats now on sale for "CLOVER."

PRESS ON THE STRIKE.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON THE PRESENT UPRISING.

Wanton, Senseless Movement, the Work of Knaves and Cranks—Nothing Gained for the Real Cause of Labor, While the Dupes of the Agitators Are Starving—Raise the Boycott and Stop the Nonsense—Railroad Men Hold Aloof from Debs—The Greater Union Must Stand.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): To know when to advise a strike might tax the wisdom of the most experienced and the wisest economists and practical men of business. For the most part this decision is left to scamps, or to fools and rattleheads. Fellows of the Debs type are spoiling for a strike all the time. The American Railway Union takes a period of extreme depression in business and forces a strike when there is a vast amount of labor seeking employment. Moreover, it throws out of employment thousands of men who would receive no benefit even if it won, and who are sacrificed in a quarrel that is none of their business. The leadership under which most of the important strikes have been conducted has been so vain and impotent, and ridiculous, and the pretexts for striking have often been so frivolous, that it is no wonder that sensible trades unions are disgusted with strikes; and the public has seen such an absolute disregard of its interest and convenience by the labor leaders that it has no sympathy to waste upon men who allow themselves to be led about by such palpable humbugs. The utter disregard of the rights of property and even of human life that is displayed by the strikers in almost every case has alienated from them all but criminals and sentimentalists. As a rule they go into a strike without reflection, or preparation, or calculation of the consequences: and they grow irritated and violent as a consciousness of their folly comes upon them.

A concern like the American Railway Union, conservatively and intelligently managed, might be of considerable benefit to the members. Instead of that it is a drain upon their pockets. It gets contributions in the form of dues that enable it to have offices and officers. How labor benefits itself by paying rent and salaries is not clear, but the salaried officers are always doing something to benefit themselves or to show their importance. There is no set of men that spends so much in proportion on telegraphing as these labor nabobs. This practice may help labor in some mysterious way, and at any rate it serves to set forth the genius of the leaders for declamation and paper generalship. Then they have to travel a good deal, and traveling is somewhat expensive and doesn't enlarge their minds. Then they have to demonstrate to the men who pay their salaries that they are earning them, and that is often best done by bringing about a big strike. Besides, the leaders long for publicity and for power. As soon as their mushroom association gets a large membership they itch for a chance to tyrannize over employers and harass the public. The stages of labor organization on the Debs plan are something like these:

1. Treasury is full.
2. Strike.
3. Treasury empty.
4. Collapse of strike.
5. Collapse of the organization.
6. Disappearance of the leader.

Irretrievable, severe loss has been caused to the public and the members of the labor union. Property has been destroyed. Lives have been lost. The State, the municipality, corporations, individuals have had to pay the piper while the Debses danced. Much has been lost. Nothing has been gained. The dupes who have been persuaded into striking are looking for work and their families are starving. The leader they have blindly followed finds his proper level after his little hour of notoriety. In a few months or years they will go through the same program again.

GOOD ADVICE FROM MISSOURI.

It Is to Raise the Fool Boycott and Stop the Nonsense.

St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.): More rioting, more destruction, more alarm, more losses to business, more inconvenience to the public, more use of military power, and more acquiescence of public opinion in the use of the military. What principle to justify the ruinous boycott can be presented by the American Railway Union for the inspection of the people of the United States, who are in danger of being damaged—if that degree of damage has not already been reached—more than during the panic of last year?

We can waive at once the question of the right to organize and to strike. As long as this is a free country those rights cannot be abridged.

Is there any justification for this boycott? Is there anything to be gained which will compensate for the train of consequences which has not only come, but was certain to come?

If there is justification or compensation Debs has failed to state it.

One of the worst consequences will not end when work is resumed. The capacity of the country to furnish employment to labor is being diminished at such a frightful rate that workingmen in every line of activity will feel the effects years hence. Particularly is this true of railroad employment. The huge cost of the boycott must be met somehow, and the only means apparently at the disposal of the companies will be economy in operating expenses. As everybody knows, the economy must fall principally upon the wage and salary list.

Farmers, already reduced to small margins of profit, are losing money fast by the stoppage of transportation. Their summer crops of fruit and vegetables are rotting in the fields. Their wheat is being held back, and the congestion which will follow the opening of traffic may keep down prices for months.

The strikers, who are capitalists to an important extent in the aggregate, are consuming their savings with frightful rapidity.

From Ohio to the Pacific the country is eating up its surplus and earning almost nothing.

There should be a vital principle at stake before men who mean to be good citizens bring down upon themselves and their fellows such an avalanche of evils. What is it?

If we are to understand that the machinery of commerce is to be stopped by calling out all the different trades whenever the officers of a trade organization, who may be utterly incompetent to pass upon the conditions of a private business, decide that an employer is not preserving precise equity between himself and his employés, the people of this country would as well abandon their stores, factories, banks, railroads, and all other economic agencies as they have been built up, and learn to hustle in a state of segregated industry.

That rule of conduct is absolutely incompatible with anything but a life of primitive agriculture. The ablest array of jurists that ever sat together would hesitate to pass upon the equities of all kinds of employment. Certainly the people cannot attempt to continue business if perfect satisfaction in every separate establishment in the land must be assured to an irresponsible and possibly impulsive and tyrannical board of three or four men.

The railroad men have been misled. They were enticed into this organization of many trades by the hope of securing strength to the individual by putting at his back the collective power of all. The outcome has been that all are held accountable for the troubles of one or a few. A difference arose at Pullman which could not be controlled except by the specific parties to it; and the next thing is a loss of hundreds of millions to the wage-earning class of the country—and when we say hundreds of millions we are not overestimating, for the last payments of the loss account now being run up will not have been made when the century ends.

Railroad workers see something of the cost. They see military power growing. They see their strength of organization sapped by the dissatisfaction of all classes with this boycott. Why will they not abandon Debs and go back to earning money for themselves? Why will they not restore peace and industry to these Central Western States, whose productiveness is the support of the country.

SHOWS THE WEAKNESS OF DEBS.

Only a Small Fraction of Railroad-Men Have Obeyed Him.

Cleveland *Leader:* There are employed by the railroads of the United States in all branches of their service between 700,000 and 800,000 men. At least 100,000 of such employés are members of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen, Trainmen, and Conductors. The remainder are employed in the shops, yards, telegraph offices, freight houses, and upon the tracks and bridges.

These figures are important as showing the strength of the force which is behind President Debs of the American Railway Union as compared with the whole number of railway men in the country. The total membership of the union at the present time is scarcely 150,000, and it is made up in the main of yardmen and switchmen. There are in the order some engineers, firemen, and conductors, but these men are all members of brotherhoods which have no part in the strike.

The 35,000 locomotive engineers who are members of the brotherhood have been told to have nothing to do with the Pullman boycott; dismissal from the brotherhood being named as a penalty for striking. The grand chief of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, whose membership is about 25,000, says that Debs is sure to fail, that the strike was a mistake, and that members of that organization who strike will be expelled from the order. The Brotherhood of Firemen has taken a similar position, and the Brotherhood of Conductors has not recognized the strike in any way. In many places also members of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association have refused to obey Debs' order to strike. Altogether the number of men who have struck does not exceed 50,000.

It is easy to see, therefore, that those who have indorsed the boycott by striking, or who are likely to do so, represent but a small part of the vast army of railway men in the United States, and but an infinitesimal part of all the workingmen in the country.

These facts are lost sight of by those who talk about civil war and other absurd things in connection with the present disturbances. Because mobs of 4,000 and 5,000 hoodlums in the worst parts of Chicago defy the laws, burn railroad property, and obstruct the operation of railroads in the yards of that city is no sign that the country is to be plunged into war.

It must not be forgotten that while one man is on strike and willing to defy the laws there are nine other men who are at work, and who not only respect and obey the laws, but would willingly take up arms in defense of the constituted authorities.

BY HOT-HEADED MARPLOTS.

The Senseless, Bull-Headed Strike of Debs and Sovereign.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* Comparatively few labor leaders have had the courage, for instance, to protest against the present senseless strike precipitated by the hot-headed marplots at the helm of the American Railway Union. Only Chiefs Arthur and Wilkinson have done so in vigorous terms, and in spite of Chief Arthur the engineers in many places have joined the strikers.

A peaceable strike may hasten arbitration, but nothing could be more costly to labor itself than a strike which runs into violence, and labor leaders should have learned by this time that none of them is strong enough to prevent the resort to violence in a strike of any magnitude by men to whom defeat means the loss of bread and meat, and in whom the fear of defeat produces desperation.

When labor sits down to count the profits of its week's work in tying up the transportation lines of half the country and keeping them tied up by riot, pillage, and arson where will it find itself?

Most of the railroads, perhaps all of them, affected by this strike have reduced wages within the last year. In nearly all cases restoration of wages was promised as soon as business should justify it. Earnings have continued to run behind steadily, but there had begun to be light ahead. No class of people were more interested in this recovery than the employés of the roads. Yet with an insane fatuity, without any grievance of their own, they join in a struggle that has crippled a score of great lines, has inflicted millions of dollars of loss that must be made good before there can be any hope of better wages, has caused the shutting down of numerous industrial establishments throughout the country with consequent loss of wages to other thousands of men, and has undone much of the difficult progress the country had been making toward recovery from business depression.

This blow, following the destruction of property and the interruption of business caused by the prolonged coal strike, has seriously crippled the wage-paying resources of the country, unsettled the values of investments, added confusion to an embarrassed situation, and entailed upon labor itself a loss that "sympathy" or the vindication of the rights of an organization cannot make good.

GREATER UNION MUST STAND.

The Tail Must Not Wag the Dog—The People Supreme.

Toledo *Commercial:* The deplorable condition into which this country finds itself plunged because of the immoderate action of the officers of the American Railway Union bespeaks plain words—words to which all good citizens must sooner or later give ready heed.

This is a Nation. We are banded together for common good. We believe in law and order. To this end we have organized a government. This government has endured for about a century. It has withstood foreign and internecine war. It has survived the shock of a slavery war. It has met and defeated the claims of Great Britain that the birthright of her citizens held against the transfer of citizenship. It has been cemented with blood; has passed the dangers incident to new States, and is an established fact, with a large capital F.

Against this government is raised the hand of a rebel named Debs. This man claims to represent the order known as the American Railway Union.

The latest report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission states that there are 873,602 engaged in all branches of railway work. We are a people of 70,000,000.

The question now is, shall the tail wag the dog? Shall 873,602 men dictate to 70,000,000? Is Debs greater than Cleveland? Is the Union of forty-four States greater than the union of railway employés? Shall we all suffer because the American Railway Union cannot agree with one Pullman? Is it to be that men, women, and children are to starve that Debs may have his way?

These are questions we must meet, possibly now, surely later. But one conclusion is to be reached by the patriot. The man who regards the Nation as greater than any of its citizens will insist that the law shall be obeyed.

If Debs gets in the road, shoot Debs. If the American Railway Union obstructs the due process of law, enforce the law, even at the point of the bayonet. If any sub-body interferes with universal liberty, get such offenders out of the way at any cost.

The people are supreme. The people must rule. But the people are not confined to a single aggregation of malcontents. They are us all, everybody, farmer, merchant, and artisan, members of the Nation. As such we must stand ready to support the government at any hazard. We must have law, and order, and equal rights, and peace, even if we must first do some shooting. For we might as well shoot first as last. Anarchy means murder. Debs and his crowd stand today for anarchy.

Advises Meetings of Citizens to Uphold Law and Order.

CHICAGO, July 9.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—In the public meetings held within the last few days concerning our labor troubles, only one side was represented—that of the radicals and hot-heads. Would it not be advisable, in view of the present crisis, that also the conservative elements should have a public meeting? It is true that their cause is ably and forcibly represented by the standard Chicago newspapers. But there are tens of thousands in this city who cannot or will not read newspapers, and who are influenced solely by their leaders, not all of whom are ideal American citizens.

If citizens representative of all the conservative elements of this city, citizens representing the principal nationalities forming this great community, should convene promptly and discuss the issues of the day from the standpoint of loyalty and the civic pride so characteristic of true Chicagoans, much good could be accomplished.

There should then be an address issued, signed by the participants in such a meeting and published in several languages, emphasizing the necessities of the hour and appealing to the patriotism, common sense, and loyalty of the true Chicagoans.

I know an overwhelming majority of the members of our trades unions are loyal and conservative men. But an active and unscrupulous minority seems to get the best of them. Let us strengthen the arm of conservative workingmen and preserve the integrity of our city before it is too late.

Let us have a patriotic Chicago mass-meeting.
EUGENE SEEGER.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

There is youthfulness and good looks in a fine head of hair. If yours is harsh, faded, gray, or scanty use PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

E & W. "Kanata." E & W.
A new collar.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

CORRESPONDENTS DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

Strikes Lead to Disorder and Violence—How to Avoid Them—One Who Believes Arbitration Is the Best Course to Be Pursued—Views of an American Wage-Earner—Danger of Dallying and Temporizing with Mobs.

CHICAGO, July 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The unruly strike question seems to have at last conjured up a state of things for which there should be no room in civilized society. A few remarks thereon may therefore be not objected to by the readers of your most valuable paper. That letter carriers or any other servants of the government cannot join in a strike with or without mobbing, seems to be a very plain case as nobody would dare to deny. It is as well and readily understood that any United States mail car cannot be forcibly detained without breach of law. More complicated it is to understand that the moving of ordinary trains is protected under general law and thought is required to make this point quite plain. It was not thus understood by the leaders of the strike or else they would, most probably so, have kept hands off. As it is the strike will be subdued by force and the leaders punished as deserved. There can be no question. Possibly the strike proper might not have been illegal, had it not been connected with mobbing. But was not mobbing a most inevitable consequence which ought to have been foreseen by the labor leaders?

This raises the question whether at any time a strike is at all possible without violation of order. Strike per se is theory, the practical consequence violence and disorder. The very aim and intent of a strike is the attainment by concerted action of points denied by the other party. Now does not such concerted action silently imply "force," moral if that could be effective, but physical if moral force, as ever it does, leads to no success? Does any one of the strikers ever intend to abandon work when he strikes? He knows, particularly so at the present day when men in abundance are ready to step in and assume his place, that this will at once be resorted to, unless he succeeds in driving the "usurper" off. Or is it "morally" possible for him to stand by with folded hands and allow another party to deprive him of his means of sustenance to the peril of starvation on the part of those who are dependent on him? A question is herewith raised whether henceforth strikes should at all be allowed in civilized society. Their time seems to have gone by. Society has been sufficiently aroused on the labor question, and, I trust, demands peace by all means.

But it would be unfair to look upon the workman alone as the disturber of peace. Has he not been jewed, robbed, and cheated till he could bear it no longer? If the workman will forever submit the relentless competition between boss and boss would soon have reduced his wages to a mere pittance. He must unite with fellow-man and stand for his demands. It is imperative for his very existence in society that he does so. But it bears reason to believe that the time has come when this state of things should be changed. Success is apt to create haughtiness. The moral character of workmen is not what it was years ago—the standard of workmanship has declined, the leaders have become aristocratic with success, have stepped beyond rational bounds, and now actually undertake to trample, as it has become evident, upon the dignity of the government.

Employers, on the other hand, have become utterly disgusted with a state of things which makes business more than a burden. It is fair to hope that they are ready to forget their mutual grievances, where such exist, and treat their employés on a footing of equality and absolute fairness; and further, that they can unite and establish a state of things by which the condition of the employer will at once be materially advanced. This means the establishment of a union between a large number of employers of equal calling. The basis is to be a liberal constitution setting forth the rights, privileges, and duties of each workman whose name is thereto subscribed. Payment of wages to be guaranteed by the union of employers. One of the principal features of this constitution should be that it assures the subscriber as to life, limb, health, and old age, all against a small fraction of his wages which is retained and which he loses in case he ever prefers to strike. A court of arbitration to settle wages every once in a year. A justly prepared constitution of this kind as a basis of mutuality between the parties would, I trust, settle all difficulties now existing. It would be hailed with joy by the public and draw many public favors by way of donation or bequest for the general fund. There also is, I trust, no danger as to resistance on the part of the employés. Very many of them still belong to the best of citizens and a large majority is, most assuredly so, heartily sick of the many strikes and disturbances lately inaugurated. They also want peace and will embrace it when offered on terms which are by themselves an improvement of their condition.

But employers should at once be ready and prepared to agree to and inaugurate this state of things, and since it must be expected that there are black sheep in the herd, proper laws should be framed to establish their common duties toward workmen. It will not do to allow any one of them to stand on the old rotten principle of supply and demand, which allows him to at once subject to beggary the very men who have been instruments toward accumulation of his wealth. The legal right of the Pullman company cannot be denied, but there is a moral side to it which it has most brutally violated. There is a social, if you will, a Christian point in it which ought to be observed; workmen are human beings and not mere tools toward enriching a company which has watered its stock to the tune of ten millions. Yet this stock is above par even today.

The method above proposed as to carrying on business with a number of employés is not new in Europe. Where socialism is of a more compact standing large business in particular is impossible without the adoption of some such system. Krupp at Essen, for instance, runs his business with more than 20,000 employés in this manner, and the world knows he does it successfully. The method, therefore, is not a mere chimera; it has been tried and found practical and beneficent to both parties.

But the common carriers, the railroads and tramways, cannot be left to help themselves by means of such regulations. They have common duties to perform which they cannot and ought not to leave undone at any time without serious disturbance in the course of imperative business. Any willful and arbitrary stoppage of a common carrier is nothing less than a public crime, and at no time has been anything else. Our politicians unquestionably have known this; they can and ought not to be classed under the head of ignoramuses. They merely had "politics" on their mind, believing that catering to the opinions of the leaders of labor would assure them the votes of the masses. They now at last find out their error and will soon be convinced that at least three-fourths of those masses belong to the law and order party so soon they are assured that law and order will be inaugurated for their own interest as well as for that of the Commonwealth.

A twofold legislation becomes necessary—one to the effect that all employés under common carriers are in law equal to officers under the government, so that any future Debs would be prevented from subjecting the business of common carriers under a mob rule; and another for the protecting of workmen against undue greed of employers. The subject is beset with many difficulties and complications, particularly so as to the latter demand. Yet it would seem imperative that, in view of the very existence of our institutions, a positive beginning to the effect should at once be inaugurated.

There is a threat made by Mr. Debs to involve all other mechanical trades in the turmoil of disorder. He knows the futility of trying to coerce the Pullman company to terms, knows the strong arm of the government is in earnest, knows that his bidding has conjured up mobs, knows that such new order can have no other effect than to strengthen the mobs which are the result of his actions, and which to disown he is coward enough; yet in deliberate defiance of all these facts he threatens to go ahead. I trust the good sense of other leaders will make him fail. But should he succeed then is the time for the strong arm of the government to at once step in with a declaration of martial law and treat Mr. Debs and his accomplices accordingly.
CIVIS.

Arbitration the Best Course.

CHICAGO, July 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue this morning you say: "THE TRIBUNE has believed from the first, and has not changed its opinion, that it would have been the best course for both sides to submit their differences to arbitration." But in saying this are you not conceding the very question which lies at the bottom of this whole difficulty and admitting the claim of the strikers, which question is, whether the employer or employé shall fix the scale of wages? The strikers demand that Mr. Pullman shall leave the question of what wages he shall pay to an arbitration committee, and THE TRIBUNE says it thinks it would have been the best thing to do. I know you say that if the scale of wages fixed by an arbitration committee should not be satisfactory to Mr. Pullman he could cut down his force, employing as few hands as he saw fit, and thus little loss be occasioned to him under such decision. Without stopping to consider how such a system of management in our factories or in our general business would work, allow me to ask if in saying this you do not lose sight of a principle which is here involved? And that is, whether an employer shall determine the wages he will pay or whether he must have such scale determined for him by some one else—whether he shall be as free to act as his employés. They are at entire liberty to accept or reject any scale or terms he may make, and should he not be equally free to accept or reject any terms they may make, without their intervention or the intervention of any arbitration committee? This is the whole question at issue, and it seems to one of your readers at least that THE TRIBUNE in taking this stand not only extends aid to the enemy but entirely ignores the principle which governs, or should govern, between employer and employé. The Pullman employés, not satisfied with the scale of wages paid by the company, demand that Mr. Pullman submit the same to arbitration. Mr. Pullman says no. He tells them that the question of what wages he shall pay is not a question for arbitration—that if his scale is not satisfactory they are not obliged to accept it, and adds that the work they were then upon was taken at a large loss to the company simply to assist in supporting themselves and families and to help tide over the present depressed condition of things. But the strikers, caring nothing for this, decide to quit his employ, put on their hats, and march out of his shops (which they had a perfect right to do), and Mr. Pullman in consequence shuts up his shops. So far so good. But now steps in the American Railway Union and says to Mr. Pullman: "You must open your shops and you must arbitrate this question of wages" (for this question of wages was the only one of any importance in which any disagreement existed between the employés and the company) and if you do not do it we will, through the power of our organization, tie up and cripple every railroad in the United States, which attempts to haul your cars, and not only this, but we will tie up and cripple every other railroad not using your cars which in any way aids or assists the roads which do. Was there ever such an unheard of proceeding inaugurated in the history of the world? Was there ever so absurd and so groundless a claim? Pray tell your readers what there is in this to arbitrate about and how the question of wages can be submitted to arbitration without conceding the right of an employé to dictate, either directly or indirectly, the scale of wages an employer shall pay.
S. C. BALDWIN.

[Yes, THE TRIBUNE sticks to its position, as previously announced, that it would have been the best course for both sides to submit their differences to arbitration. In this THE TRIBUNE only advises what it has practiced itself. For more than a third of a century THE TRIBUNE has arbitrated its wage scale with its printers. Sometimes the arbitrator raised the scale and at other times lowered it, all depending on the state of trade, whether it was flush or flat, booming or depressed. By pursuing this course it has never suffered from a printers' strike for forty years, and has always been well served by skillful and faithful printers. It therefore sincerely commends the same method of adjusting wage questions to the Pullman company. But first of all rioting and mobbing must be put down and then enforced at all hazard and cost. The President is right in the position he has taken. He would deserve impeachment if he quailed or failed in doing his sworn duty to enforce the laws and preserve the peace.]

What an American Wage Earner Says of the Strike.

CHICAGO, July 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Just a few words about the labor troubles that are now on us. That Pullman is a rasping, grasping, selfish, and unjust man no one will deny, and that the whole system of the Pullman company at Pullman is wrong and un-American no one will dispute, and I am sure that every fair-minded American will agree with me on these points. But that the labor leaders of the Debs-Howard stripe can better them is rot of the rankest kind, for they themselves are so rotten and corrupt in their ideas that they cannot and never will help the laboring man, and they do not want to do so. They are working for personal gain and notoriety; their political ambitions have been the best of them, and the greed for the mighty dollar that can be got easily, that is, that they can get from the poor workingmen by their blatherskiting talk, is the end of their interests in the welfare of all laboring men of this country. I am not a union man, nor will I ever be as long as the unions have such leaders as Debs, Howard, Pomeroy etc. Give us honest leaders and the workingmen of this country will be recognized as they should be, but never with such blackguards and rowdies as such men are. It would be well for some of the Chicago papers to look up the records of the above named and publish the same. I think it would be interesting to the public and especially to the workingmen. They would see how they have been duped by these rascals and their poor wives and children are now starving for the want of food, while these wolves are living on the fat of the land and laughing in their sleeves at the ignorance of the fools who contribute to their support. The sooner such vipers are wiped out the sooner the American workman will have his rights. Put in honest leaders, and all unions will be recognized, and Mr. Pullman and Carnegie and all such grasping slave-drivers will have to fall in line and give us what we are entitled to—honest pay for honest work and our rights as free-born men and women. Just think what we have come to. We have to have our Subtreasury guarded by the United States troops, and think of the amount of wheat, corn, meat, etc., that is in our midst, and yet we have to pay double the price for it, and then cannot always get it, and our poor women and children starving before our eyes and we have not the means to help them.

I appeal to all working men and women in the name of all that is right and just to break away from these tyrants that have led us into the snare that causes so much misery and suffering. I do not care what a man's religion or politics is so long as he is honest in the intention of what he undertakes. I know that the present leaders of this strike are not honest, and I am sure it will soon be known that politics has a good deal to do with it. Votes seem to count more than bread, that is what our present Governor and Mayor think, and the labor leaders well know this.

Now, I say, down with the whisky-soaked political bums like Debs, Howard, and Pomeroy, and put in men of some character for our leaders and you will soon see the laboringman will have his standing, both socially and politically, and our wives and children will have bread to eat and not be crying with hunger as they are now. The above are the sentiments of an American wage-earner.
E. D. A.

Dallying and Temporizing with Mobs.

CHICAGO, July 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The inclosed scrap of history is sent for the purpose of awakening the public to the danger of dallying and temporizing any longer with the mob, which is daily growing more and more formidable. If the public is able to learn a lesson from history it may find one in the singular parallel of the two incidents. If by this scrap I may be lending a helping hand to end this disgraceful affair let it be done.
WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN.

One hundred years ago, almost to a day, there was a rebellion in Paris. The cause of that trouble was the adoption of a new Constitution to which the minority would not assent, and which finally grew into ungovernable proportions and utter lawlessness. In this revolutionary body was found the National Guard, a well disciplined military body corresponding to our State militia. The mob grew from a small body of insurgents who found themselves unchecked and emboldened with each accretion in numbers until at last it overawed the community and was momentarily expected at the chambers of the National convention, then in session. Gen. Menon had command of the 5,000 regulars, which were all the convention had at its disposal to overpower the 40,000 insurgents. Gen. M. quailed and retired before the rebellious crowd amid their jeers and yells of wild delight over their easy victory, and the convention dismissed him in disgrace and appointed M. Barras, a member of the convention, with power to appoint a suitable officer to command the regulars. Barras had learned of the brave young Lieutenant whose services had been so effective in ridding Toulon of the English and called him from the galleries, where he was an interested spectator, and presented him to the convention, whose President asked him, "Are you willing to undertake the defense of this convention?" Napoleon replied with a simple "Yes." "Then," said the President, "are you aware of the magnitude of the undertaking?" "Perfectly," said the little Lieutenant, now hardly 24 years old, and added, "I am in the habit of accomplishing what I undertake; but one condition is here indispensable—I must have unlimited control, unembarrassed by the convention or any other authority." There was no time for parleying. Napoleon's conditions were acceded to and he immediately issued his first order, dispatching a company of dragoons to Sablons, about five miles from Paris, where there was a park of artillery, to bring the cannon to Paris. These guns were placed around the convention hall, loaded with grape and canister, and pointed so as to sweep every avenue leading thereto. This preparation was not a moment too early, for the now angered crowd had gathered together and organized in a body and came on to make the attack. Napoleon had ordered his gunners to receive the first fire so that the responsibility of bloodshed should, primarily, rest on the insurgents. "But the responsibility of the second fire shall be on us," said he. When the mob came within range of their muskets it fired on the gunners, who instantly replied with deadly effect. To their dismay they found that the soldiers would shoot, and shoot to kill; they turned and fled, followed by the victorious little band of soldiers, who poured volley after volley into the now panic-stricken crowd, of whom many fell dead at every fire until the streets were literally covered with the dead and wounded. Napoleon followed the flying host to its retreat, and took from it its arms and supplies, and thus in the brief space of a few hours ended the existence of a mob that had been gathering its force for weeks, and which had been daily growing stronger and more audacious through the effeminate manner with which it had been dealt with up to that time.

Here we see history repeating itself. In each place through local and inefficient heads the mob grew to dangerous proportions. One well aimed deadly blow settled the strife for that cause for all time. Can Chicago hope to do better? Will she dally longer and let her railroad business be crippled to a condition from which it will take years to recover; until the cream of her proud commerce is driven to other places and until block after block of her fine buildings is turned into heaps of smoldering ruins?

The handwriting on the wall is, "The longer you temporize to save rebellious lives the more of them you must ultimately bring to the dust and the more suffering will follow in the wake of the avenging hand." As ever, it is now, the present moment is the best, because the yet earliest moment to put down this iniquitous, this most senseless and disgraceful of all mobocracy.
W. Z.

Sentiment of the Country.

WEST LEBANON, Ind., July 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I want to tell you that all the people in the country and the town, both large and small, are glad to see the authorities resist the lawlessness of the mob now making it so unpleasant for Chicago, and should it become necessary there are thousands of people in this part of the country who are willing, should the case have necessitated, to have flown to the city's aid. This is the sentiment of the whole country through here.
F. J. G.

The First Duty of the Citizen.

CINCINNATI, O., July 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The first duty of every American citizen is to his government and his flag, and not to any church, secret society, or "union." Anything else is crime and treason. That is our keynote.
ANDREW VAN BIBBER.
Late Fifth Ohio Cavalry.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF CHICAGO UNDERWRITERS TODAY.

Brokerage Rule Amendment Likely to Come Up for Settlement and Superintendent to Be Elected—H. H. Glidden Named for the Office—Good Showing of Northwestern National of Milwaukee—Receiver to Be Appointed for Mutual Benefit Life of Hartford.

Today's meeting of the Chicago Underwriters' Association will for various reasons be of more than ordinary interest to insurance men. The new organization went into effect July 1, but the quarterly meeting on July 11 has been looked forward to as the real initiation of the new movement. In the first place all the working committees of the board will have to be selected and some changes in the methods of choosing members of the Executive committee will have to be agreed on. The report of the Mercantile Schedule Rating committee will probably be presented in some form.

The much discussed brokerage question will be up for final action with the prospects good for a compromise measure. The people who are opposed to the present brokerage regulations still believe they can muster the necessary number of votes to secure the passage of an amendment which will allow of more liberal treatment of brokers. In fact, it has been considered a foregone conclusion such an amendment would be passed, and many applications for brokerage licenses have been made with this understanding. The sentiment on the street is to put all business from brokers, solicitors, real estate men, and between offices on an equal commission footing. A number of strong agencies which place much more business than they write insist on a discrimination in favor of the exchange business between agencies. The brokerage restriction on down-town business will no doubt be removed and a compromise favoring the agent as compared with the broker on brokerage business agreed on.

The feature of the meeting, however, will be the election of a Superintendent, thereby revolutionizing the methods of operating the local association. This Superintendent is to be the executive head of the board and, unlike the President, will have no outside insurance interests. The election of such an officer is essentially a new departure, as none of the present working officials will be in any way disturbed. During the last few years a sentiment in favor of having a man at the head of the board who would devote his entire time to its interests has been developed. The President of the board has always been a prominent local agent who, for obvious reasons, could not devote all of his time to an honorary affair. Just at this time a man is needed who can represent the interests of the assured, the local agent, and the companies. The prospects are excellent for the immediate application of the new rating schedule, and the county business outside of the city which has not been under any control since the decay of the Cook County compact has to be brought into line. The question of expense is not considered formidable, as all the premiums of the outside district come in for taxation to support the board. A large number of the agents and managers favor H. H. Glidden for Superintendent, and his election was considered certain on the street yesterday. He has been active in the reorganization of the board and of the business of the county and was Chairman of the committee which developed the mercantile schedule which is to be put into effect. If Mr. Glidden is elected Superintendent of the association the plan for operating a county department of the North British and Mercantile will be abandoned, and rumor has already placed the first local agency of the company under the new Western department.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Northwestern National of Milwaukee Makes a Good Showing for the Year.

The Northwestern National Insurance company of Milwaukee has just issued its twenty-fifth annual report, giving a brief account of the growth of the company. As compared with the statement made by the company Dec. 31, 1893, the report shows an increase in assets of $104,400 and of net surplus of $129,100. Making allowance for the $91,715 which was tied up in the Marine Bank, the increases are $12,700 in assets and $37,400 in net surplus. The reinsurance reserve has been reduced in six months $10,600.

DANIEL WINSLOW GOES TO NEW YORK.

Holds Conference with Manager Burnett Before the Latter Leaves for Europe.

NEW YORK, July 10.—[Special.]—Daniel Winslow of Chicago, recently appointed Assistant to United States Manager Bowers of the North British and Mercantile, is here to confer with General Manager Burnett, who sails for Europe tomorrow.

From the fact that the Liverpool and London and Globe did not have any risks on the recent fires in Woodruff's store, Brooklyn, it is learned that this company has decided to cease writing upon fibers. It is said Rolli Bros., who owned the jute in Woodruff's store, have presented a warehouse receipt, which shows that two of the bales were placed in the store in a wet state. An investigation is now in progress as to the cause of the fire.

Receiver for an Assessment Concern.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 10.—[Special.]—Judge Shumway of the Superior Court today granted the petition of Insurance Commissioner Mansfield for the appointment of a receiver for the Mutual Benefit Life of Hartford. The Commissioner claimed it was practically insolvent. Some time ago it transferred most of its policies to a New York company. The Mutual Benefit is a small assessment company which last year reported only $133,000 of assets. Its President is ex-State Treasurer Goodrich.

General Insurance Notes.

R. J. O. Hunter of the firm of Pellet & Hunter left for Pittsburg last night.

The prospect of an appointment of a manager for the Lancashire is a subject for speculation on the street.

The fifth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Association of Fire Insurance Agents will be held at Harrisburg Wednesday, July 18.

The annual meeting of the underwriters to consider the maintenance of the patrol service under the old board will be held some time next week.

Pertinent World's Fair Suggestion.

CHICAGO, July 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As a subscriber to your paper for twenty-two years allow me to make a suggestion as to a fitting and appropriate monument for the World's Fair and the city—namely, retain the present form of the Court of Honor at Jackson Park by filling in with soil the sites of the burned buildings, allowing the present burned and twisted beams and iron colums to remain projecting out of the ground, marking the sites of the buildings that formed the court. The sites can be kept as a lawn and the iron covered with ivy or creeping vines, which would form a monument to last for generations and will fittingly mark the place where the beautiful buildings, the wonder of the world, rose like a dream and passed away like a cloud.
SUBSCRIBER.

New Use for Chinch-Bugs.

CHICAGO, July 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It seems particularly exasperating that the sending out of "diseased chinch-bugs" by the State Entomologist at Springfield just now should be interrupted by the strikers, as a dispatch from that city indicates is the case. Couldn't that official manage in some way to get one of those useful little insects to Dictator Debs and thus confer a benefit upon a suffering nation? At any rate, he might apply one hypodermically to Gov. Altgeld, who is still within reach, and thus enable that purblind functionary to see—what every man capable of the simplest process of reasoning sees already—that there is "obstruction" to the execution of the laws in this State.
ANTI-BACILLUS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED TUESDAY, July 10, 1894:

Lakewood-av., 138 s of Claremont, e f, 37x125, June 22 (J. A. McDowell to M. M. Bast)	$ 2,062
E 111 (ex. e 33 taken for Evans-av. and ex. n 139½) of L 10, Forrestville, e ½, s e ¼ 3, 38, 14, July 7 (W. Mavor to A. E. Bingham)	5,000
Troy-st., n w cor Grace, e f, 77x125, July 10 (W. E. Hatterman to E. J. Cohan)	1,000
112th-st., cor State, n f, 76½x126, Aug. 4, 1890 (A. S. Bass to A. S. Dewitt)	1,500
Premises known as 8824 Union-av., July 2 (H. H. Stone to L. Zeiss)	3,500
Canal-st., 47 s of Maxwell, e f, 25x118, June 26 (L. M. Stevers to B. Cohn)	4,150
Perry-st., 242 n of Sulzer, w f, 50x160, July 2 (G. A. Du Puy to H. Gooris)	2,100
Lincoln-av., s e cor Wilson, s w f, 78x125, June 4 (J. B. Buckman to A. Zabel)	2,900
Indiana-av., 126 s of 79th-st., e f, 33x160, June 25 (S. E. Vermilyea to J. C. Vermilyea)	1,400
Maxwell-st., 185 w of Canal, n f, 25x95, June 20 (P. Cooney to B. Freimann)	3,500

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

51st-st., 91 e of Peoria, n f, 25x125, July 9 (J. Link to E. Link)	3,000
Columbia-av., 201 n of Dickens, e f, 50x125, July 9 (M. in C. to E. O. Brown)	2,117
Langley-av., bet 64th and 65th-sts., e f, 25x132, July 5 (H. W. Chamberlin to E. B. Collins)	1,500
Fifth-av., 134 n of Adams-st., w f, 20x90, und. half interest, July 1, 1893 (J. M. Oliver to F. L. Snow)	30,000
Dauphin-av., 75 n e of 92d-st., e f, 25x150, June 25 (C. E. Mason to O. S. Brown)	1,000
Dickens-av., 50 w of Ballou-st., n f, 25x125, June 5 (W. J. Kidson to H. C. Liebke)	1,300
Chamber-st., s e cor 112th, w f, 300x125, June 29 (E. F. Davis to H. R. Davis)	2,400
Aberdeen-st., 300 s of 67th, e f, 50x125, June 30 (S. E. Vermilyea to G. E. Purvis)	1,000
49th-st., 240 w of Wallace, s f, 24x125, June 29 (La Salle B. & L. Assn. to H. B. Davis)	1,200
Union-st., 139 s of W. 22d, w f, 25x141, July 7 (J. L. Collins to H. A. Dupont)	5,000
S. Wood-st., 275 n of Polk, w f, 50x174, June 11 (Chicago Homeopathic Hospital to Chicago Homeopathic Medical College)	7,500
Cypress-st., 148 s of Ashland, w f, 27¼ to alley, April 30 (J. Brabeck to J. Konecny)	10,500
W. 44th-st., n e cor Mailer, w f, 30x141, July 2 (E. Mackey to C. K. Dewey)	3,850
Ontario-st., 85 w of La Salle, n f, 24x100, July 9 (W. Rietz to H. P. Primm)	2,000
Metropolitan-pl., 38 e of Crawford-av., s f, 17x75, July 2 (C. P. Dewey to E. Mackay)	2,000
Metropolitan-pl., 106 w of Harding-av., s f, 17x75, July 2 (same to same)	2,000
Dickey-av., 48 w of St. Louis, n f, 24x123, June 18 (F. E. Page to F. K. Biggs)	3,000
Wrightwood-av., 75 w of N. Clark-st., s f, 50x125, June 29 (M. E. Eitermann to W. E. Caylor)	16,500
Same property, July 7 (W. E. Caylor to F. B. Turner)	20,000
Clybourn-av., 325 s e of Terra Cotta-st., s w f, 50x150, June 6 (W. J. Lueckers to H. M. Stone)	3,000
Humboldt-blvd., 145 w of Hoffman-av., n f, 24x166, June 26 (J. Duncan to H. Esdohr)	1,100
Ashland-av., 250 s of Byron, e f, 100x124, May 10 (J. A. Follow to S. E. Appel)	6,000
Roscoe-st., 72 w of Adelaide-av., s f, 24x125, June 29 (M. E. Dabney to J. B. Brady)	1,200
Commercial-st., 192 n of Berteau-av., e f, 50x165, March 22, 1893 (H. H. Gage to W. W. Lloyd)	2,680
Same ppty, June 22 (W. W. Lloyd to A. Sellstrom)	4,250
Elston-av., 250 s e of Division-av., s w f, 50x125, May 29 (L. C. Orrell to C. Thies)	4,000
N 27 of e 111 (ex e 33 and ex n 112½, ex s 33) of 110, Forrestville, 3, 38, 14, July 2 (W. Mavor to A. L. Chase)	7,000
Chatham-st., 114 n of Hobbie, w f, 25x130, July 9 (K. Hedin to A. C. Scott)	1,500
Seminary-av., 252 s of Belmont, w f, 39x125, July 9 (A. B. Charlette to A. G. Anderson)	3,300
Forest-av., 50 n of Greenwood, w f, 37½x125, July 9 (B. Harris to L. Pflume)	2,000
Turner-av., 159 s of 12th-st., w f, 25 2-12x120, June 1 (C. Bradshaw to M. Quirk)	4,100
Yale-av., 199 s of 66th-st., w f, 49½ running back C. R. I. and P. tracks, July 2 (A. F. Boyle to H. Seyforth)	5,800
Cleaver-st., 327 s of Blanche, w f, 25x125, July 7 (J. Prena to K. Chlebik)	4,100
Wabash-av., 42 s of 16th-st., e f, 25x182, und ½ int, July 10 (M. in C. to C. W. Wallace)	20,000
Triangular piece of property on the corner of Cornelia-st. and Milwaukee-av., 83x61x55, July 9 (J. H. C. Schroder to B. Stein)	14,000
Norwood-av., 641 w of Evanston, s f, 25x123, July 10, 1893 (J. L. Cochran to Le R. T. Cram)	1,125
Norwood-av., 666 w of Evanston, s f, 25x123, July 10, 1893 (same to J. S. Cram)	1,125
Wilcox-st., 50 w of 42d, n f, 25x121, May 25 (J. C. Martin to C. Wales)	1,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED BY the Building Department yesterday:

Jacob Kraft, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 163 Augusta-st.	$ 6,000
Jacob Bosen, three 2-story and basement brick flats each, 200, 202, and 204 Charlotte-st.	4,000
M. B. Hanson, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 294 Indiana-st.	6,000
H. Ahlgrin, 4-story and basement brick flats, 874 W. 22d-st.	6,500
City of Chicago, 1-story and basement brick boiler-house, Seipp-av. and 70th-st.	5,000
M. Brookerfield, two 2-story and basement brick flats, n. e. cor. Commercial and Leland-avs.	6,000
Arthur Schroeder, 3-story and basement brick flats, 490 Larrabee-st.	6,500
J. D. Alcott, 3-story and basement brick flats, 3711 La Salle-st.	3,500

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER AVENUE—	
Cor. 22d-st.	H. E. MAURER.
2904	JULIUS CUNRADI.
3818	CHAS. CUNRADI.
COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—	
Cor. 23d	GEO. M. LAY.
2614	C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st	J. H. HOGBY.
Cor. 33d	N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th	C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th	T. H. PATTERSON.
Cor. Oakwood	RAUSCH BROS.
4134	L. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d	M. T. MOSS & CO.
5040	SORROW & KERNTOPF.
Cor. 63d	CURTI & McRAE.
HALSTED STREET—	
2603	A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 19th	E. J. HONDLE & CO.
Cor. 36th	F. NEUBERTS.
4205	KATZENBERG CO.
45th-st.	BOULEVARD PHAR.
Cor. 69th	RELIABLE DR'G STORE
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Harrison	HARRISON PHARMACY
2200	W. M. BELL.
2727	STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st	W. K. FORSYTH.
3160	WARD & WOLFE.
3801	L. H. WARNER & CO.
4259	A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700	JOHN I. BELL.
Cor. 51st	R. T. TERHUNE.
Cor. 58th	C. E. REISS.
INDIANA AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	R. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th	T. H. McINNERNY.
Cor. 39th	M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d	FRANK SIDDALL.
LAKE AVENUE—	
Cor. 50th	W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—	
123	J. & R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—	
Cor. Wentworth	R. P. BRAUN.
Cor. Calumet avenue	WELLSBORO PHAR.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—	
188	G. A. GRAVES & CO.
WABASH AVENUE—	
Cor. 14th	E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th	C. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th	E. A. HOLROYD.
Cor. 35th	E. C. JONES.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—	
210	C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—	
460	L. W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Lake	O. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand boulevard	C. N. GOODNOW.
405	C. H. TRUESDELL.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—	
Cor. Evans	C. S. TERRELL & CO.
Cor. Dearborn	WM. STORCK.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Princeton	A. J. MUELLER.
108	F. G. SECORD.
GARFIELD BOULEVARD—	
Cor. Wright street	MORRISON BROS.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Madison	J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
290	R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—	
Cor. Jefferson	JACKSON PARK PHAR.
SIXTY-SECOND STREET—	
Cor. Oglesby avenue	TEL. OPER'TR HOTEL VENDOME.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Stony Island avenue	F. J. AMPHLETT.
Cor. Woodlawn avenue	JAMES & DEWEY.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—	
Cor. Grace avenue	HART & WELTON.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—	
7004	M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—	
Cor. 35th	McKENZIE BROS.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—	
4642	J. A. KAERWER.
5103	A. E. ZUBER.
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 32d	R. H. WHEELER.
Cor. 37th	BINZ & HESS.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—	
Cor. Adams	ADAMS-ST. PHARMACY.
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
468	WM. H. BIERMAN.
567	HENRY SCHMITT.
DIVISION STREET—	
Cor. Robey	PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—	
Cor. Ashland	F. EITERMAN.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
5022	WM. STORCK.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—	
171	L. WOLTERSDORF.
Cor. 14th	C. J. KASBAUM.
LAKE STREET—	
Cor. Paulina	R. T. SILLS.
771	A. S. STODDARD.
1014	W. W. THUMSER.
1299	HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan	F. E. McKENZIE.
2081	M. H. WATSON.
MADISON STREET—	
Cor. Halsted	G. F. WISSHACK.
278	DELL & CO.
384	PASSAIC PHARMACY.
572	F. A. THAYER.
735	J. W. CRAIN.
836	K. McLENNON.
1001	C. D. STONE.
1049	J. A. JOHNSTON.
Cor. Sacramento	E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan	KOTZ & MOORE.
1971	M. H. WATSON.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—	
232	FORD'S PHARMACY.
465	HENRY SCHROEDER.
875	[illegible]
1218	MOYER BROS.
Cor. Oakley	P. J. BERGER.
OGDEN AVENUE—	
149	FRANK GRAMMER.
296	W. A. BRASBROOK.
360	F. L. MULLER.
475	F. J. KNOWLES.
567	FARRAR'S PHAR.
TWELFTH STREET—	
Cor. Loomis	BLETTNER'S PHAR.
Cor. Ogden avenue	R. JENTZACH.
Cor. California avenue	R. JENTZACH.
422	T. R. BEHRENS.
Cor. Hoyne avenue	ASBURY PHARMACY.
WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET—	
372	V. L. BLAHNIK.
Cor. Throop	K. KVITEK.
WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET—	
900	E. H. WOLTERSDORF.
VAN BUREN STREET—	
329	DOOLITTLE & CO.
Cor. Center	J. M. SCOTT & CO.
Cor. Laflin	W. T. MASON.
Cor. Robey	C. K. BUTTON.
Cor. California avenue	JNO. R. ETTER.
Cor. Francisco	F. H. KELLETT.
HALSTED STREET—	
360	JNO. P. LEE.
527	J. G. STAHL.
HARRISON STREET—	
296	P. F. SCHAEFER & CO.
750	F. E. FISKE.
Cor. Oakley	G. A. GOETSCH.
CENTER AVENUE—	
631	E. FISCHEL.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—	
80	R. H. HANKE.
138	JOHN F. COLEMAN.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—	
1748	ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—	
161	O. E. KREZEMENSKI.
228	SCHOLL'S PHARMACY.
Cor. Cleveland	A. M. REIS.
CLYBOURN AVENUE—	
Cor. Fullerton	H. F. KRUEGER.
CLARK STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut	WHITE BROS.
Cor. Division	E. WEMBER.
Cor. Goethe	E. E. RHODE.
Cor. North avenue	HENRY GOETZ.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

Cor. Center	C. B. OLDS.
Cor. Webster	FRANK SCHRAGE.
1127	C. F. BASELER.
Cor. Halsted	BAKER & MASON.
BELMONT AVENUE—	
1301	W. T. KLENGE.
RUSH STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	C. A. STORER & CO.
Cor. Bellevue place	C. V. KLOCK.
OAK STREET—	
Cor. Townsend	A. J. WESSMAN.
WEBSTER AVENUE—	
80	RIPKE PHARMACY.
WELLS STREET—	
Cor. Ontario	J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak	R. G. DORRANCE & CO.
Cor. Schiller	F. SCHMELING.
Cor. Division	F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie	DINET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
Cor. Addison	R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland	HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Chestnut	A. MARTEN.
292	C. W. SILVER.
LINCOLN AVENUE—	
224	HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Wrightwood	H. W. WEIHE.
Cor. Belden	F. R. LEONARD.
622	MAX SCHULZ.
702	A. HVIID.
1152	BECKER BROS.
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton	W. C. BALLAWITZ.
LARRABEE STREET—	
Cor. Center	HERMAN FRY.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—	
945	A. N. BOE.
EVANSTON AVENUE—	
259	SHERIDAN D'VE PHAR.

SUBURBAN.

AUSTIN	W. O. CLINE.
OAK PARK—	
Oak Park Ave. Station	L. BROWN.
ENGLEWOOD—	
63d and Stewart-av.	E. T. STOWITZ.
66th and Wentworth	H. J. HOUGHTON.
69th and Stewart-av.	E. G. BINZ & CO.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—	
Cor. Vincennes-av. and Rock Island tracks	L. E. PENBERTHY.
RAVENSWOOD	A. E. BIERSTEDT.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR information leading to the recovery of Kimball piano, No. 13,555, which was moved in a wagon from 5122 Princeton-av., some six months ago. Address V 143, Tribune office.

FOUND—A COW: SUNDAY NIGHT. Inquire after 6 p. m. at 420 Oak-st.

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NORTH SIDE, gold dagger set with diamonds and pearls; liberal reward. 456 La Salle-av., 2d flat.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—THE PENNIES YOU SPEND thoughtlessly every day will buy the nicest diamond you ever saw. A special lot at $35 to $50. See how we do it; summer inducements. GEORGE E. MARSHALL, importer, 103 State-st., Columbus Memorial Bldg.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEALSKIN GARMENTS REPAIRED, redyed, remodeled; best work; lowest prices. SHAYNE & CO., 191 State-st.

PERSONAL—VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE, 88 State. Seeds, bulbs, plants, and flower pots.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—ASST. BOOKKEEPER, or at general office work or collecting by experienced young man of 20; best of references; salary moderate; can furnish bonds. Address V 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; will open, close, write up, or examine books; best references; moderate terms. Address V 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper, grocery clerk, or any office work; experienced; good reference. Address V 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER; EXPERIenced; restaurant preferred; or office assistant. Address B N 202, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AMBITIOUS YOUNG man with good references and correct habits as bookkeeper or cashier. Address S 373, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED D. E. bookkeeper, rapid, accurate, and reliable, desires position; moderate expectations. V 94, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—REGISTERED ASSISTant pharmacist; graduate; good references. Address V 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCANDINAVIAN DRY goods clerk; A1 references. Address E. J., 1466 Roscoe-st.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY OF 16; EXPERienced in office work; can operate typewriter and be generally useful. Address V 96, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MAN AND WIFE; MAN as coachman, wife competent cook and baker or second work; no incumbrance; city or suburbs; good references. Address V 70, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, cook and butler. Address L B 45, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH man as private coachman; not afraid of hard work; have good city references. Address V 118, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GARDENER OR COACHman, by practical, sober, and trustworthy man, Scotch; understands his work and not afraid of it; reference. Address GARDENER, Lake Forest, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED GERman as coachman or any suitable work; city or country; willing and obliging; best city references. Address V 126, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS coachman; willing and obliging; 4 years in last place; first-class city references. Address V 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY SINgle man; thoroughly experienced in all kinds of work; city or country; good city references. Address V 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY thoroughly experienced man; English; good references. Address L B 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A single man, thoroughly experienced; city references; wages about $15 per month. V 97, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A reliable young man. Address V 71, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER experienced in railroad and law office work; competent, reliable, industrious young man; willing worker; unquestionable references; rapid Remington operator; own machine and mimeograph. Address L B 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 24, shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping; owns machine; low salary. Address V 116, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH manufacturing firm; 3 years' experience with a large concern in New York. Address B V 227, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OF RESPONSIBILITY, requiring energy and good executive ability; young man; five years with last employer. Address V 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY OFFICE MAN; WILL invest money in good thing. Address V 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIREMAN OR WORKing about machinery, by a young Irish-American; experienced. Address V 125, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—NEAT YOUNG GERMAN woman trained fine cook; no laundry work; first-class American families only; no boarding houses; references; city or country. Address GERTRUDE, 311 Chicago-av., Flat 6.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT SWEDish girl; first-class second work or general housework in small American family; city references. Address or call at 135 Oak-st., Flat 10.

SITUATION WANTED—A SUPERIOR ENGLISH girl, 22, with parents, wishes care of children; prefer country or suburb; capable, experienced; excellent references. Address V 115, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ORDER COOK OR other position in hotel or restaurant by woman of 12 years' experience; good references. Address L B 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WISCONSIN GIRL; plain cook; competent laundress; good country references; city or suburbs. 284 Jackson-blvd., 3d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as waitress or chamber work; highly recommended. Address V 101, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK; A WOMAN PERfect in Vienna cooking desires a place in private family. MRS. HUBER, 13 Evans-ct.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK in first-class family; city or suburbs. Address K., 507 Sedgwick-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL, GENeral housework or second work. Call or address 2715 S. Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework; West Side; only private family. 1041 Wilcox-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL with city reference as nurse, city or country. Address L B 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL, GENeral housework; small family. Call 106 East 40th-st., Wednesday and Thursday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED WOMAN as cook and laundress or general housework. Call in rear 653 Wheeler-av., South Evanston.

SITUATION WANTED—NORWEGIAN WIDOW, with 3-year-old boy; want general housework in good place. Address V 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED woman as cook; ref. furnished. Address 2526 Dearborn-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS IN steam laundry to iron shirts or collars and cuffs by machine. Address 196 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT GERMAN girl; speaks English and likes children. Call or address 423 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FOR LAUNdry work. Address 87 29th-pl.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK, no objection to country. 42 Cass-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWEDISH GIRLS for general housework. 2718 Portland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD, EXPERIenced Swedish girl. 255 E. 43d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENERal housework. Call 341 Wells-st., MARIE HANSON.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SEAMSTRESS; ALL kinds of family sewing; $1.25 per day. Address S. S., 2717 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker wants engagement to sew at once; $1.50 a day. MODISTE, 1519 Wabash-av., Flat 5.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SEAMSTRESS, SEWing by the day. Address M. S., 324 Wells-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER, FRENCH. Latest style dresses made at shoetrst notice; first-class fitting and designing guaranteed; by the day or at home. MRS. CARM, 86 31st-st., 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED—CUTTER-FITTER FROM Redfern's fine dressmaking. ELISE, 3627 Vincennes-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STYLISH DRESS-maker; $1.50 per day; best references. 1047 Southport-av.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING BY THE day or week; charges reasonable. Address 1118 61st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT DRESS-maker wants work in family; $1.50 per day. K S., 2829 Calumet-av., flat 212.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—ELDERLY LADY AS housekeeper for small family. Call 512 W. 13th-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT LADY stenographer having her own machine and office is desirous of getting work by the hour or week; will go to your office for dictation. 823 Home Insurance Bldg.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY. REMINGTON operator, commercial or law; experienced; moderate salary. Address L B 36, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY AS COMPANION or care of children; references; will leave city. MRS. AUSTIN, 3149 Indiana-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—ONE WITH A THOROUGH knowledge of general bookkeeping who has had some experience in a manufacturing house; state experience and salary; must be able to give bond. Address V 92, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—WHO IS ALSO A STENOGRAPHER and typewriter. Address, with references, L B 43, Tribune office.

DRUG CLERK—FIRST-CLASS REGISTERED; German speaking preferred. Address, with reference, V 69, Tribune office.

MAN—YOUNG UNMARRIED, TO TAKE charge of office as bookkeeper and typewriter; give age, references, and salary required. Address V 75, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—TO ASSIST WITH BOOKS AND BE generally useful in office wholesale house. Address in own handwriting, stating reference, salary expected, V 120, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MAN—REAL ESTATE, AGENT OR ACCIDENT ins. man to solicit and put on subagents. Address L B 33, Tribune office.

RELIABLE MAN FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING States: Minnesota, Kentucky, Arkansas, Kansas, North Dakota, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Florida; best selling article out; exclusive territory. DYKES & SWANN, 157 5th-av.

SALESMAN—COAL, WHO HAS BEEN CONNECTED with the trade as a salesman for a number of years and is thoroughly familiar with all branches of the coal trade; permanent position with good salary to the right party. Address, stating experience, in confidence, C., Room 413, 59 Dearborn-st., city.

SALESMAN—AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN, as salesman for a leading Eastern house; previous experience not essential; good terms and permanency for worker; references. Apply to H. C. LOGAN, Room 70, 245 State-st.

SALESMAN—MAN OF ABILITY AND ENTERPRISE who can successfully represent a Chicago concern on commission in Illinois; excellent opportunity; references required. Address V 106, Tribune.

SALESMAN—TO WORK CITY TRADE ON ground coffee and teas; knowledge of the business required. 196 So. Water-st.

SALESMAN—LIQUOR, FOR CITY; GOOD MAN. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

SALESMAN—SPLENDID FURNITURE SIDE line. PADGETT & MACY, 81 Illinois-st.

SOLICITOR—THE SERVICES OF A WELL EDUCATED gentleman, who must be above all a fluent talker, to interview bankers, merchants, and professional men; good pay and bright prospects to suitable party. Address V 114, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN, CITY and country, with acquaintance in any line of business; good pay. Mutual Investment Association, 124 E. Washington-st.

Boys.

BOYS—TEN BRIGHT BOYS AT R. 608, 167 Dearborn-st.

OFFICE BOY—ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE; good penman and quick at figures; give age, references, and wages required. V 73, Tribune.

Trades.

BARBER—GOOD STEADY MAN AT 62 29TH-ST.

BUTCHER—EXPERIENCED; SPEAKING THE French language preferred. 173 Custom House-place.

CUSTOM CUTTERS—THERE IS ALWAYS ROOM at the top, and the A. D. Rude new method of cutting will help you get there. Taught at Cleveland Cutting School, Cleveland, O.

CUTTER—FOR SEPT. 1—FIRST-CLASS; FOR ladies' tailoring; must speak German and English and be able to manage workroom; only those with high class references need apply; state full particulars and salary required. L B 38, Tribune.

ENGINEER—GOOD MAN AT 1256 WABASH-AV. for short time. Ornick Tire-Setting Co.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—AN EXPERT; accustomed to commercial work; must be fast and accurate, as work is too heavy for any but a first-class operator; man preferred. Address V 110, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—MAN WHO CAN SPEAK GERMAN; $1,200. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN—IN INSANE HOSPITAL; good salary; give age and previous education. Address V 104, Tribune office.

MAN—TO COMMENCE WORK AT ONCE—A steady, honorable man with good city references; $15 per week. Apply Room 34, 88 Washington-st.

MAN—BY A REPRESENTATIVE CHICAGO company an energetic, reliable man in good standing to represent us as city solicitor. Address, with particulars and references, L B 40, Tribune.

MAN—YOUNG MAN WITH SOME EXPERIENCE in newspaper advertising; must come well recommended; 9 to 12 m., 2 to 5 p. m. U. S. Advertising Co., 1317 Manhattan Bldg.

MEN—RAILROAD. APPLY AT ROOM 907, "THE Temple," corner Monroe and La Salle streets.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—LADY; CAPABLE OF TAKING charge of set of d. e. books; prefer stenographer. Address V 108, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—A SMART YOUNG LADY FOR general office work for small firm; state experience and salary expected. Address V 86, Tribune.

SALESLADY—AN INTELLIGENT LADY NOT under 21 as saleslady; previous experience not essential; salary $12 weekly with commission; references. Apply after 9:30 to H. C. LOGAN, Room 70, 245 State-st.

YOUNG LADY—FOR LIGHT OFFICE WORK; salary not to exceed $5 per week. Apply to Room 69, 97 Washington-st.

Domestics.

GIRL—FOR SECOND WORK. 1526 MICHIGAN-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; two in family; wages $3.50. 1524 Fulton-st.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 7248 Euclid-av., Bryn Mawr.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; German preferred. 4208 Berkeley-av.

NURSE—GOOD NURSE GIRL, ONE THAT CAN assist with up-stairs work; must have good references. Call at 3153 Prairie-av.

NURSE GIRL—COMPETENT GERMAN. 3712 Wabash-av.

WOMAN—TO DO WASHING AND IRONING BY the day. 543 Monroe-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY OR GENT, $8 TO $10; Universal Hammond operator. Hammond office, 147 Monroe-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—TWO YOUNG LADIES—$. P. $8 and $10. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES — THREE; TO WORK ON VELVET; good pay. 226 La Salle-st., Room 703.

LADY—WILLING TO WORK FOR $10 WEEK. J. BRADFORD, 126 Washington-st. Room 57.

AGENTS WANTED.

A RESPONSIBLE CONCERN OR INDIVIDUAL wanted in every city to take the sole agency for several important staples of the typewriting business; big cash commissions; exclusive rights and unequaled products; the largest house of its kind in the country back of this.
Address CLARK, Box 167, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS—MAKE $2 AN HOUR SELLING OUR specialties. This is no misrepresentation; we guarantee it; goods entirely new, and sell in every store, office and home; territory fresh; six splendid sellers; no competition. Write for terms and territory. EUREKA MFG. CO., Box 11, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—LADIES AND GENTS—$5 AND 10 daily selling the electrical wonder. 1137 Spring-garden, Philadelphia. General agents wanted.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

BICYCLE WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR SOLID gold watch; new. R. 9 Alhambra Hotel, State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, HARNESS in exchange for new upright piano. Call at 259 West Madison-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—JOB PRINTING IN EXCHANGE for furniture. Address L B 44, Tribune office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD watches. J. M. BREDT & CO., 609 Columbus Bldg 103 State-st. Diamonds and watches at wholesale.

FOR SALE—BY PRIVATE PARTY, A LARGE round ruby ring, surrounded with diamonds; modern setting; also solitaire; $100. V 80, Tribune.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid. Refinery, 253 W. Madison-st.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS-HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with stenographers of any grade whatever. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CHAS. W. HAWLEY, ROOM 514 CHAMBER OF Commerce; tel., M., 3698; ref. Northern Trust Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—LOT IN ROSEHILL Cemetery; 12x20. Address V 109, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, NO. 2 machine. Address B N 291, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

48 16TH-ST., NEAR MICHIGAN-AV.—EXCEPTIONALLY desirable accommodations, board and room $4.50.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS; board by day or week.

2717 WABASH-AV. — FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, from $4 to $6 per week.

3335 VERNON-AV.—ALCOVE FRONT ROOM, excellent board; American family; other rooms.

3844 ELLIS-AV.—GOOD ROOMS; GOOD TABLE; fine premises; low prices.

4553 WABASH-AV.—NEW BUILDING—FAMILY and single rooms, with board; $5.

North Side.

343 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT—TWO SINGLE rooms; excellent table.

371 SUPERIOR—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH home table; refined family; choicest locality; references.

375 DEARBORN-AV.—A FEW LARGE WELL-furnished rooms for rent, with or without board; all modern; reasonable.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV., NEAR PARK—Rooms with board, also day board.

West Side.

310 JACKSON-BLVD. — SUITE OF FRONT rooms for 4 with board; $4.50 each; also single rooms, with bath.

477 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE room; homelike; superior table.

Hotels.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL, 1928 STATE-ST.—ALCOVE rooms, with or without private bath; electric lighted; $1.50 per week up.

"CUT RATES." "CUT RATES"—THE CENTRAL, 250 State-st.; room and board $1 a day; $4.50 a week up; rooms 50c a day, $1.50 a week up.

OAKLAND HOTEL, COR. DREXEL AND OAKWOOD-blvd.; choicest location in Chicago; first-class accommodation; very moderate rate.

GREYLOCK HOTEL, 2427 MICHIGAN-AV.—Board—Rooms, separate or together; lowest prices for first-class accommodations in city; location unsurpassed.

THE WISCONSIN,
20-22-24 Wisconsin-st.

Large cool rooms, single or en suite; 1st, 2d, or 3d floor; table first-class; prices reduced; ½ block from Lincoln Park and cable.

Suburban.

GOOD ROOMS AND EXCELLENT BOARD IN Winnetka, near depot. Apply to MRS. OSTRANDER, Winnetka, Ill.

Summer Resorts.

GO TO "THE EDISON," EDISON PARK, FOR the season; superior board $6; new and select. Address DR. BECK, Siegel & Cooper's.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—ON LAKE-SHORE DRIVE, walking distance, for man and wife all summer; best references; write full description and price. Address L B 47, Tribune office.

ROOMMATES.

ROOMMATE WANTED—YOUNG MAN IN COMFORTABLE room, cheap, North Side, south of Chicago-av.; state age and occupation. Address V 93, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd.; strictly first-class; new fireproof building; large outside rooms; supplied with electric light; hot and cold water; European, $20 to $40 per month; American, $10 per week up; cuisine 2d to none for the price in the city; our table d'hote dinners served with wine from 5 to 8 p. m. for 50c are unexcelled. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Props.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with or without board; private family. 5038 Cottage Grove-av., Flat J.

TO RENT—HANDSOME ROOMS ON MICHIGAN-av., south of Auditorium annex; beautiful view of the lake. Address V 112, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., furnished with or without service.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED apartments in Hotel Edinburgh, 2124 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. 3104 S. PARK-av., Flat 21.

West Side.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED front rooms, single or en suite, commanding magnificent views, in new, strictly fire-proof building; steam heat, electric bells and lights, free baths, elevator and bellboy service day and night; moderate prices. Chicago View Hotel, Ashland-blvd. and Madison-st.

TO RENT—153 AND 155 S. WOOD-ST., NEAR Madison-st. cable cars, front and side suites of 2 and 3 rooms each; furnished complete for housekeeping, with bedding, dishes, cooking utensils, etc.; rents by the week; small families; boarding and strangers arriving in the city should call.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping; cheap. 245 Ogden-av.

TO RENT—A FEW FURNISHED ROOMS; CHEAP for the summer. 70 Warren-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED DOUBLE, also single room; low rent to gentlemen; private family. 235 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—241 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED large front room, modern conveniences; walking distance; references.

TO RENT—THE "RUGIA," 473 DEARBORN-AV., elegant rooms, en suite and single; hotel service.

TO RENT—213 N. STATE, FURNISHED FRONT parlor for two; private family; walking distance.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT — YOUNG MARRIED couple wish one or two furnished rooms, south of 22d, east of State; convenient for meals; private family preferred; references exchanged; state price. Address V 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS for lady and gentleman; with or without board; state particulars; references; South Side. V 122, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—TO RESPONSIBLE TENANT, 2340 Indiana-av., modern 8-room residence and attractive, with flowered lawn for children; will sell almost new carpets if desired; rental $45. Call at residence or see owner, JOHN G. ROGERS, 508, Chamber Commerce.

FOR RENT—2725 CALUMET-AV., 2-STORY and cellar brick, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; in fine order; detached lot 40x185 feet; fine brick barn. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—HIGH-CLASS RESIDENCES—NO. 3613 Ellis-av., 3-story stone front, 10 rooms. No. 161 30th-st., near Prairie-av., 10 rooms. FRED P. HOPKINS & CO., 175 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—FINE, STYLISH 10-ROOM HOUSE, 204 S. Lincoln-st., near Jackson-blvd.; very low rent. E. L. STEWART & CO., 1010 Ashland Block.

Suburban.

TO RENT—COZY EVANSTON HOME; $10 monthly; 2 blocks from North Evanston Depot; lot 50x152. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"THE IRVING" APARTMENTS, S. w. cor. Oakenwald-av. and 44th-st., 7 rooms, steam heat, hot water, gas range, etc.; will be put in best of order; prices low to good tenants.

394 and 396 66TH-PL., near I. C. R. R., 7-room apartments, steam heat, etc.; price $25; first class.

APARTMENTS S. W. CORNER LANGLEY-AV. and 50th-st., 6 and 7 rooms; with steam heat, gas range, etc.; this is a new building and the apartments have been put in first-class order; rents, $30 month.

4511 LAKE-AV., 7 rooms, furnace heat; 2 flats in building only; price, $25.

APARTMENTS N. E. CORNER WOODLAWN-AV. and 46th-st., Kenwood; one of the choicest locations in the city; 7 and 8 room apartments, with steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, etc.; price, $40 to $50; janitor will show these apartments at any time.

APARTMENTS IN "THE PLYMOUTH," 6341 to 6351 Hope-av. This location is unsurpassed for convenience to transportation; groceries and markets near at hand; these are 6 and 7-room apartments, with steam heat, hot water, gas range, etc.; prices $25.
WHITE & WENTWORTH, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LOVELY 2-ROOM FLATS OVERLOOKING Grand-blvd.; all housekeeping conveniences; free use of reception and reading rooms, tennis, croquet, and football grounds; near "L" station; entire living expenses for two people, including rent, groceries, gas, ice, heat, washing, etc.; only $30 per month; manager always on premises; "The Marlborough," 4901 Calumet-av. H. O. STONE & CO. 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH, in first-class building, passenger elevator, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas-fixtures, shades, screens, curtain-bars and rings, janitor service, steam laundry, and drying-rooms; $18, $20, $25, $28, $28, $30, and $35. Office, 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—
IN THE NORWOOD HOUSE,
S. w. cor. Indiana-av. and 30th-st.
An elegant upper flat. Every convenience.
Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—"THE ARLINGTON," GRAND-BLVD. and 41st-st., near Indiana-av. station elevated road and boulevard trains on Lake Shore road, 4 and 5 room flats overlooking the boulevard; $25 to $30; strictly modern; will decorate to suit.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE WOODLAND—
42 and 44 Woodland Park.
Private grounds at 34th-st and the lake.
Seven rooms—south front.
UNEQUALED LOCATION—MODERATE PRICES.

TO RENT—
Nos. 5417-5423 Dearborn-st., the most elegant flats for a small price in the city; entirely separate; front and rear entrance and basements.
G. G. NEWBURY & CO., Agents.

TO RENT—2522 CALUMET-AV., 8-ROOM FLAT, sunlight in every room; modern conveniences; janitor service; rental $30.
HILLS BROS., 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 393 43D-ST., MODERN 6-ROOM steam heated flats. No. 4520 Union-av., 6 rooms, $15. FRED P. HOPKINS & CO., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—MODERN; LIGHT, 7 LARGE rooms, heated and supplied with hot water; fine order; $35. W. D. BISHOPP, 294 37th-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd.; furnished or unfurnished; modern.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT; STEAM HEAT, HOT water, gas range. Janitor, 205 46th-st.

TO RENT—4525 OAKENWALD-AV.—7 ROOMS and bath; completely furnished; gas range; $35.

West Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE MODERN 5 AND 6 ROOM flats, janitor service; rents $23 to $28. Apply at 174 Laflin-st., near Harrison.

TO RENT—COZY, BRIGHT, MODERN FLAT, 279 Ogden-av.; very low rent. E. L. STEWART & CO., 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—
"THE CLEVELAND,"
Corner Cleveland and Fullerton-avs.
Two blocks from Lincoln Park, one block from Clark and Wells-st. cables; four, five, six, and seven-room flats; steam heat, gas ranges, all conveniences; most moderate rental.
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
"THE ORMONDE."
Astor-st., near corner of Goethe.
One block from Lake Shore Drive.
6 and 7 room apartments; hardwood throughout; steam heat, gas ranges, every convenience; greatly reduced rental.
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
"THE ASTOR."
Division-st., near Lake Shore Drive.
7-room apartments, finished in hardwood; hot water heat, gas ranges, supplied with either natural or fuel gas; every convenience; special reduction to good tenants.
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, MODERN improvements, janitor service, at 62 and 64 Walton-pl. and 279 Rush-st. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT — PRESENT TENANT LEAVING town will rent at reduced rate desirable newly decorated flat, 318 Hampden-ct., near north end Lincoln Park. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—8 AND 9 ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats, handsomely finished, gas ranges, etc.; very low rental. 1033 North Clark-st., near Lincoln Park. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT, 6-ROOM FLAT, 386 N. CLARK-st.; no heat; also steam-heated flats, 5 and 6 rooms; 34 Maple-st.; janitor on premises. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—1ST FLOOR FLAT, 68 FLORIMOND-st., 5 rooms and bath, with basement; good condition; $20. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7-ROOM FLATS, UNFURNISHED or furnished, modern heat, elevators, gas ranges, janitor, etc. 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—6 ROOM FLATS, BATH, NEWLY PAPERED, $25. 188 Erie-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED 7-ROOM modern flat, North Side. V 121, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—LARGE STORE, 169 DEARBORN-st., next to corner Monroe. Apply at Room 204, same building.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND-McNally Building. Apply to
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 88 STATE-ST.
VAUGHAN'S seed store.

FOR RENT—STORE, 67 MARKET-ST.; $50 PER month. Apply at Room 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 683 WELLS-ST., CORNER Florimond, in block of ten, opposite Turners' new gymnasium. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES, 167 Dearborn-st., corner Monroe-st.; cheap. Apply Room 204.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM; NICE, CLEAN, LIGHT office; use of telephone and complete set of city atlases. 80 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 28 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE—SPLENDID OFFICES at 167 Washington-st., Room 29.

Lofts.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOORS, 38 AND 40 LA Salle-st.; 65x40. Apply to A. L. McDOWELL, agent, 1006 Home Insurance Building.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—LADY AMBOY, BY AMBOY JR. out of Snowflake, 4 years old, weight 950 lbs.; thoroughly city broke, a free driver, and a good stepper; will trade for anything of value. Call at Todd & Co.'s stables, 3544 Cottage Grove-av., and ask for Steven's colt; or telephone Main 975 for appointment.

FOR SALE—FINE NEWMONT BAY MARE; 5 years old; sound and kind; not afraid of steam cars; a bargain. Call at 4623 Ellis-av., or
F. W. JACKSON,
Marshall Field & Co., wholesale.

FOR SALE—NOBBY 2-WHEEL CART; CARRIES four persons; also horse and harness; originally cost complete $675; a bargain now for cash; will sell separately if desired. Inquire Dean's Livery, 34th-st., west of Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE; 16 HANDS HIGH; gentle and sound; can be driven safely by a lady; also a low buggy phaeton and harness; cheap for cash. Apply 3410 Vernon-av., or 204 Stock Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE, GENTLE LADIES' driving horse, with phaeton and harness, all for $100. 825 Larrabee-st.

FOR SALE—LADY'S RIG, PONY, PHAETON and harness; prettiest in Chicago, perfect, and cheap. 717 W. Lake-st.

WANTED—TO BUY OR HIRE FOR SUMMER, small horse for girl to ride and drive in suburb. Address V 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FAST PACING HORSE; VERY cheap; young, sound, and gentle. 209 East Madison-st.

WANTED—SAFE DELIVERY HORSE IN EXCHANGE for slow horse and $35 cash. GRANT'S Tea Store, 1611 Wabash-av.

STUDEBAKER BROS. M'F'G. CO.,

202-207 Michigan-av.,

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS BUILDERS.

Are now offering unusual BARGAINS to purchasers of

Victorias, Cabriolets, Mail Phaetons, Spiders, Park Wagons, and Two-wheelers.

A large variety of second-hand carriages always on hand.

THE CHICAGO CARRIAGE BAZAAR; every kind of new and second-hand vehicle; prices lower than any other place; also storage for carriages and furniture on separate floors.
VAN NEST & CO., 545 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LIGHT EXTENSION-top cut-under family surrey; latest style; in perfect order; only used a few times. Call at private barn rear of residence 464 W. Adams-st.

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP—A LIGHT EXTENSION-top, cut-under family surrey and harness; only used a short time. Private barn in rear of residence, 3659 Grand-blvd.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HIGH GRADE PONY cart, Dos-a-dos, suitable for 12 to 14 hand pony. Inquire at A. H. CLAPP'S livery barn, Leavitt-st., near Jackson.

WANTED—A NO. SPIDER FOR CASH; ONE that has not been in use over 6 months.
C. F. DUKE,
Stanford Hotel, 13th and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE — LOW — A LIGHT SHIFTING-top speeding buggy, as I have no use for it. Barn, 262 E. 37th-st. E. H. THOMAS.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—STORAGE of all kinds, packing, shipping, moving. Telephone Harrison 467. CHAS. F. SHERWOOD, Prop., 294-300 Franklin-st.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.—Driest, cleanest, and best ventilated; private rooms; moving and packing a specialty. Tel. 4026. THE E. JENNINGS CO., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

BICYCLES AND TRICYLES.

SPECIAL SALE—RARE BARGAINS IN BICYCLES; some 1893 patterns, new and perfect; strictly high grade; better than the majority of 1894 wheels; at from $50 to $100; former price $125 to $150; children's wheels cheap; now is your chance. See us sure. Stokes Mfg. Co., 293 Wabash-av.

RAMBLER BICYCLES. 85 MADISON-ST. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

INSTRUCTION.

CENTRAL COLLEGE OF ECLECTIC SHORTHAND, 226-228 La Salle-st.
The fact that nearly all our graduates find good positions as soon as they are prepared to fill them proves not only that the best firms in Chicago have confidence in them, but that it will pay you to study with us. All charges reasonable; no additional charge for bookkeeping.
J. G. CROSS, M. A., President.

BOATS AND YACHTS.

LAUNCH—WILL EXCHANGE REAL ESTATE for steam launch. Address V 105, Tribune office.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

MAKE ME AN OFFER ON 7 GOOD BILLIARD and pool tables; must sell quick or take partner. GEO. WISHART, 372 40th-st.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV.
High-class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone West 209.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. C. C. HIGGINS, 315 INTER OCEAN BUILDING. Hours, 12 to 3. Letters answered.

DENTISTS.

DR. HATTIE E. LAWRENCE, DENTIST, 96 State-st., N. W. cor. State and Washington-sts.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. B. WILSON, 389 STATE-ST.—12 FINELY FINISHED cabinets and an elegant 11x14 portrait, $3; open Sundays; copying and enlarging a specialty.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

ALL STAMPS BOUGHT; BEST PRICES PAID; lists free. D. T. BIGGINSON, 150 Franklin-st.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, ETC., OBTAINED; SALE of rights negotiated; inventions introduced. Patented Specialties Introducing and Brokerage Co., Room 715, 36 Clark-st., Chicago.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—99 YEARS; NO REVALUATION.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.
Three miles from Court House on EIGHT railroads—2 Eastern, 3 Western, and 3 belt lines; FREE SWITCHING on all roads in the city; 12,500 to 245,000 square feet, with railroad switch on the property; suitable for stone, coal, or lumber yard, or manufacturing purposes.
JAMES W. HEDENBERG,
132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IT IS CASH OR STARVE. WHO wants a lot for which I paid $450 for $350 this week? If I can get $50 of it down remainder may go to suit you. Address S 549, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT BIG DISCOUNT—NICE FRAME house, 8 rooms, bath, and pantry; $1,000 cash, balance easy payments. Address V 100, Tribune.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SNAP FOR SOME ONE—MUST BE sold—A 2-story house of 10 rooms; city water; new house, built one year, papered, sewers, lot 25x125, in good location; house will rent for $20 a month; was offered last year $2,500, but am compelled to sell; $1,700 will take it, one-half cash, balance on time, or would take vacant clear. 6925 Lind-av., in sight Brookdale Depot on Illinois Central Railroad. Call and investigate. I have business in Boston.
JOHN R. DUNLAP,
Between 69th and 70th-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY SACRIFICED.

Lake-av., near 45th-st., 3 flats	$11,000
Vernon-av., near 38th-st., 3 flats	9,000
37th-st., near Vincennes-av., 3 flats	11,000
Jackson-blvd., near Lincoln-st., 2 flats	7,000
Lexington-st., near Western-av., 3 flats	8,000
Wilcox-av., near Western, 2 flats	8,000

HOMER I. DRAY, 140 Dearborn-st., Room 91.

FOR SALE—
146 Garfield-blvd., near Dearborn-st., an elegant modern home; hardwood finish floors; price $6,250; small cash payment down; balance same as rent; house open. Inquire of
C. E. FOLLANSBEE, owner,
1456 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—SOMETHING NEW—A HOUSE, 320 Bowen-av., adjoining corner Langley-av.; if you are looking for one see this before buying; all modern improvements, hardwood floors, stationary bowls in all sleeping rooms, butler's pantry, electric lights. For terms apply to owner, C. W. MILLS, 3200 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—506 29TH-ST., BETWEEN BUTLER and Canal-sts., fine two-story pressed brick flat building; lot 25x125; terms $400 down, balance $25 per month until paid, with 6 per cent interest; key at 2950 Butler-st.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—18-ROOM MODERN RESIDENCE, near 36th and Vincennes-av.; cost $12,000; sell $8,000; $2,500 cash; also 50x190 and 9-room residence at Evanston, Hinman-av.; $9,000; ½ trade, ½ cash. Owner, Address V 117, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—MODERN brown stone front 10-room residence, 3231 Groveland-av.; 2 stories, cellar, and attic; possession at once; price, $9,500. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 102 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES; $4,800, $5,250, $5,500, $6,000, $6,200, $6,500, $8,000. FRANK H. JUNE, 141 Lake-st., Oak Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOT IN DAUPHIN PARK; must sell. Address V 77, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR NORTH SIDE improved, 80 acres in Sec. 21, T. 39, N. R. 12, in Proviso, fronting north on 12th-st. and I. C. R. R. and south on 16th-st.; price $500 per acre; will assume or pay cash difference from $10,000 to $15,000.
ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONLY THE BEST California orchard and city homes, well watered; delightful, healthful, profitable, and cheap. H. J. RANSOM & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD INCOME BUILDING; WEST Side; will give some good Evanston clear part payment. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block, owner.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—$4,000 TO $30,000 WORTH OF choice residences; if you want a home and have free and clear lot or business property on W. Lake-st. call on owner, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 84.

FOR EXCHANGE—STATE-ST., NEAR 35TH, 24x125, clear; will exchange for Oak Park or West Side residence. LANGHENRY, EVANS & CO., 153 and 155 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON AND restaurant in heart of city; 4½ years' lease, cheap rent; will trade for city real estate or a good farm. Address L B 42, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

ANY SUM OF MONEY TO LOAN—$1,000 AND upward. Building loans made.
OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 Washington-st.

ALBERT WAHL, 706 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Bldg., makes loans on city improved real estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.

BAIRD & WARNER, 90 LA SALLE-ST., MAKE loans on improved real estate at current rates.

CARL LOTZ & CO.—
Money to loan on Chicago real estate securities in sums of $1,000 and upward at lowest market rate. Real Estate and Renting.
CARL LOTZ & CO.,
Room 627 Chicago Opera-House Blk.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, ROOM 52, 115 Monroe-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 DEARBORN-ST., have money in hand to loan on Chicago real estate in sums to suit at lowest current rates; no delay.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $500 TO $2,500 on improved property, city or country; can be paid monthly; no premiums or commissions; investors and all persons wishing to save and accumulate money are invited to call. Mutual Investment Association, 122 and 124 E. Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, and 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent. Also 5 and 5½ per cent money. Building loans at current rates.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY WANTED—$2,000 AT 6 PER CENT INTEREST; ample real estate security in city; no commissions paid. Address L B 20, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION ON CHICAGO real estate. O. L. BENEDICT, 185 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 70 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

SIXTY PER CENT LOANED, SECOND MORTGAGES, improved real estate. V 103, Tribune.

WANTED—$5,000 LOAN FOR 2 YEARS AT 6 PER cent; security, 1,000 acres Illinois farm land.
T. B. POTTER,
606, 172 Washington-st.

WANTED—$1,750 AT 7 PER CENT ON VACANT corner, 43x200, Bond-av., worth $6,000. Address L B 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,000 REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE paper; 7 per cent; Chicago or suburbs. Address V 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN $1,500; SECOND MORTGAGE on first-class inside improved; good interest. Address V 99, Tribune office.

$1,000 TO $2,500 TO LOAN ON CITY OR SUBURBAN improved real estate. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

$15,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON city real estate.
CASE & LORD, 115 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

86 LA SALLE-ST. (MAIN FLOOR),
FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STREET.
INCORPORATED.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 1, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.

351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD

AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
(ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, on your note secured by diamonds, watches, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 205, 185 and 187 West Madison.
N. W. Cor. of Halsted.
LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

ADVANCES— LOANS—
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 Clark-st., Room 9.
Any amounts loaned on notes, mortgages, furniture, warehouse receipts, and other securities at lowest rates.

ANY SUM LOANED ON MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, notes, and other collaterals.
W. N. ALLEY, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

FINANCIAL.

BORROW MONEY—
Where your collaterals are safe. We charge lower rate of interest than any other collateral loan bank in the city. Large loans to private parties at a special low rate of interest. Any amount of money to loan on diamonds, watches, and jewelry.
H. BAUMAN & CO., 159 South Clark-st.

CITY JUDGMENTS DRAWING INTEREST—BEYOND appeal; make best offer. V 128, Tribune.

IF YOU HAVE A MORTGAGE OR TRUST DEED you want to sell come and see me.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
414 Home Insurance Bldg.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans negotiated on same.
WELLIVER & CO., 743 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia.

LOANS ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines; same bought. 200, 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED TO HONEST PEOPLE ON FURNITURE, pianos, without removal; also goods stored; advances made. ZEIMER, 119 Dearborn, R. 53.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF,
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOFORTES.

Great reduction in price of new and second hand pianos.

$115 buys large size upright piano.
135 buys Vose & Sons upright piano.
125 buys Bradford upright.
120 buys C. A. Smith upright.
150 buys Vose & Sons walnut, upright.
165 buys large Schaaf upright.
140 buys Chase large upright.
150 buys Decker & Sons upright.
125 buys Kimball upright.
125 buys Chickering & Sons upright.
110 buys mahogany case upright.
90 buys New York Co. upright.
165 buys Kroeger & Son upright.
$20, $30, and $40 each square pianos.

TERMS TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.

200 new upright pianos to rent, $4 per month; one year's rental allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, repaired, exchanged, and stored.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

AT THE LEADING HOUSE.
WE sell the Matchless Decker Bros.' PIANOS
WE sell the FAMOUS ESTEY PIANOS
WE sell the Wonderful Chickering Bros.' PIANOS
WE sell the FAVORITE CAMP & CO. PIANOS
WE sell the PEERLESS ESTEY ORGANS
WE sell second-hand $40 PIANOS
WE sell second-hand $20 ORGANS
WE rent Pianos and Organs, $1 per month.
WE sell on easy payments.
WE make the lowest prices for cash.
WE do fine tuning, repairing, etc.
WE WELCOME visitors, show them every attention.
WE want your patronage—TRY US!
WE are the only house on State-st.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

PAY BUT ONE PROFIT.
Buy direct from the manufacturer.
Makers of Kimball Pianos, Reed and Pipe Organs. One price—one profit—plain figures.
PIANOS RENTED, tuned, repaired, and stored. Old instruments taken in exchange.
Bargains in little used pianos and organs.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.
N. B.—We close Saturdays at 1 p. m. during June, July and August.

PIANOS TO RENT—
$10 for three months' rental of 7⅓ octave upright piano; largest stock in city to select from. Pianos exchanged, tuned, repaired, and stored.
NEW ENGLAND PIANO CO.,
262-264 Wabash-av.
200 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass.
98 5th-av., New York.
26, 28, and 30 O'Farrell-st., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories—Boston, Mass.

BLAME ONLY YOURSELF IF AFTER PURCHASING a piano you are dissatisfied with it. Before purchasing anywhere see the IMPROVED EMERSON PIANOS, and judge by comparison of its merits. Several genuine bargains.
JOHN W. NORTHUP, Emerson Piano Co.,
Manager. 218 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN PIANOS—
On easy terms.
Prices $75 to $200.
Terms $5 to $10 a month.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

WHEN YOU WISH TO BUY OR RENT A good piano visit the extensive ware-rooms of
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 Wabash-av.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS THAT HAVE BEEN rented—
Special prices. Easy terms.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

LARGE LINE OF PIANOS FOR RENT AT summer prices—
Rent may apply on purchase.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

SOHMER PIANOS AND THE ELECTRIC self-playing pianos are sold only by the Thompson Music Co., 261 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BEFORE YOU INVEST IN ANY BUSINESS call and see my list of genuine bargains.
A. SCHACHNER, Business Exchange,
Room 338 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

CASH $1,500, BALANCE ON TIME, TAKES BEST paying business in Chicago; established 3 years; can't be beat. Address V 98, Tribune office.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address H. HOMES, 134 Market-st.

FIRST-CLASS PARTY WITH EXPENSE MONEY can secure valuable territory free and make from $5 to $600 per month legitimately; must furnish references. Address V 107, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE CAFE, SOUTH SIDE, very cheap if taken immediately; good lease and cheap rent; must leave city. V 82, Tribune.

MAGNETIC MINERAL WATER—FORTUNE CAN be made. The owner of a 1,200 foot artesian well, completely piped, flowing with immense pressure a highly magnetic and most agreeable table water, situated in a prominent part of the City of Pueblo, Colorado, wishes to find energetic party with means to push property; will lease for small percentage on sales.
Water already in great demand. Complete cure for rheumatism, dyspepsia, stomach, kidney, and urinary organic difficulties.
Apply for particulars Mineral Water, Grand Hotel, Pueblo, Colorado.

PATENT TELEPHONE INDICATOR COMPANY 1117 Masonic Temple, Chicago, offer an elegant opportunity to investors in all cities having two hundred or more telephones to enter into a permanent and lucrative business; $1,000 to $5,000 required. Address I. R. BURNS, Pres.

SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION OPEN TO ALL—Try our Syndicate system of speculation; increase your income; information free; send for circular. THOMPSON & DERR CO., 38 Wall-st., New York. Incorporated under the laws of State of New York; capital $100,000.

SOME GOOD CORNER SALOONS FOR SALE, OR will trade for real estate or take good security of any kind. O'Donnell & Duer Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts.

WANTED—RELIABLE MAN FOR EACH OF THE following States, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, to take exclusive sale of a new article sold to general stores, hardware and harness dealers; business is good for $2,500 yearly; capital required from $300 to $500. Call and investigate. E. SHAW, Hotel Grace.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $1,000 TO $5,000 FOR interest in established business; $2,500 to $5,000 a year guaranteed; no possible risk; best of references; don't answer unless you have money. Address V 102, Tribune office.

$1,000—WITH SERVICES, SECURES ½ INTEREST in good established business. Call at 209 State-st., Room 44.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS AND STEAMFITTERS:
The Board of Regents of Normal Schools of Wisconsin will receive bids:
1. To construct an addition to the Normal Building at Milwaukee, Wis.
2. To fit steam heating apparatus to the above-named addition.
3. To fit steam heating apparatus to the new addition to the Normal Building at Oshkosh, Wis.
Plans and specifications of work may be consulted at the offices of architects, as follows:
MILWAUKEE WORK.
W. A. Holbrook, Milwaukee, Wis., Evening Wisconsin Building.
Perkins & Selby, Chicago, Ill., Marshall Field Building.
OSHKOSH WORK.
William Waters, Oshkosh, Wis., opposite postoffice.
W. A. Holbrook and Perkins & Selby. (Address as above.)
All plans, etc., also at Room 7 Capitol, office of the Secretary of Board of Regents, Madison, Wis.
Each bid should be sealed, duly marked, and delivered at the office of the undersigned at 2 o'clock p. m. July 24, 1894.
The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. An indemnity bond will be required for performance under accepted proposition.
W. D. PARKER, Secretary.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A FORTUNE TELLER—HAND READING AND astrology—The young MME. E. MOZART, just arrived from Europe, tells past, present, and future in four different ways; tells to lady or gent in hand who their future husband or wife will be; also brings back husband and lover in so many days; ladies in trouble call; gives good luck charms free; advice on speculation; tips on horse-racing. 1835 Wabash-av., between 18th and 20th-sts. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Open every day, including Sundays. I have the only lucky stone in America.

A TEST—NO IMPOSITION; GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT, in the well-known original. MRS. M. FOSTER, 42 E. 31st-st., near Cottage Grove-av.

MRS. STARR, CLAIRVOYANT, 3261 COTTAGE Grove-av.—Satisfied patrons my best advertisement.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—GAS STOVE, LARGE SIZE, COST $37; will sell at $16. 24 Delaware-pl.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—LEASE—GROUND CORNER STORE, State-st.; fine location, long term. Address V 91, Tribune office.

$275 FOR FURNISHED FLAT, 6 ROOMS; cost $700 in 1892. BUTLER, 333 Lincoln-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER—STEAM LAUNDRY; OLD established trade; fine machinery, worth $3,500; will sell half interest for $1,500 cash, as I need it to advance a real estate deal. Address V 96, Tribune office.

ROOFING.

WE WILL REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly and tell you cost of repairs free. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., cor. Fifth-av.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, cheap; also second-hand fireproof safes. Call or write 87 5th-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand safes; low prices. 52 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

A CASHIER'S DESK AND OFFICE PARTITION, less than cost; oak curtain desks, $16 to $22. City Office Furniture Co., 86 Lake-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MIMEOGRAPH COPYING AT CUT PRICES. Telephone main 594. R. 814, 171 La Salle-st.

VAUGHAN'S CHICAGO PARKS GRASS SEED the best and cleanest; used at World's Fair. VAUGHAN'S Seed Store, 88 State.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES.
AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London. Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw channel steamers.

Paris	July 18, 11 am	New York	Aug. 8, 11 am
Chester	Aug. 1, 11 am	Paris	Aug. 15, 11 am

AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Every Saturday.
Exceptionally good second-class and steerage accommodations.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.

Noordl'd, July 18, 4:30 p.m.		Waesland, Aug. 1, 4:30 pm	
Belgenl'd, Jy. 25, 10:30 am		Friesl'nd, Aug. 8, 11:30 am	

AND
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Wednesday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90; II. cabin, $50 and $60.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Elbe	Sat., July 14, 7 am	Havel, Tues., July 24, 9 am	
Lahn	Tues., July 17, 9 am	Aller, Sat., July 28, 1 pm	
Ems	Sat., July 21, 9 am	Trave, Tues., July 31, 9 am	

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—GIBRALTAR—GENOA.

Fulda	July 21, 10 am	Kaiser	Sept. 22, noon
Werra	Aug. 11, noon	Fulda	Oct. 6, 10 am
Fulda	Aug. 25, noon	Werra	Oct. 20, 10 am
Werra	Sept. 15, 10 am	Kaiser	Oct. 27, 7 am

Cabin rates from $80 upward.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS., 12 HRS., 7 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express Steamer Service.
New York, Southampton (London, Paris), Hamburg.—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.

Columbia	July 19	Normannia	Aug. 30
Normannia	Aug. 2	Furst Bismarck	Sept. 6
Furst Bismarck	Aug. 9	Columbia	Sept. 13
Columbia	Aug. 16	Augusta Victoria	Sept. 20
Augusta Victoria	Aug. 23	Normannia	Sept. 27

Hamburg-American Line, Gen. Passenger office: 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL CHECKS
ARE GOOD AT HOME.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
TRAVELERS' CHECKS
afford all facilities of your own bank account anywhere in the world. Paid at face value everywhere.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS—SALOON, second-class, and steerage rates on lowest terms; New York, Londonderry, Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, and all continental points.

Furnessia	July 14	Circassia	July 28
Anchoria	July 21	Ethiopia	Aug. 11

Drafts for any amount issued at lowest rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 176-178 Jackson-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE — LOWEST rates by all lines. Program free. H. GAZE & SONS, Tourist Agents, (Est. 1844), 204 Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR Transportation Co.
LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.
The great lake route.
Own the new steel steamship Manitou.
Sailings from Chicago.
For Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc.; Tues. 9 a. m., Wed. 8:30 p. m., Fri. 8 p. m., Sat. 8:30 p. m.
For Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Bay View, Charlevoix, etc.: Tues. 9 a. m., Friday 8 p. m.
For Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc.: Wed and Sat. 8:30 p. m.
Illustrated pamphlets mailed free on application.
OFFICE AND DOCKS, RUSH AND N. WATER-STS., CHICAGO.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—
Twice daily for Milwaukee, 9 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Daily exc. Sat. for Ludington and Manistee, 9 a. m.
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee at 7 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., daily at 7:30 p. m.
For Green Bay, Wednesday at Saturday at 7 p. m.
For Escanaba, Manistique, and Bay Ports, Sat. 7 p. m.
Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

CONSOLIDATED — SEYMOUR TRANSPORTATION CO. with
NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION CO.
Steamers every Tuesday, 1 p. m.; Wednesday, 4 p. m.; Friday, 9 p. m.; Saturday, 10 p. m., for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, Bay View, Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, and all points East.
Office and dock, east end Michigan-st.,
Telephone, Main 572. Chicago.

FOR ST. JOSEPH, BENTON HARBOR, GRAND Rapids, Detroit, Ottawa Beach, Niles, all Michigan and Indiana points, steamers "City of Chicago" and "Chicora" leave daily 9:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m.; Saturday extra 2 p. m. Dock and office foot Wabash-av., 48 River-st. J. H. GRAHAM, President.

CITY OFFICE—LAKE AND RIVER STEAMER lines from Chicago—New S. S. "Manitou" and others. Send for program of routes and rates via Lake, River, and Rail to all points. H. GAZE & SONS, Tourist Agents (Est. 1844), 204 Clark-st.

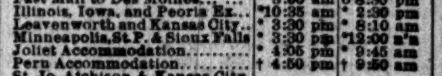
CITY TICKET OFFICE FOR LAKE MICHIGAN and Lake Superior Trans. Co., Goodrich Line, and for all lake steamers; send for summer book. 234 S. Clark-st. THOS. COOK & SON., Agts.

FOR HOLLAND, MICH.—STEAMER MABEL Bradshaw leaves Chicago Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 8 p. m., from Graham & Morton Dock, foot of Wabash-av.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE—
Steamer leaves daily at 8 p. m. for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan from Northern Michigan Transportation company's dock, foot of Michigan-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENGER Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o 8:30 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	*10:35 am	* 2:30 pm
Leavenworth and Kansas City	* 3:30 pm	* 8:10 am
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
St. Jo. Atchison & Kansas City, Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Fort Worth and Texas Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Lincoln (Big Five) Vestibuled	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha and St. Paul Night Ex.	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:30 am
Peoria and Denver Night Ex.	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILROAD,—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:00 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:00 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:35 am	† 2:15 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:20 pm	†10:25 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 6:25 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:32 pm	* 8:25 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	*10:30 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe. & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STATION, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City & Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	9:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:10 pm	7:30 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 8:30 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom.	† 5:00 pm	† 8:45 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. CO.—GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
†St. Paul and Minneapolis	7:25 am	11:20 pm
†Iowa and Kansas Express	7:25 am	12:20 pm
†Sycamore and Byron	3:10 pm	10:20 am
†St. Charles and Sycamore	5:35 pm	7:50 am
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am
*Des M., St. Joe and Kansas City	6:30 pm	9:10 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 7:05 am	† 6:03 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Spr'gs	†12:55 pm	† 9:40 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:30 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*10:20 pm	* 3:55 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Co Bluffs, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	†12:15 pm	† 2:15 pm
	* 6:30 pm	* 8:15 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, and the Northwest	* 8:15 am	† 8:00 am
	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:15 pm	* 9:30 am
Winona, Minn., and So. Dakota	* 6:59 pm	‡ 8:00 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	* 6:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am	* 6:15 pm
	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	† 5:00 pm	†11:15 am
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 3:00 pm	† 7:35 am
	* 5:00 pm	*10:05 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	† 5:00 pm	† 7:35 am
	† 3:00 am	† 9:30 pm
	* 3:00 am	† 7:35 am

Milwaukee & Racine—Leave, †8:00 a. m., †7:00 a. m. *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:35 a. m., †9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:10 p. m.
Waukesha—Lv. †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m.; ar. *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., †6:15 p. m., [illegible]
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:00 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., †3:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:15 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. §Sun only.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am	* 7:00 am
	* 6:30 pm	* 9:20 am
	*10:30 pm	† 9:40 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
	†10:35 pm	* 9:40 am
Dubuque	† 6:15 pm	‡ 9:40 am
do	†10:35 pm	† 7:15 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 1:00 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	†10:35 pm	* 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	† 6:15 pm	† 7:15 am
	† 8:00 pm	† 7:00 am
	†10:35 pm	* 9:40 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am	† 9:40 am
	* 8:00 pm	† 9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave, *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *3 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., †3:15 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 5:00 pm
St Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Chicago and Cairo	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Bloomington Passenger	† 8:30 am	†10:25 am
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	† 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:00 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 5:00 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—
SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	† 1:20 pm	† 1:30 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	* 5:00 pm	*11:30 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:45 pm	*10:12 am
California Limited	* 9:30 pm	* 9:15 am
California Fast Express	* 9:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 9:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Joliet Express	†11:32 pm	† 8:15 am
Kansas City Express	* 3:00 am	* 7:00 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.
SCENIC LINE TO MICHIGAN RESORTS.
Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View.

12th-st. Station, Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days Parlor Car	8:15 am	1:25 pm
Week days Buffet Sleeper	5:00 pm	6:45 am
Daily Sleeper and Parlor Car	11:45 pm	6:50 pm

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Da. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 6:05 pm	* 7:00 am
	*11:30 pm	* 9:50 am
Ashland and Duluth	* 6:05 pm	* 9:50 am
Ashland and Iron towns	‡11:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:30 am	* 9:30 am
Waukesha Special	† 5:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	† 2:15 pm
Burlington Passenger	* 3:45 pm	*10:00 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

July 1, 1894.	Leave Chicago	Arrive Chicago
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Gr. Rapids Line via Kalamazoo & G. R. & I. R. R.	† 6:50 am	† 9:00 pm
Bay View and Gr. Rapids Line via New Buffalo and C. & W. M. Ry.	† 8:15 am	† 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 1:30 pm	* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:20 pm	* 9:00 pm
Mackinaw Line via Kalamazoo, Gr. Rapids & G. R. & I. R. R.	† 3:30 pm	† 7:10 am
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Bay View Line via New Buffalo, Gr. Rapids, & C. & W. M. Ry.	† 5:00 pm	† 1:28 pm
Detroit Night Express	* 8:00 pm	* 7:10 am
Sag., Bay City & Detroit Line	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo and G. R. and I. R. R.	*11:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	*11:45 pm	* 6:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Monday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	* 3:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:20 pm	* 7:20 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:20 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	* 6:48 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:32 pm	†12:25 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	*10:05 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 5:37 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENTRAL Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:05 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 6:45 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENTRAL & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

†Daily. *Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	† 9:20 pm
Fast New York Mail	† 8:00 am	† 9:20 pm
Chicago and Boston Special	†10:30 am	† 9:00 pm
Toledo Accommodation	* 2:10 pm	*10:30 am
Chicago & New York Limited	† 5:30 pm	† 9:30 am
New York & Boston Express	† 8:45 pm	† 7:35 am
New York Express	†10:45 pm	* 8:00 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 2:00 pm	9:35 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 9:20 pm	8:00 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:25 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	* 5:15 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	* 8:05 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 8:05 pm	7:25 am

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:15 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:33 pm	10:45 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STATION, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am

TIME TABLES.

...STERN. ...ntinued.

...RTHWESTERN RAILWAY— ...nd 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. ...er Wells and Kinzie-sts.

...KEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y ...7 Clark-st. Telephone No. ...enger Station, Canal, Adams

...L—ALL THROUGH TRAINS ...on, 12th st. and Park row. ...n also be taken from 22d-st. ...ark Stations. Tickets at city ... and at Auditorium Hotel.

...KA AND SANTA FE R. R.— ...TA FE ROUTE. ...born Station, cor. Dearborn and ...e 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

...EST MICHIGAN RY. ...TO MICHIGAN RESORTS. ...Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Trav... ...Petoskey, Bay View.

...NTRAL LINES—*Da. †Ex. Sun.

...EASTERN.

...TRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL ...Albany railroads—"The Niagara ...s leave new Central Station on ...ark row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and ...cket Office, 67 Clark st.

...ANIA LINES. CHICAGO UNION ...ion, Adams, Canal, and Madison ...OFFICES at Station, at 248 South ...er Jackson, and at Auditorium

...RAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: †Daily except Sunday.

...ROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM ...tion, corner Polk and Dearborn ...301 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

...ND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CEN... ...Station. City office, 193 Clark.

...ORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CEN... ...River, Boston & Albany Railways.— ...st. opposite Board of Trade Block ...Clark-st. depot, and 22d-st.

...E—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO ...R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner

...eping car accommodations call on ...Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-...

...HICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD ...s 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel ...tion, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

...TE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY ...ailway—Depot, Dearborn Station. ...Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

...UTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STA... ...d Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts ...34 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel

SIR WALTER IN FORM.

HE HAS AN EASY TASK TO DEFEAT DUCAT AT BRIGHTON.

Don Alonzo's Absence, After Being Backed, Caused a New Book to Be Made—Sandowne Beats the Flag and Chattanooga in Easy Style—The Commoner Falls Before Tinge—Lifeboat, the Good Thing, Falls Before Melba—Joe Ripley and Marshall Win Their Events.

NEW YORK, July 10.—[Special.]—Favorites proved successful in only two of the half dozen events run off at Brighton Beach this afternoon. The attendance was again large, weather well nigh perfect, and track fast. What promised to be the attraction of the card, the fourth race at nine furlongs, and the meeting of Sir Walter, Don Alonzo, Ducat, and other fleet performers, was greatly shorn of interest by the withdrawal of Don Alonzo through a mistake of the trainer. Comfortably in at 120 pounds, the Dwyer horse was believed to have a great chance. His name on the program, Sir Walter, and Ducat frightened everything, except Lizzie, out of the race. When the betting had been in progress ten minutes, with Sir Walter first and Don Alonzo second choice, it was learned that the Don's trainer, thinking him scratched, had taken him back to Gravesend. Bets were declared off and time given for fresh betting. Sir Walter was sent to post at 1 to 3, with Ducat 13 to 5 and Lizzie 20 to 1. The latter made the running under sufferance for half a mile. Then Doggett went to the fore and won an easy race from Ducat by a length in the crisp time for the track of 1:55.

Chattanooga was voted a moral for the fifth, distance one mile, over Tom Skidmore and nine others. Opening at 2 to 1 he was backed down to evens, but at the finish went up to 8 to 5. Sandowne, at 10 to 1, beat the flag and made a runaway race of it, winning handily all the way, with the favorite in the place.

Byron McClelland's The Commoner was a 7 to 10 choice in the third, for 2-year-olds, six furlongs. Kennel showed the way to the stretch, with the favorite in second position. Then Blake brought Tinge, the brown son of Falconer and Tincture, an 8 to 1 choice, through with a rattle, winning from Kenner by three lengths, The Commoner third.

Lifeboat, backed down from 40 to 1 to 7 and cut loose in the first, finished third to Melba and Mr. Sass. Lendrum could not help Lifeboat a trifle, else he would have won. Melba was second choice, Mr. Sass being half a point shorter in the ring.

Joe Ripley beat Longdale easily in the second. Longdale was favorite and moved as though only out for work. Marshall surprised the beach combers by capturing the sixth at odds of 4 to 5. Tiny Tim ran second and Chief Justice third.

How the Horses Ran in the Races.

BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y., July 10.—Weather fine, track fast.

298 First race, purse $500, 4-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, seven furlongs. Time, 1:29½.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
254	Melba (3), 105	4	3½	3n	2½	1h	Hamilton.
231	Mr. Sass (5), 114	3	1h	1h	1n	2¾	Taral.
	Lifeboat (4), 110	1	5	7	3½	3	Lendrum.
86	Void (6), 109	8	7	6	4	4	Fox.
220	Belwood (a), 106	7	6	5	5	5	McD'mott
242	Nick (4), 118	2	8	8	7	6	Ballard.
	H. Alonzo (6), 112	11	10	10	10	7	Simms.
	Our Mag'e (4), 107	9	9	9	8	8	McGlone.
218	Woodch'r (5), 110	5	4	4	9	9	Martin.
	Trouble (4), 122	12	11	11	11	10	Horton.
	MissF'her (4), 108	10	12	12	12	11	C.Johns'n
	Berwyn (5), 109	6	2½	2½	6	12	Doggett.
81	Bolivar (5), 109	Left at post.					Keefe.

Start fair. Won driving.
Scratched—Shellbark, 112 pounds; Vandyke, 106.
Betting—Melba, 4½ to 1; Mr. Sass, 4; Lifeboat, 7; Nick, 5; Our Maggie, 10; Woodchopper and Harry Alonzo, 12 each; Berwyn, 15; Belwood, 20; Void, 30; Trouble and Bolivar, 100 each; Miss Fisher, 200.

299 Second race, purse $500, 3-year-olds that have run and not won $1,000 this year, 1 1-16 miles. Time, 1:50.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
267	Joe Ripley, 110	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	Martin.
267	Longdale, 120	1	2²	2⁵	2⁶	2¹⁰	Taral.
278	Diabolus, 104	4	6	7	5	3h	Hamilt'n.
278	Milan, 102	6	4a	4½	4	4	Carter.
	Charter, 99	8	7	3h	3h	5	C.Johns'n
160	Daly, 99	3	5	6	6	6	Keefe.
	Edith, 99	7	3h	5	7	7	W. McD'tt.
242	The Bully, 99	5	8	8	8	8	McClain.
	Rama, 102	Bolted				9	Cox.

Start fair. Won easily.
Betting—Joe Ripley, 17 to 10; Longdale, 7 to 10; Diabolus, 4; Rama, 20; Milan, 30; The Bully and Charter, 60 each; Daly, 150; Edith, 200.

300 Third race, purse $700, 2-year-olds, selling allowances, 6 furlongs. Time, 1:17.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
157	Tinge, 103	4	3²	3²	3³	1³	Blake.
267	Kennel, 108	1	1½	1½	1½	2⁴	Blake.
205	The Comm'r, 110	3	2²	2²	2³	3⁴	M'dgley.
270	Southside, 106	7	8	7	5	4	Doggett.
270	Pontlear, 95	6	5	6	7	5	Heiner.
	Ettarre, 95	2	4	4	4	6	McClain.
267	Derelict, 105	8	7	8	7	7	E. Joh'on.
267	St. Vincent, 98	5	6	5	8	8	Keefe.

Start straggling. Won easily.
Scratched—Tralee, 118 pounds.
Betting—Tinge, 8 to 1; Kennel, 25; The Commoner, 7 to 10; Southside, 4; Pontlear and Ettarre, 20 each; St. Vincent, 60; Derelict, 100.

301 Fourth race, purse $1,000, handicap, 3 years and upward, 1 mile and a furlong. Time, 1:55.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
269	Sir Walter (4), 124	3	3	2½	1½	1½	Doggett.
(282)	Ducat (4), 111	1	2½	3	2⁴	2²	Martin.
269	Lizzie (6), 94	2	1½	1h	3	3	Keefe.

Start fair. Won handily.
Scratched—Don Alonzo, 120 pounds; Sirocco, 108; Candelabra, 105; Sir Knight, 103; Star Actress, 100; Sandowne, 97.
Betting—Sir Walter, 1 to 3; Ducat, 13 to 5; Lizzie, 20.

302 Fifth race, purse $800, 3 years and upward, selling allowances, one mile. Time, 1:43.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
(281)	Sandowne, 4, 102	1	1¹	1¹	1¹	1¹	McDer't
271	Chattanooga, 4, 107	7	3½	2a	2¹	2¹	Doggett.
(290)	Tom Skidmore, 4, 102	2	5	4	5	3²	J.Griffin.
	Vestibule, 5, 110	8	6	5	4	4	Ballard.
285	Bolero, 6, 104	5	2h	3³	3h	5	Keefe.
	Tom Finley, 5, 104	5	8	8	6	6	Sta'bu'y
	Addie, 4, 109	4	7	7	7	7	Cox.
299	Eaufelds, 3, 90	11	8	8	8	8	Searing.
	Pantata, 3, 104	6	9	9	9	9	C.Johns'n
	Best Brand, 5, 110	9	10	10	10	10	Downey.
	Little Bravo, 3, 89	10	11	11	11	11	McClain.

Start poor. Won handily.
Betting—Sandowne and Bolero, 10 to 1 each; Chattanooga, 8 to 5; Tom Skidmore, 13 to 5; Vestibule, 4½; Addie, 25; Best Brand, 60; Little Bravo, Tom Finley, Eaufelds, and Pantata, 100 each.

303 Sixth race, purse $500, 3 years and upward that have run and not won more than two races this year, selling allowances, 1 mile. Time, 1:43.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
284	Marshall (4), 104	2	2½	2½	2½	1²	Simms.
145	Tiny Tim (4), 101	1	3²	3³	3a	2³	Tribe.
225	Chief Just'e (5), 109	8	5	5	5	3a	Midgley.
6	Vespasian (4), 102	3	8	6	4	4	McDermott
	Billy S. (4), 98	5	1²	1½	1h	5	Lew.
259	Top Gallant (5), 107	7	4	4	6	6	Doggett.
	Pocahontas (3), 80	9	9	9	9	7	Stewart.
278	Hartford (3), 85	6	7	8	8	8	Keefe.
	Watch Charm (3), 85	4	6	7	7	9	McClain.

Start fair. Won easily.
Scratched—Lizzie MacDuff, 110; Blizzard, 109; Bolle, 107; Leigh, 101; Pella, 80.
Betting—Marshall, 9 to 10; Tiny Tim, 12; Chief Justice, 15; Top Gallant, 3; Billy S., 20; Vespasian, 60; Hartford, 60; Pocahontas, 60; Watch Charm, 150.

Wednesday's Entries at Brighton Beach.

First race, 1 mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
295	Roller	115		Phyllis	102
	Lake	110		Vandyke	100
	Wist	104		Adjourn	100
	Harry Hinkson	104	18	Lou Rhett	99
46	Leigh	104	46	Lallah	98
	Bardy Fox	104	292	Mary S.	96
292	Silverado	103		Patience colt	88
	Marguerite	102			

Second race, 1 mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
281	Chant	110	293	Florence	99
259	Longshanks	107	189	Oporto	97
283	Dr. Garnett	103	273	Jersey Belle	92
283	Factotum	99			

Third race, maidens, 5 furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
274	Milton T.	118	300	Derelict	115
	Peter Jackson	118	252	Spaldimore	115
	Forager	118	206	High Point Belle	115
274	Amsterdam	118		Rienzi	115
	Sir James	118	267	Jessie Tarai	115
	Jack	118		Miss Norma	115
	The Jew	118	209	Tralee	118
201	Lady Richmond	115	273	Golden Gate	118

Fourth race, ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
(285)	Dr. Hasbrouck	128	191	Derfargilla	100
230	Sirocco	120		Wheeler	98
295	Kingston	117	(302)	Sandowne	98
294	Ferrier	113	254	Annie Bishop	90
295	Addie	107	293	Florence	90
283	Wah Jim	107	245	Gold Dollar	90
297	Ajax	107		My Gyps	85
297	Hoey	106	121	Gov. Fifer	85
224	Nick	105	223	Panway	80
	Watterson	102			

Fifth race, 1 mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
292	Sport	119	269	Banquet	118
(295)	Dr. Hasbrouck	117	234	Ferrier	109
293	Tom Tough	102	287	Ajax	100
292	Belwood	99		ThirdCousin filly	87
292	Lazzarone	102			

Sixth race, steeplechase, full course:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
(291)	Rodman	157		St. Hubert	135
291	Ecarte	154	272	Pat Oakley	153
(287)	Woodford	152		The Duffer	145
287	Lucknow	145	291	Flip Flap	114
291	Glenall	142	297	Rockaway	140
(241)	Ingot	138	297	Miles Standish	135
291	King Crab	135	265	St. Anthony	135
291	Glenfallon	155	291	Summer Breeze	135
291	Persistence	135	247	Bucephalus	135

Louisville Pooling on Brighton Beach.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 10.—[Special.]—Tonight's pooling on Wednesday's Brighton Beach races was as follows:

First race—Roller, $15; Silverado, $10; field, $8.

Second race—Chant, $10; Florence, $7; Longshanks, $6; Jersey Belle, $5; Dr. Garnett, $4; Factotum, $4; Oporto, $3.

Third race—Jessie Tarai, $10; Golden Gate, $8; Forager, $5; Lady Richmond, $5; High Point Belle, $5; field, $9.

Fourth race—Dr. Hasbrouck, $20; Kingston, $12; Wah Jim, $10; Ajax, $7; Annie Bishop, $6; field, $8.

Fifth race—Banquet, $25; Dr. Hasbrouck, $20; Lazzarone, $12; Ajax, $10; field, $5.

Sixth race—No pooling.

CLOSE FINISHES AT ST. PAUL.

The Public Differs from the Judges Over Two Races.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 10.—[Special.]—Each of today's events at Hamlin Park resulted in a close driving finish. Roy Lochiel took the first by a head, Tobe Bell the third by a nose, while Little Jerry in the fourth had only half a length the best of Aimee Goodwin. In the other two races the finishes were even closer. To many of the occupants of the stand it looked as though Arthur H. Taylor won the second race by a good head, but the judges hung out the number of Bob Swigert's Millard as that of the winner. This decision suited the crowd well enough, but when in the fifth Osric apparently had a head the best of Kimberly at the end there was considerable grumbling when the race was given to Kimberly. Only a fair crowd was out, and the track was fast. Summaries:

First race, ¾ of a mile, 4-year-olds and upward—Roy Lochiel, 114 (C. McDonald), 3 to 1, won; Lottie Mills, 99 (Cleary), 3 to 5, second; Remorse, 99 (E. Cochran), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:16. Rico, Dillon, and Sir Walter ran also as named.

Second race, ½ mile, 2-year-old colts—Millard, 118 pounds (Mosby), 2 to 1, won; Arthur H. Taylor, 115 (Boyle), 10 to 1, second; Fairchild, 118 (Freeman), 3 to 2, third. Time, 51½. J. H., Goodnight, Baldur, Hank Wilder, Lusby, and Hanban ran unplaced as named.

Third race, 7 furlongs, non-winners this year—Tobe Bell, 107 pounds (Bunn), 1 to 2, first; Pebble Rock, 109 (Washburn), 6 to 1, second; Charles P., 109 (W. Flynn), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:31½. Leo M., Tobasco, Simpleton, Kingsclere, The Judge, Pure Gold, and Bob Toombs also ran as named.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, maiden 2-year-olds—Little Jerry, 102 pounds (Chorn), 50 to 1, won; Aimee Goodwin, 102 (J. Hill), 15 to 1, second; Diamond II., 102 (Garner), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:18. Bonnie M., Mercury, Message, Lexington Belle, Lacrescent, Indian Girl, and Mabel R. finished as named.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Kimberley, 124 pounds (Freeman), 6 to 5, won; Osric, 119 (Knapp), 8 to 5, second; Bayard, 122 (O'Hara), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:44½. Rey Del Mar, Bankrupt, St. Charles, Pearl N., and Taneme also ran as named.

Entries for Wednesday are:

First race, half mile—Jim Keats, 115 pounds; Babe Murphy, 115; Tom Sayers, 115; Sweet Home, 115; Lizzie Keller, 115; Turquoise, 118; Frank Wider, 118; Valedoar, 118; Piunker, 118.

Second race, ¾ of a mile—Jennie W., 102 pounds; Joe L., 102; Violet, 102; Satellite, 102; Florence M., 102; Tessie, 102; Areline, 102; Chance, 102; Audrey, 102; Susie B., 102.

Third race, 1¼ miles—Bland Bain, 87 pounds; Kokomo, 87; Athpa, 92; Buenos Ayres, 92; Gore Jay, 92; La Belle France, 102; Donsman, 102; Newton, 107; Madena, 107.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—Lena Frey, 97 pounds; Autumn Leaf, 97; Pennyroyal, 101; Ed Willowbrook, 101; Bill White, 102; Bob L., 103; Mollie B., 103; Reading, 103; First Chance, 105; Francis Pope, 110.

Fifth race, 1 mile, handicap—Sir James, 90 pounds; Rey Del Mar, 90; Chimes, 90; Wekota, 94; Rico, 94; Lottie Mills, 102; Bessie Bisland, 105.

Sixth race, ¾ of a mile—Emma M., 104 pounds; Papula, 102; Marble Rock, 105; Belle of Formoy, 105; Cyclone, 109; Eagle Bird, 110; Capt. Drane, 111; Larghetta, 112; Jersey, 112; Outlook, 118.

RACE RESULTS ON MINOR TRACKS.

How the Thoroughbreds Fared at Washington, St. Louis, and Kansas City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—The race results today were:

First race, 7 furlongs—Vocalite won, Sandstone second, Mollie Davis third. Time, 1:31¼.

Second race, ¾ mile—Wyoming won, Duke of Fife second, Gayety third. Time, 1:18.

Third race, 7 furlongs—Ronald won, Center Fire second, Detroit third. Time, 1:29¼.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs—Sonora won, Elmstone second, Nightlight third. Time, 1:01½.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Gonzales won, McKeever second, Somemore third. Time, 1:16¼.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 10.—East St. Louis results were:

First race, 4½ furlongs—Censor won; Annie E., second; Starlight, third. Time, 0:59.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—Nellie H. won; Maud McMillan, second; Storekeeper third. Time, 1:00¼.

Third race, ¾ mile—Podiga won; Tom Donohue, second; Ballardine, third. Time, 1:21.

Fourth race, 1 3-16 miles—Frankie D. won; San Blas second; Granite, third. Time, 1:28½.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs—Mitra won; Dave C., second; Jardine third. Time, 1:35½.

KANSAS CITY, July 10.—The results today were:

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Liston won, Vandalight second, Green Prewitt third. Time, 1:19.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Mattie B. won, Jim Cornwell second, Extra third. Time, 1:19.

Third race, 5 furlongs, selling—Halcyon won, Sunbeam second, Abe Halstead third. Time, 1:04.

Fourth race, 15-16 mile, selling—George Miller won, Lavena C. second, Brownwood third. Time, 1:37¼.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—Vashti won, Peregal second, Rockhill third. Time, 1:19.

Sixth race, 5 furlongs, selling—Post Boy won, Longfellow second, Maud B. third. Time, 1:05.

CHICAGO FAIR ASSOCIATION RACES.

High Class Events Being Sought by the New Local Race Track.

The first week's program of the Chicago Fair Grounds Association's new race track at Harlem will be out tomorrow. The meeting will open July 30 and last until Nov. 15, racing alternate weeks with Hawthorne.

The program calls for five races and $2,500 each race day. When the entries warrant it one of the races will be split, making six races in all. From time to time special events will be arranged to take the place of stakes. Owing to the lateness of the season it was thought advisable not to open any stakes.

The first big special will be arranged for the first week. It will probably be a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upward at weight for age. The entrance money will be $250 or $500 and the added money either $3,000 or $5,000, according to the promise of a field to contest for it.

When Fred Foster arrived here a few days ago he was approached by Secretary Murphy and asked if he would enter Dr. Rice in such a race. He said that he would and send him to the post, too, if he had a leg under him when the time came. Asked if he would meet Ramapo at weight for age, he said that nothing could suit him better. With this assurance Dave Gideon was written to, asking if he would send Ramapo here to run in a sweepstakes. No reply has been received yet.

Yesterday Secretary Murphy sent the following telegram to Byron McClelland in care of the Brighton Beach track: "Will you send Henry of Navarre West to run in sweepstakes, $500 each, with $5,000 added, weight for age, one mile and a quarter?" No answer has been received yet.

If none of the good Eastern horses can be secured an attempt will be made to bring Dr. Rice, Rudolph, Vassal, Yo Tambien, Faraday, Cash Day, and others together in a special handicap sweepstakes.

If the race is arranged it is the idea to have the owners handicap the horses by agreeing on a special scale of weights.

The stables at the track will be ready for occupancy next Tuesday and from that time on horses will commence to pour into the grounds. In order to keep the class select no horses will be admitted to the track until the owners have filled out a stable blank at the track office in the Lakeside Building and this has been approved by the Secretary.

Among those who will stable at the track are: Abe Garson, "Hops" Lauderman, J. E. Cushing, Bob Holloway, G. W. Leihy & Sons, "Brown" Dick, Bob Swigert, Hasty Stable, Fred Foster, Hankins & Johnson, and others.

New York Turf Gossip.

NEW YORK, July 10.—[Special.]—With the Saratoga meeting only a fortnight away quite a number of stables have taken up their march to the Springs. Byron McClelland, Eugene Leigh, the Keenes, Morris, Croker crowd, Rupperts, J. B. Dwyer, and Fleischman are prominent among the number that will get away this week. The Guttenberg fixtures say the aristocratic stables are going to Saratoga in order to drive the little fish to starvation. It now looks as though the game at Jerome Park would prove more adapted to inferior horses than Saratoga. Billy Donohue has no intention of taking Roche, Our Jack, Harrington, and other members of his string West as announced by the papers. Billy says he intends to profit by the experience of Matt Byrnes and Billy Lakeland and remain in and around New York.

Johnny Campbell is to take charge of Col. Ruppert's stable as trainer, succeeding Hueston. The latter is an excellent man and has forgotten more about the thoroughbreds than Campbell ever knew.

For failure to declare five pounds overweight on Chattanooga three-quarters of an hour before the fifth race today Jockey Sam Doggett was fined $200 by the stewards.

Jockey Club Lets Things Alone.

NEW YORK, July 10.—[Special.]—A general meeting of the Jockey club was held tonight in its offices in Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue. The chief subject under discussion was James R. Keene's motion to abolish the rule which makes it compulsory for a racing association to give only one event a day under a mile for 3-year-olds and upwards. It was finally decided to leave the matter in the hands of the stewards. Dr. Knapp's motion to compel jockeys to ride out for third money, which had been duly announced in the official organ, was not touched upon. Neither was the question of one-two-three betting. Those present were John Hunter, James R. Keene, H. A. Morris, James Galway, F. K. Sturgis, Dr. G. L. Knapp, and Col. Jacob Ruppert.

Turf Notes.

May & Hall, without a competent jockey, are seeking to engage Hueston, recently released by Fred Foster.

There is friction in the Leigh & Rose Stable and all the horses, including Clifford, Lazzarone, Handspun, La Belle, and Ducat are to be sold at New York a month hence.

A race over a distance of not less than one and one-half miles between Dobbins, Henry of Navarre, and Lazzarone is being talked about, each of them to carry 122 pounds. It is said that an effort will be made to have such a race at the Saratoga meeting, as all three of them are expected to be there.—*New York Tribune.*

It will be remembered that Fred Foster's Disturbance by Wallen-Mattie Long was rejected as a 3-year-old at Roby last winter, after racing as such at East St. Louis and Madison. Foster gathered Texan affidavits to prove the colt's age. Then he went East and was allowed to start and win money as a 3-year-old. He is on today's card, but will be scratched. Dr. Talbot, at the order of the stewards, examined the colt yesterday and pronounced him a 4-year-old.

BRITANNIA AGAIN BEATS VIGILANT

The American Sloop Again Fails Against the English Boat.

GLASGOW, July 10.—With a light air blowing across the bay and the prospects bad for yacht racing the yachts Vigilant and Britannia started this morning in the race for the Clyde Corinthian Cup, valued at $300.

The course was that of the Royal Clyde Yacht club of fifty miles.

The Britannia did not get over the line until three minutes after gun-fire, 10:33, and the Vigilant glided over three minutes behind. The race became more interesting as the two boats approached the Cloch shore, for the breeze had freshened, with promise of holding on all over the Firth. Passing the Cloch lighthouse they staid to starboard, almost together, standing a good way into Lunderston Bay before turning.

The Vigilant's sails were far from being in good order, the mainsail especially getting awry.

On the short tacking up to Wemyss Castle the positions of the two yachts were virtually unchanged. The Vigilant was under the Britannia's lee beam.

At the Skelmorlie mark-boat the Britannia was two minutes and forty-three seconds ahead of the Vigilant, the widest gap shown in any of the races sailed by these two yachts. The latter pulled up well in the run to Ascog mark-boat, and when that point was reached was but four minutes and six seconds behind.

Passing Innallan the Vigilant was taking the Britannia's wind, and there was not a length between them. The Vigilant went ahead off Lunderston Bay, the Britannia crossing under her stern.

At the Kilgreggan mark-boat on the first round the Britannia again had the lead by 27 seconds, and she passed mark-boat No. 1 at the end of the first round 56 seconds ahead of the Vigilant and from that on won easily.

With the time allowance of 3 minutes the Britannia defeated the Vigilant by 8 minutes 52 seconds.

WESTERN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

Result of the First Annual Race Sailed on Lake Mendota.

MADISON, Wis., July 10.—[Special.]—The first of the annual races of the Western Canoe Association was sailed over the two-mile course off Picnic Point on Lake Mendota today. It was the passenger race, each canoe being compelled to carry its captain and a crew of at least one person. There were eight entries, two from the Kenwood Canoe club of Chicago, three from the Mahn-a-wauk Canoe club of Milwaukee, and three from the Tay-cho-pe-rah Canoe club of Madison. The course was sailed over twice, and was the prettiest race in the history of the association. It was won by Capt. E. H. Holmes of the Milwaukee club with the canoe Milwaukee. Time, 56 minutes. His crew was Charles Rogers of Milwaukee. The Milwaukee won easily. J. F. Turrill, Captain, and H. B. Cook, crew, of the Kenwood club, in the canoe Hoodoo, came in second. Appropriate prizes were given. Lack of wind prevented the sailing of other races.

RAVENSWOOD CLUB TOURNAMENT.

Preliminary and First Rounds in the First Local Tennis Contest.

The Ravenswood lawn tennis tournament opened yesterday under the most favorable auspices. The weather, courts, and players were all of a class to guarantee a good tournament. The courts are of turf, and are good considering the fact that they are new this year. The list of players does not include the best in the West, as it is too near the Western championship tournament, which commences Saturday of this week. Still there are several good men, and the outlook for a successful contest is good. The courts are prettily situated at the corner of Montrose boulevard and the Northwestern tracks. The favorites for the tournament are Page of the North End club, Neely of the Chicago club, and M. W. Montgomery of the Ravenswood club. The Neel brothers forfeited.

The scores were as follows:

In the preliminary round Neely beat Brown, 2–6, 6–1, 6–0; Holabird beat Kirkman, 6–3, 5–7, 6–2; Page beat F. H. Montgomery, 6–2, 6–3; Ritchie beat Starr, 6–4, 6–4; Bennett beat Canborn by default.

In the first round M. W. Montgomery beat Waidner, 6–3, 6–3; Hedges beat Myers by default; Neely beat Wilson, 8–6, 6–3; Page beat Holabird, 6–0, 6–3; Ritchie beat Bennett, 6–2, 6–3; White beat Kimbark, 6–1, 6–3; Lloyd beat C. B. Neel by default; Lucas beat S. R. Neel by default.

In the second round Montgomery beat Hedges, 6–4, 7–5.

Some good matches will be developed in today's play. The Neely-Page match will attract most attention.

The consolation matches will also begin today.

Yale Men Celebrate Too Much.

OXFORD, England, July 10.—Steward Sherrall and George F. Sanford of the Yale team were present today in court charged with setting off fireworks in High street on the Fourth of July. They both pleaded guilty, but in extenuation said that they were ignorant of the law and that they desisted when warned by the police. They were released upon payment of costs.

L. P. Sheldon, Yale's broad jumper, has sprained his knee and it is thought improbable that he will be in form by Monday next.

Joe Lord Wins a Good Race.

FAIRBURY, Ill., July 10.—[Special.]—The Pontiac Bicycle club gave a road race between Fairbury and Pontiac today. The distance between the points is fifteen and a quarter miles and was run by Joe Lord, who won the race in 50 minutes and 22 seconds, with Charles Smith a close second. Seven wheelmen started.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

CLEVELAND, O., July 10.—[Special.]—George Tebeau was signed Monday by the Cleveland club. Blake will be kept and will be transferred to right field.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 10.—[Special.]—Pitcher Pepper of the Louisville club has been loaned to Indianapolis. Manager Barnie tonight signed Zahner, a Southern League catcher who lives in this city.

CINCINNATI, O., July 10.—Danny Needham of St. Paul and Prof. Louis Groeninger of Cincinnati were matched to fight ten rounds for a purse before the New Hercules Athletic club of Cincinnati Aug. 10.

LONDON, July 10.—The meeting of the National Rifle Association opened today at the Bisley rifle camp with threatening weather. The competitors in the great events are not expected to reach the camp for several days.

CINCINNATI, O., July 10.—[Special.]—Ed Boyle, a brother of Jack Boyle of the Philadelphias, refused Baltimore's offer, preferring to join Sioux City. The Western League leaders will be compelled to surrender Twineham to St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 10.—[Special.]—The Pittsburg club has suspended Pitcher Killen without pay. Manager Buckenberger was under the impression that Killen became indifferent yesterday, because he thought Stenzel should have caught a fly on which Kelly got a three-base hit. Buckenberger received a telegram from New Orleans stating that the Southern League had disbanded, and Pitcher Fanning of the New Orleans club had signed with Pittsburg.

SEEK TO EXTEND THE KEELEY CURE.

Woman's Auxiliary of the Keeley League Hold a Meeting for This Purpose.

A meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary Keeley League for the purpose of extending the interests of the Keeley cure was held in the audience room of the First Methodist Episcopal Church last night. Mrs. Kreamer, First Vice-President, presided. William Resser Cobbe, who gave his experience as a victim of opium for nine years and his cure at Dwight, Charles Eugene Banks, and Col. Nate Reed spoke.

ELFRIDA GOES FAST.

SHE AND DON LOWELL MEET AND SPLIT HEATS AT SAGINAW.

Salisbury's Horse, Just Off the Cars, Trots a Second Heat in 2:14¼—Elfrida Goes the First Half of the Third Heat in 1:04¾—Expression and Monte Christo Have a Rare and Fast Turn Up in the 3:00 Class Race—Both Events Postponed.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 10.—[Special.]—What started out as an afternoon of lively sport at Union Park was spoiled by heavy showers that fell before a race was finished. The five heats trotted on a dry track were quite up to Grand Circuit form. Monroe Salisbury's string was delayed on the way from Chicago and only reached here late this forenoon. Two of them started in the classes today and were prominent in both. Don Lowell, the much-talked-of colt, was in the 2:19 class, for which Elfrida was favorite. He went easy in the first mile, and Loughran W. forced the Southern filly out in 2:17½. In the second heat Elfrida had matters her own way to the half when Don Lowell carried her fast and had her beaten half way up the stretch. Curry stopped driving Elfrida and Don Lowell finished a length ahead in 2:14¼. Then the wily Tennessee driver changed his tactics and went at Don Lowell from the word in the third heat. Elfrida forced the Californian to the quarter in thirty-three seconds and made it much more lively for him up the back stretch, so that Don Lowell went to pieces near the half. The filly reached there in 1:04¾, and then jogged home in 2:17½. Then the storm prevented going on with this interesting struggle.

Expressive was the tip for the three minute trot and managed to get the first heat in 2:17½, but she was all out with Monte Christo at her saddle. The gelding came out fresh for the second heat and passing the Electioneer filly near the half won at his ease in 2:18½. The third heat was trotted in the mud and Monte Christo was a long way ahead in 2:29½. Two other classes were not reached, making a big card for tomorrow, when the horses will be started early. The summaries:

Summary of the Races.

2:19 class, trotting, purse $800 (unfinished):
Elfrida, b. f., by Candidly (Curry) 1 2 1
Don Lowell, b. s., by Don Marvin (McDowell) 7 1 6
Loughran W., b. g. (Smith) 2 3 4
Silver Plate, g. h. (Hoffman) 4 5 2
Col Briggs, b. h. (Fox) 3 4 5
Myron McHenry, ch. h. (Toler) 5 6 3
Dolly C., b. m. (Ketchum) 6 8 5
Excellence, b. h. (Geer) 9 7 8
Nelly Harwood, b. m. (Miller) 8 9 9
Time—2:17½; 2:14¼; 2:17½.

3:00 class, trotting, purse $1,000 (unfinished):
Monte Christo, ch. g., by Jubilee (Fox) 3 1 1
Expressive, br. f., by Electioneer (McDowell) 1 2 2
Baker, b. g. (Sutherland) 2 3 4
Clarence, br. g. (McLaughlin) 4 6 3
Victorine, b. m. (Boardman) 5 4 5
Sponick, b. h. (Haynes) 6 7 6
Jane, b. m. (Dickerson) .... 7 5 dis
Electmont, blk. h. (Geers) .... 8 dr
Time—2:17½; 2:18½; 2:29½.

CLEVELAND'S NEW RACETRACK.

Oneida, Lady Harrison, and Nancy W. Win the Races.

CLEVELAND, O., July 10.—[Special.]—A new half-mile trotting track was opened here today with good racing, good attendance, and average betting. It was not a good day for favorites. They were defeated in every class. The summaries:

3:00, trotting, purse $250:
Oneida, b. m. by Smuggler (Shank) 1 1 1
Lottie, blk. m. (Davis) 4 2 3
Bessie Chimes, b. m. (Hunxthal) 2 3 2
Hasty, b. m. (May) 3 5 6
Eil Morr, b. h. 5 9 4
Lady Decker, b. m. 6 7 8
Viola Wilkes, r. m 10 4 5
Harry Riddle, b. h. 7 6 7
Fashion Wilkes, br. g. .... 11 8 dis
Doctor Kerr, ch. g. .... 8 9 dis
Elyria Prince, b. h. .... 9 dis
Fairbanks, blk. h. .... dis
Time—2:33½; 2:31; 2:29½.

3:00 class, pacing, purse $200:
Lady Harrison, r. m., by Gen. Stanton, (Welty) 1 1 1
Johnnie Corwin, c. g. (Mitchell) 3 2 4
Robin Boy, g. g. (Bloomingdale) 2 4 2
Gisadella, ch. m. (Hollenbeck) 5 9 3
Frank T., ch. g. 4 7 5
Mario W., b. h. 8 3 9
Patoche, b. m. 6 5 7
Col. P., ch. g. 11 6 6
Barney G., b. g. 9 8 8
Robert C., ch. g. .... 7 dis.
John, ch. g. .... 10 dis.
Lady Cummings, b. m. .... 12 dis.
Dorothy, ch. m. .... 13 dis.
Time—2:29½; 2:28½; 2:29½.

2:27 class, trotting, purse $300:
Nancy W., b. m., by Patron (Fleming) 1 1 1
Zulu, b. m. (Greenfield) 2 4 2
Amherst Boy, b. h. (Pennrock) 4 2 3
Chick Bills, b. g. (Miller) 3 3 5
Yankee H., ch. g. 5 7 4
Judge Conway, g. g. 6 5 8
Elbertie, br. g. 7 6 7
L. M. Wing, ch. h. 8 5 8
Time—2:26½; 2:27; 2:29.

POEM BEATS ALINE AT COLUMBUS.

The Pair Have a Fast and Fighting Race, Which the Horse Wins.

COLUMBUS, O., July 10.—[Special.]—The second day's racing at Columbus Driving Park drew 3,000 people. The weather was fine and the track fast. The sport was excellent as a rule. The summaries:

2-year-olds, trotting, purse $500:
Marie D., g. m. (Jamison) 1 1
Lindetta, b. f. (Stoddard) 2 2
Emerson Clark, g. m. (Van Meter) 3 3
Patsy, b. h. (Jones) .... dis.
Russo-Greek, ch. m. (White) .... dis.
Time—2:32½; 2:37½.

2:14 class, trotting, purse $500:
Poem, b. h. (Hall) 1 1 1
Aline, b. m. (Elliott) 2 2 2
Jack Shepard, b. g. (Brenaman) 6 3 6
Marbert, b. h. (Johnson) 3 6 3
Snowdon, b. g. (Starr) 8 7 3
Answer, b. g. (Jones) 6 4 4
Jennie McCarkle, ch. m. (Fuller) 7 5 4
Kaoline, br. m. (Lewis) 4 5 8 8
Time—2:14; 2:13½; 2:13½.

2:20 class, pacing, purse $500:
Clayhontas, ch. h. (Smith) 2 1 1 1
Alti, b. h. (Shepard) 1 7 11 7
Pattie D., ch. m. (Waterman) 3 3 9 2
Hyanis, b. h. (Emery) 11 10 2 3
Blue Ridge, r. h (Ragan) 9 2 10 10
Nydia, b. m. (Roser) 10 9 3 11
Syrena, b. m. (Starr) 4 4 7 4
Guerrilla, b. m. (Buckland) 5 5 4 5
Starplex, b. h. (McKay) 8 6 5 6
Anderson Bell, br. h. (Landon) 7 9 8 9
Time—2:11½; 2:12½; 2:13½; 2:15½.

HARNESS RACING AT TOLEDO.

Opus, Little Pete and Coraline Win the Opening Day's Events.

TOLEDO, O., July 10.—[Special.]—About 3,000 people attended the opening events at the Toledo Driving Park today. The track was in superb condition and the weather fine. The summary:

2:40 class, trotting, purse $400:
Opus, b. m. by Princess; J. E. Bush 4 4 1 1 1
Lady Powell, b. m.; D. J. Thomas 1 1 9 9 2
Lila Turner, b. m.; R. Curtis 2 2 5 3 9
Casses Chief, br. h.; George Brown 10 5 2 4 3
Mattie Mosier, b. m.; C. H. Mosier 6 9 7 7 5
Hazlenut, b. g.; W. Glasgow 18 6 6 5 4
General Agent, ch. h.; G. B. Smith 5 10 4 2 8
Alpha Delt, br. h.; B. H. Tracy 9 7 8 6 6
Miss Moorehouse, b. m.; W. H. Moorehouse 7 8 10 8 7
Reno McGregor, ch. h.; A. M. Smeall .... 3 3 3 injd.
Time—2:29; 2:28½; 2:28; 2:29½; 2:28.

2:27 class, pacing, purse $500:
Little Pete, ch. g., by Unknown (R. Carney) 2 1 1 1
Bessie B., b. m. (A. M. Smeall) 1 6 2 2
Jack, ch. h. (J. M. Berry) 3 2 3 3
Irwin, br. g. (L. G. Hays) 5 4 5 4
Billy Bronco, r. g. (H. C. Knill) .... 4 3 4 ds
Queen Noble, b. m. (W. Nagel) .... 6 5 dis.
Lizzie N., b. m. (L. Douglass) .... dis.
Time—2:22; 2:24; 2:23½; 2:23.

2:30 class, trotting, purse $400:
Corralin, g. m., by Corraloid (B. L. Smith) 1 1 1
Mattie B., b. m. (W. B. Schauck) 3 2 2
Uncle Henry, br. h. (B. Sprague) 2 3 3
Edna D., cr. m. (L. J. Diehl) .... 4 4 ds
Time—2:30; 2:29½; 2:29½.

Tomorrow's races include the 2:24 trot, 2:16 trot, and 2:23 pace.

ETHEL A. SHOWS HER SPEED.

Paces a Mile in 2:18—Favorites Win the Races at Fond du Lac, Wis.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., July 10.—[Special.]—Favorites won the races here today, excepting in the 2:30 pace, where Prairie Lily was distanced in the second heat, the field being sent off to a miserable start. Eleven horses were entered and failed to arrive, owing to the railroad tie-up. The kite track was heavy. The summaries:

2:40 class, pacing, purse $500:
Etta B., g. m., by Great Tom (Waufle) 1 1 1
Echo, b. h. (Finch) 2 2 2
J. F. R., ch. g. (Swansbrough) 6 3 4
Dandy J., br. s. (Hammond) 7 4 3
Prairie Lily, b. m. (Boice) .... 3 dis.
Jurist, b. h. (Turner) .... 4 dis.
Bourbon Sneak, b. f .... 5 dis.
Time—2:17½; 2:17; 2:21½.

2:40 class, pacing, 3-year-olds and under, purse $400:
Ethel A., g. f., by Adrian Wilkes (Conley) 1 1 1
Lady Van, bl. f. (Derrider) 2 2 2
Mark's Maid, b. f. (Don D. Darling) 3 3 3
Time—2:18; 2:23; 2:24.

Foals 1891, 2:40 class trotters, purse $400:
Margaret, ch. f. by Capone (Dewolf) 1 1 1
Bubb, b. c. (Derrider) 3 2 2
Imitator, b. c. (Murphy) 2 3 3
Time—2:25; 2:27; 2:23½.

OPENING DAY AT DAVENPORT.

Favorites Do Poorly, but Good Time Is Made in the Harness Races.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 10.—[Special.]—The July meeting of the Davenport Mile Track Association opened with fair weather but with a rather stiff breeze and track in good condition. Pools sold slowly. The summary:

2:40 class, trotting, purse $500:
Col. Taylor, b. g., by Mace's Hambletonian (S. F. Gilman) 1 1 1
Robert Lee, b. h. 4 2 2
John L., g. g. 2 3 4
Roxanna, blk. m. 3 4 3
Helen Walker, ch. m .... 5 ds.
Pleasant Starlight, b. m. .... 6 ds.
Time—2:24½; 2:21½; 2:23½.

2:27 class, trotting, purse $500:
Joe Pifer, b. h., by Bloomfield (William H. Lyle) 1 2 1 1
Miner, b. g. 2 1 2 2
Warrant, b. g. 7 3 3 3
Knoxie Walker, rn. m. 3 5 4 5
Charmion, b. m. 6 4 5 6
Capt. Bowman, ch. h. 5 7 6 4
Bayzant, b. h. .... 4 6 dr.
Time—2:22; 2:20; 2:20½; 2:21.

2:35 class, pacing, purse $500:
Ella T., g. f., by Altamont (J. W. Tilden) 1 2 2 1 1
Carrie W., br. m. 9 1 1 2 4
Star Douglass, ch. h. 2 3 3 3 2
Adonis, gr. h. 3 4 4 4 3
Prelude and Berplice .... drawn.
Alice Ensign, Winding Blaies, and Justinette .... dis.
Time—2:21; 2:20; 2:20½; 2:27; 2:26.

SPLIT HEATS AT MENDOTA.

Lady Hare Shows Gameness and Wins After Going Seven Miles.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 10.—[Special.]—It was a good day, good track, and good crowd. The summary:

2:20 class, trotting, $400:
Lady Hare, ch. m., by Col. Hare 6 7 5 7 1 1 1
Albert D., ch. g., by Lysander 3 1 1 2 3 4 4
Huxham, ch. h. 4 2 4 1 2 2 2
Olaf, b. g. 1 5 3 5 4 3 3
Frank P. .... 5 6 7 3 6 r.o.
Minnie P. .... 7 3 2 6 7 r.o.
Charles H. .... 2 4 6 4 5 r.o.
Time—2:21½; 2:21½; 2:23½; 2:23; 2:24½; 2:28½; 2:26½.

2:25 class, pacing, $400:
Billy Russell, g. h., by Allis Russell 7 3 1 1 1
Reno's Baby, blk. s. 2 1 2 4 3
Dick Wilkes, b. h. 1 2 7 8 7
Gen. Gould, b. h. 4 4 5 6 2
Anna Wilkes, br. m. 8 6 4 2 5
Kentucky Wilkes, b. h. 5 7 3 3 4
Tommy Russell 10 8 6 7 6
Knight L., Black Banker, Famous, and Foxie B. .... distanced.
Time—2:23½; 2:19½; 2:21½; 2:25; 2:23½.

Howard Medium and Maud Wright Win.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 10.—[Special.]—The races opened here today with a track in excellent condition, but a strong wind interfered with fast time. Betting was spirited. Lewellyn sold favorite in the 2:17 trot, but finished behind the money. Judge James Culbertson of Chicago is starter. A protest was filed against Maud Wright, winner of the 2:17 trot, because her driver weighed in several pounds light. The case will be settled tomorrow. If the charges are true she will be disqualified. The summary:

3:00 class, pacing, purse $500:
Howard Medium, by Saxony (Dewing) 1 1 1
Chrysolite, ch. m. 2 3 2
Bon Ami, b. m. 5 2 3
Chancewood, b. h. 3 4 4
Mankota, b. g. 4 5 5
Randall, b. g. .... 6 dis.
Time—2:24½; 2:23½; 2:24.

2:17 class, trotting, purse $500:
Maud Wright, by Silas Wright, b. m. (Clough) 2 1 1 1
Thornwood, ch. g. 1 8 4 6
Moody, b. g. 3 7 2 2
Lewellyn, ch. h. 6 2 6 4
Senator A., g. h. 4 3 3 3
Kittie Hyatoga, b. m. 5 5 5 5
Investigator, b. h. 7 4 7 7
Time—2:19 1-5; 2:19½; 2:19; 2:20.

Three Fair Races at Ashtabula, O.

ASHTABULA, O., July 10.—[Special.]—The races here were well attended, well contested, and won by favorites as a general rule. The summaries:

Yearling stake, purse $100:
King Orry (Mile) 1 1
Gocher, br. c. 2 2
Startle, b. f. 3 3
D. G. B., ch. c. 4 3
Time—1:45½; 1:41½.

3-year-old stake, trotting, purse $200:
Goldsmith, ch. h. (Martin) 1 1 1
Defiance, b. g. (Bell) 7 2 2
Macie H., ch. m. (Hersh) 2 4 5
Maj. Wilkes, b. h. (Bieder) 5 3 3
Lizzetta, ch. m. 3 5 4
Harry Crawford, b. c. 4 6 6
Flyleaf, br. m. 6 7 7
Time—2:49½; 2:49½; 2:47½.

2:25 class, pacing, purse $200:
Arlington, b. h. (Boyd) 1 3 1 1
Alton L., blk. g. 2 1 3 4
Argosy, b. s. 3 2 2 3
Time—2:26½; 2:25½; 2:25½; 2:30½.

Trotters in Toledo's Races.

TOLEDO, O., July 10.—The summer meeting of the Toledo Exposition opened today. Some horses were delayed in reaching the track by the railroad strikes. The first day's sport was not of the liveliest character. Attendance, 2,400. The results:

First race—Opus won third, fourth, and fifth heats and race. Lady Powell took the first and second heats. Time, 2:26, 2:29, 2:32, 2:30, 2:33. Repo McGregor, Lilu Turnerl, Mattie Mosier, Case's Chief, General Agent, Alpha, Delta, and Miss Morehouse also started.

Second race—Little Pete won second, third, and fourth heats. Bessie B. won the first heat. Time, 2:21½, 2:26, 2:23½, 2:22½. Jack, Erwin, Billy Bronco, Queen Noble, and Lizzie N. also started.

Third race—Coraline won in three straight heats. Time, 2:30, 2:29½, 2:29½. Mattie B., Uncle Henry, and Edna D. also started.

Jerseyville Driving Club Races.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., July 10.—[Special.]—The Jerseyville Driving club opened today with a good crowd, fine track, and splendid weather.

In the 2:27 class, pacing, purse $300, Minnie Gains won; best time, 2:19¼.

In the 2:45 class, trotting, purse $300, Ellmont won; best time, 2:30.

In the yearling trotting stake, one-half mile heat, Berginia won. Best time, 1:28½.

The yearling colt Jasper, by Pete W., paced a second heat in the phenomenal time of 1:14½.

In the running race, with five starters, Dick Deneath won the first quarter, Michael John won the succeeding one-half mile, three-fourths mile, and mile.

General Sporting Notes.

The Detroits have secured Pitcher Borchers of the Southern League.

Duffy was the first league player to make 100 hits, passing the mark Monday.

Oarsman Ed Durnan, recently defeated by Erastus Rogers, wants another match for $500 a side.

J. S. Johnson, the cyclist, denies the rumor that he will leave Class B, become a professional, or go to France to race Zimmerman.

A pigeon-shooting match has been made between John L. Brewer and James Van Brackle. The match will be shot at Jersey City July 19.

"Denver" Ed Smith comes to life again with a challenge to Fitzsimmons and Peter Jackson for the championship that he does not hold.

Joe Walcott, the colored lightweight, has posted $1,000 and challenged McAuliffe, Leeds, Abbott, or Gibbons to fight him for $5,000 or $10,000 a side at 135 pounds.

A cable from London announces the fact that Paddy Slavin has posted a forfeit and awaits articles of agreement from Jake Kilrain. Slavin is willing to fight Kilrain either in England or America.

The sixth annual Northwestern tennis tournament, under the auspices of the Minneapolis Tennis club, will be held the week of July 23, at Hotel St. Louis, Lake Minnetonka. Prizes to the value of $500 will be given for both singles and doubles, and no pains will be spared either by the club or the management of the hotel in entertaining visiting players.

E. W. DADA FATALLY SHOT BY GEE-NON.

He Is Taken to the Hospital and the Chinaman to Harrison Street.

E. W. Dada was shot and fatally wounded by Gee-Non at 1 o'clock this morning at Thirteenth and Wabash avenue. Dada was removed to St. Luke's Hospital and the Chinaman was locked up at the Harrison Street Station. Dada is a clerk in the real estate office of H. O. Stone, and lived with his parents at No. 601 Melrose street. Gee-Non runs a laundry and opium den in the basement of No. 1308 Wabash avenue. He says Dada was making a disturbance there.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

M. Salomon.

M. Salomon, for thirteen years the Chicago agent for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad, died at Atchison, Kas., yesterday. He was largely instrumental in settling up the great land grant of the company in Kansas, and probably sold more railroad land than any other man in the United States.

John L. Philbrick.

ATCHISON, Kas., July 10.—[Special.]—John L. Philbrick, who died at Wymore, Neb., Sunday, was buried here today under the direction of the Knights Templar. He was one of the best known Masons in the Missouri Valley.

To Try the Nine in Groups.

BRAZIL, Ind., July 10.—[Special.]—In the Barr murder trial today it was decided to place on trial Booth, Poor, and Worley, the remainder of the nine prisoners to be tried separately or in groups of two. The principal witnesses for the prosecution were Mr. Barr's train crew. They told how narrowly they escaped death from the flying missiles, and detailed the circumstances leading to the engineer's death. With the trainmen's evidence the State rested and the defense placed on the stand the four defendants.

Hawaiian Minister Arrives.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 10.—Sam Damon, Minister of Finance of the provisional government of Hawaii, arrived this morning on the Warrimo. He declares his business is strictly private. There was a public meeting of royalists at Honolulu July 2. The new constitution was denounced. Old rumors of trouble were revived.

WILLIAM STEINKE JUMPS OVERBOARD.

He Commits Suicide by Leaping from the Sailor Boy.

William Steinke, No. 3233 Butler street, committed suicide yesterday by jumping into the lake from the pleasure boat Sailor Boy as it was nearing the Van Buren street pier. Several persons saw Steinke jump overboard. A rope was thrown to him and other attempts made at rescue, but he seemed to have been stunned when he struck the water and rose to the surface but once. His body was not recovered. Papers found in his coat, which he left behind, give evidence that he had contemplated death. A card was found bearing the following: "William Steinke, insurance surveyor. No. 3233 Butler street." On the back of the card was the following: "In case of death please send to Rudolph Steinke, Kempen Province, Posen, Germany, information, if possible by cable, 'Your son William is dead.'" Steinke was an optician. He came to this country ten years ago and prospered in business, but lately lost $10,000 in a venture. It is thought brooding over this unsettled his reason.

TWO BURNED TO DEATH IN A BARGE.

Two Others Injured in the Destruction of the Myrtie M. Ross.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., July 10.—[Special.]—The steam barge Myrtie M. Ross burned this morning while lying at her dock in South Haven. Frank Smith, son of Capt. Joe Smith, owner of the vessel, and Charles Connell, engineer, were fatally burned. William Smith and William Leroy, two of the crew, were seriously burned. The watchman had fallen asleep and the men were hemmed in their bunk rooms in the aft part of the cabin and escape was impossible when the fire was discovered. Several sailors tried chopping through the deck to relieve them, but their efforts were futile. The watchman was seriously burned about the legs, but will recover. The money loss will be about $10,000, with no insurance.

CONCERT PROGRAM FOR LINCOLN PARK.

Music to Be Played This Evening in the Popular North Side Resort.

Following is the program for the concert at Lincoln Park this evening:

March, "Manhattan Beach" .... Sousa
Overture, "Der Gross Mogul" .... Audran
Waltz, "Kunstlertraume" .... Vellstedt
{ 1. Largo .... Handel
{ 2. Cocoanut Dance .... Herman
Selection, "Around the Metropolis" .... Catlin
Waltz, "Gypsy Melodies" .... Ziehrer
Overture, "Franz Schubert" .... Suppe
Fantasie, "O, Schöne Zeit" .... Burald
Waltz, "Heimathsgefühle" .... Ziehrer
Selection, popular airs .... Baier
Galop, "Stars and Stripes" .... Wittman

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—The grain movement was slightly increased, but fitful. Many line boats are going out with partial cargoes. Charters reported were: Iron Age, Iron City, corn to Buffalo; Rhoda Emily, wheat to Kingston at 2¼; Prince, corn to Oswego; and C. H. Green, 10,000 bushels of rye to Toledo at 3¼ cents.

TOLEDO, O.—Chartered—Wheat—St. Paul, Buffalo, 1 cent.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Fitzgerald was placed for oats to Buffalo at ¾ cent, the lowest rate on grain ever made on the lakes. The Argonaut brings coal to Chicago from Sandusky at 60 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal charters—James Lockwood, Colonial, Chicago, 45; Siberia, Pabst, Majestic, Milwaukee, 40; Jenness, Bay City, 35; Doud, Detroit, owner's account. The Robert Mills takes bulk salt for Chicago at private rates, the first load she has had this season. Canal freights are firm at 3¼ cents on wheat in New York.

CLEVELAND, O.—Coal and ore cargoes are very scarce and coal shippers succeeded in breaking the Milwaukee rate. Lorain, Erie and Fairport are still shipping soft coal, but at other ports shipments are entirely cut off. Charters—Ore: Rube Richards, May Richards, O'Neil, Marquette to Tonawanda, 70. Coal: Cumberland, Erie to Milwaukee; Alverson, Fairport to Milwaukee, private terms.

Around the Lakes.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Feb. 10—The steamer Maruba, bound down, ore laden, struck the north pier while entering the canal today. A hole was knocked in its stern, but the leak is under control.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 10.—Many boats are canceling their insurance and laying up. Among them are: Plankinton, City of Rome, Schlesinger, Wolf, Colwell, Dobbins, Michigan, Forbes, McLachlan, Spinner, Flint, Stafford, Oscoda, Nicol, Hodge, McWilliams, Mabel Wilson, and Mineral State.

Vessel Movements.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Neosho.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—Charles Eddy.

FAIRPORT, O.—Cleared—Kirby, Two Harbors.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Acadia. Cleared—Wheat—Majestic, Buffalo.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Continental. Cleared—Republic, Duluth.

MENOMINEE, MICH.—Cleared—Pringle, Harrison, Sweetheart, Tonawanda.

MENOMINEE, MICH.—Cleared—Pringle, Harrison, Sweetheart, Tonawanda.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—City of Genoa. Cleared—Ore: Wallula, Georger, Ashtabula.

PORT COLBORNE, ONT.—Up—Leighton, coal, Toledo; Queen of the West, Cleveland. Down—Mystic Star, Niagara.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Masaba, Yuma. Cleared—Missoula, Fort William, coal; Delaware, Taylor, Chicago; Neshoto, Milwaukee, coal.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Mason, 9 a. m.; Otis, 4 p. m.; Lyon, 5. Up—Martin, Neff, 9:30 last night; Hickox, 1 p. m.; Williams, 4.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Colonial. Cleared—Coal—Henry Johnson, Gladstone; Helvetia, Escanaba. Light—Morley, Hawgood, Ewen, Duluth.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Cleared—Whitaker, Watson, Marquette; Neil, Parana, Washburn; S. Eddy, Manhattan; Escanaba; Sitka, Yukon, Ashland.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Huron City, Hanaford, Venice, German, Fryer, Meridia. Cleared—Mohegan, Mingo, lumber, Tonawanda; Vulcan, Craig, ore; Harper, Two Harbors.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Lewiston, J. S. Richards, Mont Blanc, Sam Marshall, Typo, Alva, Genoa, C. G. King, Nyanza. Cleared—Coal: Washburn, Vance, Milwaukee; Alva, Orr, Chicago; Clint, Sarnia; Joseph Paige, Fort William; John Martin, Duluth. Light—C. P. Minch, Chicago.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Parks Foster, 12:20 p. m.; Pathfinder, Sagamore, 1:10; Two Wallaces, 2:15. Down—Florida, 11:30 last night; Christie, Sonsmith, 2:20 a. m.; Avon, 3; Gilchrist and consorts, 5; Lackawanna, 8:15; Northern King, Pioneer, 8:30; McVittie, 9:15; Fayette Brown, 11:10; Monteagle, 11:15; Clarion, 12:20 p. m.; Tacoma, 2:10; Roman, 3:50.

Up—Northern Queen, 6:30; Tampa, 7:30; Arthur Orr, 8; Tioga, 9; Coffinberry, Paige, 9:20; Syracuse, 9:30. Down—Preston, 5:40; Frost, 7:20; Bulgaria, Northwest, 8:50; Newaygo, Chebcotah, 8:50.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down—Bulgaria and consort, Newaygo and consort, 3 p. m. Up—Cross and consorts, Conestoga, midnight; Portage, Pope, Empire State, 1:30 a. m.; Inter-Ocean and consorts, 4; Raleigh and consort, Roby, 5; Pahlow, Delta, 5:40; Ward, 9:30; Sauber, Homer, 11:30; Kearsarge, 1:40 p. m.; Grand Traverse, H. Runnells, 2; Naples, John Jewett, 4.

Down—Rochester, 5:10; Shrigley and consorts, 7:30. Up—John Mitchell, 5:50; Centurion, 7; Pathfinder, Topeka and consort, 8:20; Parks Foster, 8:50. Wind west, light.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Hoyt and consort, 6:40 a. m.; Elfin-Mere and consort, 7; Street and consort, 9; Outhwaite and consort, noon; Viking and consort, 12:30 p. m.; Saxon, 1:30; Russia, 2:30; Siberia, 5:15. Up—Isabella Boyce and consorts, 9:15 last night; Nahant, Wilbur, 10:40; Boston, Pope and consorts, 11; Charles Eddy, 11:40; Buell and consort, 2:30 a. m.; Rust and consort, 4:30; Escanaba, 5:40; Seaman, 6:40; Maxwell, 10; Veronica and consort, Conemaugh, 11:20; Whitney and consort, 11:40; New Orleans, 2; Reindeer, 3; Moore, 5:15.

Down—Fitzgerald, 6:10. Calm, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Gogebic, Biwabik, 9 last night; Frontenac, 10; Wade, Locke, 11; Marquette, Norris, 1 a. m.; Northwind, 6; Mahoning, 7; Bartlett consort, 9; City of Traverse, 10; Sheldon consorts, Pontiac, 11; Kimball, Wilhelm, Nirvana, noon; Hopkins consorts, 3; Nimick, 4; Sawyer consorts, 5; Ketcham, 5; Montgomery, 6. Down—Arabian, Spry consorts, 7 last night; Benton consorts, midnight; Marina, Japan, Castalia, 2 a. m.; Jay Gould, 3; Manola, Devereux, 5; George Johnson, 6; Griffin, 9; Thomson and consorts, noon; Carpenter and consorts, 1 p. m.; Maruba, 2; Maine and consorts, 3.

Up—Rose consorts, 9. Down—Kaliyuga, Fontana, 7; Cherokee, Chippewa, 8.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—M. Duncan, S. O. Neff, Brevoort River; R. Simmons, L. Behm, M. Dall, Muskegon; M. D. Ayer, Masonville; Arctic, Scott's Point; J. G. Blaine, Alpena. Stone—Superior, Portage Entry. Coal—Mizteo, Toltec, Buffalo; Rhoda Emily, Oswego. Ore—Minnesota, Escanaba.

Cleared—Light—S. Chipman, Pine Lake; Sachem, Alpena; Aurora, J. I. Case, Duluth; William Aldrich, Pewaukee, I. N. Foster, Emerald, Menominee; G. M. Filer, Masonville; Minnesota, Escanaba; White & Friant, Washburn; C. H. Starke, Lorain; Halsted, Ashland; L. Behm, Muskegon. Grain—Seneca, Harlem, Scranton, Iron City, Iron Age, Buffalo.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

REGULARS OPEN FIRE

RIOTING COAL MINERS SHOT DOWN AT SPRING VALLEY, ILL.

They Stone a Train Which Federal Troops from Chicago Were Guarding Through the District—Two Miners Killed in the Valley and Several Wounded—Reign of Terror in the Town—People Fear to Aid the Militia, Which Is in a Precarious Condition.

[*Continued from first page.*]

town and mine. Send seventy-five guns immediately.

Governor to Gadding—Have no more arms here, but have ordered forty stand of newly purchased stock sent you from Chicago, together with ammunition.

Sheriff Daniel of Coal City to the Governor—Coal City and Carbon Hill are in great danger of being destroyed by a mob. Send 100 rifles with ammunition to Coal City.

Governor to Daniel—Have no more arms here, but have ordered forty stands to be sent to you from Chicago with ammunition.

Sheriff Robertson, Princeton, to Governor—Just received word from Mayor of Bureau that they are threatened and want you to send sixty stands arms and ammunition. Send them to Princeton.

Governor to Robertson—Have no arms here. Have ordered twenty stands sent you from Chicago. What use are you making of the seventy stands sent you?

Mayor Rouch, Peru, to Governor—We have a citizens' organization here of about 200 men for home protection, but have not arms enough for all. Send 100 stands with ammunition. Answer.

Governor to Rouch—No arms left, but will have more in a day or two. The troops in Bureau County have orders to coöperate with authorities in La Salle. Wire us if situation becomes more serious.

Orendorff, Chicago, to Governor—The following telegram has just been received: "Washington, D. C.—Secretary of War has no authority to sell arms to a State. Can send 620 rifles with bayonets, without slings or belts, or balance of allotment. If this is desired have Governor sign requisition by wire.

"JOS. DOE, Asst. Secretary of War."

Governor to Doe—Please furnish to the State of Illinois 620 rifles referred to in your telegram to Adjutant-General Orendorff, to apply on appropriation to this State.

Governor to Orendorff—Send arms and ammunition as follows: To Sheriff Daniels, Coal City, forty stands; Mayor Gadding, Rutland, forty; Sheriff Coe, Princeton, twenty.

Orendorff to Governor—Wired for guns to the extent of our appropriation and asked what the government would sell guns for cash. Bought 650 Springfield rifles to be shipped by express from New York today. Telegraphed to leading dealers and factories in the East for stock and price. No disturbances reported. Barklay arrived this morning.

Orendorff, from Pullman—Can buy 2,000 rifles, 50 caliber, in New York. Answer.

Governor to Orendorff—Buy at once and ship by express.

MILITIA CENSURED FOR SHOOTING.

Charged with Unjustifiable Homicide by the Jury at Danville, Ill.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 10.—[Special.]—The jury empaneled to inquire into the deaths of Miss Clara James and Mrs. M. Glennon, who died from the effects of bullets fired by the militia Monday, returned a verdict of unjustifiable homicide, and recommended that the authorities take the proper legal action in the case and bring the offenders to justice. The funeral of Mrs. Glennon will be held tomorrow. That of Miss James was held at 2 o'clock today. Supt. Corwin of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road said the company would not attempt to run trains through Grape Creek. It was reported that the track had been again blocked by overturned cars. The mine operators in that locality fear the destruction of their property tonight and asked Sheriff Newton for better protection.

ALL HOSTILE TO THE STATE TROOPS.

Force at Spring Valley Has a Hard Task to Hold Its Own.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 10.—[Special.]—Capt. Leslie T. McGirr, in charge of the State troops at Spring Valley, today wired the Governor as follows:

Companies A and C are in camp. The people are hostile, will not sell us necessaries, so we took them from the company store, the key of which I have, the clerk not daring to sell us anything. The City Aldermen demand that we lease the city square. They ordered the city water cut off from camp. We are still using city square and water. Three times yesterday we cleared the streets with bayonets. One or two were hurt. Warrants have been sworn out for my men. We will not deliver them over for trial. I am inclined to believe we can get along, but a stronger show of force would probably prevent an attack on us.

Col. Hugh E. Bayle, Assistant Adjutant-General, replied:

Under no circumstances must you buy anything from the truck stores nor have a key for such stores. Procure wagons and send a detachment to La Salle and purchase necessaries for your command and hold your ground at all hazards. How many deputies has the Sheriff? How has he them distributed, and what disposition has he made of the seventy rifles sent him?

Capt. McGirr wired late tonight from Spring Valley:

The situation here is bad. We need two more companies at once. Regulars guarding Rock Island train fired on mob from train this afternoon, killing one and wounding others. Strikers are desperate and we are again asked to leave City Park by the council, all of whom but two are strikers or sympathizers.

Col. Boyle replied:

Will send more troops tomorrow if needed, but think you can control the situation without more help. Did you get the dispatch saying not to buy of truck store, but to send to La Salle for supplies; also stating to hold your ground at all hazards?

ROUND UP THE MINERS IN A PARK.

Ruse Works Well at Rutland and Serious Trouble Averted.

MINONK, Ill., July 10.—[Special.]—The Minonk miners since Sunday night have been in an ugly mood. This morning the men held a meeting and decided to go to Rutland and compel the miners of that place who had gone to work to come out of the mine. The proprietors of the mine were apprised of their coming and the citizens of that place were out in force to guard the property. When the Minonk miners, to the number of 150, came to the little village they were told to go to the park and wait there while the miners were hoisted and they could then form a union. When they were gathered in the park they were quietly surrounded by a number of deputies and held there for some hours under guard. They have been straggling into the city since dusk, but there have been no demonstrations, as during their absence Mayor Simpson had received fifty rifles from the State and 500 rounds of ammunition, which have been distributed among the men who acted as deputies in the former demonstration and have not yet been discharged. Two cases of rifles were sent from here to Toluca today, where 400 strikers are in camp on the Big Sandy near there, and the men who came after the arms said an attack was expected tonight.

THREE MEN ORDERED TO LEAVE TOWN

Miners at Victor, Colo., Threaten Them with Tar and Feathers.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 10.—[Special.]—Gen. Reardon, H. E. Woods of the Woods Investment company, and Tony Barron, citizens of Victor, a stronghold of the striking Cripple Creek miners, were notified to leave town or take a coat of tar and feathers. The notice originated in a miners' union meeting held Sunday night and is the outgrowth of a spirit to revenge the outrage perpetrated on Adjutant-General Tarsney in this city two weeks ago. The men refuse to go. Gov. Waite's plan was to remove the militia from Victor yesterday, but owing to this action they will remain indefinitely. The victims selected were closely guarded last night and will be tonight. Gen. Reardon is the free coinage candidate for Mayor. The election occurs tomorrow and as the excitement is great trouble is feared tonight. Sheriff Bowers and Under-Sheriff Brisben left for Victor this morning. Of the 700 miners in the recent conspiracy only a dozen have surrendered their arms thus far. Only 20 out of 124 conspirators for whom warrants have been issued have been arrested by the militia. The sheriff demands that arrests be made and that arms be surrendered according to agreement.

MADE IN CHICAGO.
Rambler BICYCLES
For MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. Riding School on the premises. Purchasers taught to ride free.
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 80 Madison-st.

CASH DAY'S RECORD.

THE CARMICHAEL COLT WINS A GOOD AND FAST RACE.

Equals the Mark of Faraday and Wildwood for One Mile and Seventy Yards—The Performance Better than the Old Record—Vassal Beaten in the Drexel Stakes by Lehman—Dante, Tartarian, Volt, and Hasty Take the Other Races—Wednesday's Racing Program.

The racing at Washington Park yesterday was marked by some upsets and several pretty racing pieces. As usual the stake event, the Drexel, was disappointing, Vassal being beaten by the good Fleishmann colt Lehman. Vassal, a stout favorite, was not at his best and was badly ridden by John Weber. The talent had a good day and the ring a bad one, as four out of six favorites won. They were:

Fifteenth Day. July 10. Washington Park Meeting. Day Fine. Track Fast.

0352. First race, purse $800, maiden 2-year-olds, allowances, 4½ furlongs. Start poor. Post 42 minutes. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Hayden Edwards—Japonica, owned by W. E. Applegate.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On	Off	St.	¼	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
......	Dante, 108	...	10	3h	5½	3h	1nk	Perkins	12	15	6
0318	Martha Griffin, 105	...	10	5	1½	1½	2½	Newcom	4	5	2
0318	Overella, 105	...	10	8	4½	4½	3½	Noble	8	8	3
0325	Weola, 105	...	10	1½	2½	2½	4½	Carr	6	8	3
0305	Porthos, 108	...	10	7	8½	5½	5½	J. Davis	12	20	8
0325	Nona, 105	...	10	4½	7½	6½	6½	Cassin	4	5	2
*306	Victorious, 105	...	10	11	9	9nk	7½	Graham	15	20	8
0318	Morgan G., 108	...	10	9	6½	7½	8h	A. Covington	6	8	3
0318	Chenoa, 108	...	10	12	10	10	9	Blaylock	50	60	20
0345	Boon R., 107	...	8	2nk	11	11	10	Cratty	10	12	5
......	Fernandez, 105	...	10	15	15	13	11	Washan	40	60	20
......	Fair Deal, 105	...	10	10	12	12	12	A. Clayton	10	15	6
......	Lady Lilac, 105	...	10	6	3½	8½	13	Leigh	40	60	20
0325	Tolache, 105	...	10	13	13	14	14	Porter	20	50	20
0340	James S., 108	...	10	18	18	16	15	C. Weber	3	2½	4-5
......	Glen Lily, 108	...	7	14	14	15	16	Clerico	40	50	20
0318	Lily of the West, 108	...	7	16	16	17	17	Rowe	40	50	20
0146	Outgo, 105	...	10	17	17	18	18	Irving	12	30	10

*Southern race.

0353. Second race, purse $800, all ages, allowances, ¾ mile. Time, 1:14¼. Start good. Post 5 minutes. Won easily, second driving. Winner by Stratford—Tara, owned by M. T. Donovan.

Index.	Horses and weights.	Cn.	Off	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
0324	Tartarian (4), 117			3h	1½	1½	1½	1½	Irving	7-5	8-5	1-2
0329	Somersault (5), 119			2½	2½	2½	2h	2½	J. Weber	6-5	9-5	1-2
0316	Minnie C. (5), 109		10	1nk	3h	3nk	4½	3h	Perkins	10	15	3
0310	Issie O. (4), 112		5	5	5	4^{2}	3^{1}	4½	Cassin	6	8	8-5
0317	Silver (2), 76		3	4½	4½	5	5	5	E. Jones	20	30	6

0354. Third race, the Drexel Stakes, $1,500 added, 3 year-olds, net value to winner, $2,940, 1 mile. Time, 1:41¼. Start good. Post 3 minutes. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Harry O'Fallon—Royster, owned by Charles Fleischmann & Son.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On	Off	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
0341	Lehman, 122	....	....	1nk	1½	2^{1}	1h	2^{1}	1½	Perkins	2	2½	out
0342	Senator Irby, 122	....	....	2½	2½	1h	2^{1}	1nk	2^{1}	Jordan	12	15	out
0341)	Vassal, 127	5	....	3	3	3	3	3	3	J. Weber	3-5	1-2	out

0355. Fourth race, purse $1,000, 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, 1 mile. Time, 1:41¼. Start good. Post 6 minutes. Won handily, second driving. Winner by Volante—Cora Belle, owned by Pastime Stable.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On.	Off	St.	¼	½	¾	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
0343	Volt (3), 91	..	18	9	4½	4^{1}	2½	1h	1^{1}	A. Clayton	8-5	2	4-5
0314	Two O'Clock (3), 87	....	21	2nk	1½	2½	1^{2}	2^{2}	2h	Chevalier	20	25	10
....	Billy McKenzie (3), 85	....	19	10	9nk	9h	6^{1}	3h	3^{1}	Two-Bits	20	15	6
....	Hacienda (3), 89	....	19	8	6h	5½	4½	4^{1}	4h	Perkins	15	20	8
0347	Pat Malloy Jr. (4), 94	....	23	4½	7^{2}	10^{5}	7½	6h	5^{1}	C. Weber	5-2	2	4-5
0272	Salvador (3), 86	....	23	11	11	6½	5h	5½	6½	Isom	20	12	5
0346	Fiorry Meyers (3), 81	....	23	1h	2½	1h	8½	7h	7^{1}	Everette	30	40	15
0306	Prince Leon (3), 86	....	23	7	8^{1}	8h	9½	8^{2}	8^{2}	Cassin	10	12	5
0332	Maryland (3), 90	....	19	3½	3½	3h	3h	9½	9½	E. Jones	8	10	4
0339	Janus (5), 101	....	23	5	5nk	7nk	10	10^{5}	10^{20}	Irving	15	20	8
0347	Signature (a), 101	....	23	6	10^{1}	11	11	11	11	Leigh	15	25	10

0356. Fifth race, purse $1,000, for 3-year-olds and upward, allowances, 1 mile and 70 yards. Time, 1:44. Start good. Post 7 minutes. Won easily, second driving. Winner by Strathmore—Dawn of Day, owned by C. H. Carmichael.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On	Off	St.	¼	½	¾	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
(0337)	Cash Day (3), 109	....	....	3½	1^{2}	1^{2}	1^{3}	1^{2}	1^{3}	Leigh	7-5	6-5	1-3
0339	Ida Pickwick (6), 119	....	....	2½	4	3½	2^{2}	2^{3}	2^{8}	Overton	7-5	17-10	1-2
(0332)	Henry Young (4), 122	....	....	1nk	3nk	4	4	$3^{1½}$	3^{5}	A. Clayton	4	5	1
0337	Probasco (3), 94	....	15	4	2^{1}	2½	3^{1}	4	4	Perkins	15	20	4

0357. Sixth race, purse $1,000, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, one mile. Time, 1:42¼. Start good. Post 5 minutes. Won handily, second driving. Winner by Free Knight—Emma Manley, owned by Hasty Stable.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On	Off	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
0335	Hasty (4), 94	....	10	6	7h	4h	3½	3½	1nk	Perkins	7-5	6-5	1-2
0327	Illume (5), 106	....	18	2nk	2½	2h	1nk	2½	2nk	Noble	3	4	7-5
0347	The Kitten (3), 81	....	23	1h	1nk	1h	2^{2}	1h	3½	Isom	10	20	7
0320	Semper Lex (4), 107	....	15	7	8	3nk	4nk	4½	4^{1}	A. Clayton	30	30	10
0347	Out of Sight (5), 96	....	23	3nk	4h	8	6½	6^{2}	5^{1}	Berger	5	8	3
0347	Gunwad (a), 100	....	19	4½	3½	6½	5h	5h	6^{2}	Fisher	12	15	5
0320	Tippecanoe (3), 90	....	14	5	5½	7^{1}	7½	7^{1}	7^{1}	Keith	20	30	10
0327	Philora (6), 96	....	23	8	6½	5h	8	8	8	C. Weber	6	7	2

Tartarian (Irving), 6 to 5; Volt (Clayton), 2 to 1; Cash Day (Leigh), 6 to 5, and Hasty, (Perkins), 6 to 5. The other winners were Dante (Perkins), 15 to 1, and Lehman (Perkins), 2½ to 1. Young Perkins rode three of the six winners and had a lucky win on Hasty. Cash Day equaled in time and beat in the merit of his performance the one mile and seventy yards record. The colt ran a handsome race. The starting was good, only a fair crowd was out, betting was light, and the racing generally good to see.

Eighteen maiden 2-year-olds went to the post for the first race, four and one-half furlongs, and staid there forty-two minutes. "Lakeland" O'Brien's James S. was the favorite on his race in the World's Fair Stake. Nona and Overella were best backed of the others. Weola off in front was at once outran by Martha Griffin, who led to the stand, where Dante, Overella, Weola, and Porthos got to her. It was a scramble to the string, Dante winning by a neck in the closing strides, Martha Griffin a half length before Overella. The winner, a handsome bay colt by Hayden Edwards—Japonica, was one of the highly tried one of this year's Kentucky crop. It was the fastest four and one-half furlongs of the meeting. Dante is a half-brother to Boro, Hopeful, and Prince of Darkness, and a full brother of Lucasta.

Tartarian, a 6 to 5 shot, walked off with the second race, three-quarters, leading all the way and winning by three lengths, pulled up, Somersault as easily second before Minnie Cee. Issie O., the heavily backed outsider, ran a bad race, and when Cassin saw he couldn't catch Tartarian he did not persevere with the filly. She could easily have been third. Several books profited heavily by the filly's failure to be third, laying 1 to 2 against her and taking all the money offered.

How Vassal Lost the Drexel.

The Drexel Stakes produced none too good a race. It was at a mile for 3-year-olds, worth $2,940 to the winner, and gave up to its usual surprise. The handicappers had Lehman, the Fleischmann colt, as a good thing and backed him at 2½ to 1. Ed Corrigan's colt Vassal was the natural favorite at 3 to 5 and less, and was beaten. John Weber was up. The colt scoured badly as he passed the stand. Weber rode him none too well. He let the other pair put him on the outside and trailed them all the way. At the head of the stretch both carried him wide, though they were clear of him and into the deeper going. Then Lehman came on and won in a mild drive from Senator Irby, Vassal last, a length away. The Master of Hawthorne was much displeased at the ride Vassal got, and Master Weber will hardly ride the stable stake winners from this on. The Fleischmanns bet $2,500 on Lehman and averaged 2½ to 1.

The tabled history of the Drexel Stakes is as follows:

Year.	Winner.	Wght.	Jockey.	Time.	Value.	Track.
1884	Gen. H'rd'g	115	I. Murphy	1:45½	$3,320	F.
1885	Irish Pat	118	I. Murphy	1:50	3,150	H
1886	Solid Silver	118	Stoval	1:55	2,850	H
1887	Terra Cotta	123	West	1:43	2,580	F.
1888	E. of N'rf'lk	125	I. Murphy	1:48¼	2,580	G
1889	J. Courtney	118	Winchell	1:41¾	3,320	F.
1890	Santiago	127	Barnes	1:43½	2,730	F.
1891	Linlithgow	117	Seaman	1:47	2,910	H
1892	Yo Tambi'n	122	Thorpe	1:42	3,070	F.
1893	Morello	127	Miller	1:41½	3,250	F.
1894	Lehman	122	Perkins	1:41¼	2,940	F.

Volt, Cash Day, and Hasty Win.

The fourth race, one mile selling, brought out only a fair lot, with Volt favorite. He won in a drive by a length from Two O'Clock, who beat Billy McKenzie a head. Isom slept on Salvador and got him away last, and Two O'Clock, after making all the running, quit badly on the end. The Griffin-Finzer feud, caused by Henry Young's sale at Latonia, turned up again, and Griffin bid Volt up $525. Trainer Newsome stood the raise on the colt's entered price, $1,500, and bid him in at $2,025.

Cash Day, another well-backed favorite, won the mile and seventy yards condition race and equaled the record in doing it. Cash Day was in the Drexel, but was scratched. As it was run he could have walked in. As it was he got off in from and Leigh kept him going there all the way. When Ida Pickwick, under Overton's drive, essayed to close at the half-mile ground Cash Day drew away from her and the Strathmore—Dawn of Day colt won with impressive ease by three lengths from the mare, Henry Young third, eight lengths away. The time, 1:44, marked more than good performance and equaled the record held by Wildwood, 115, and Faraday, 102, and both made on the same course last July. Cash Day had his scale weight up, however, while Wildwood had seven and Faraday twenty pounds off.

Hasty, heavily backed by the stable, won the closing race, one mile selling. He was always a stout favorite at 8 to 5 and less, and last, as usual, through the backstretch—where Illume and The Kitten were making the running together—closed up on the turn. When Gunwad faltered before him Perkins found the opening for Hasty and rushed him through it. When it looked as if Illume, having beaten The Kitten, was winning, Hasty rushed up and beat Illume a neck on the post, Illume a longer neck before The Kitten, who beat Semper Lex only a head. The stewards took Hicks off Semper Lex and put up Clayton. He ran a good race. Illume ran without blinkers.

Wednesday's Washington Park Entries.

First race, purse $800, 2-year-olds, penalties and allowances, 5½ furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
*242	Katherine	105	0350	Rosita	112
......	Gath	105	0330	Lady Diamond	112
0333	Gurgle	105	*(103)	Trenton	115
0352	Lily of the West	105	0340	Rasper	115
......	Brioso	108	0350	Installator	115
(0333)	Diggs	112	0340	Canewood	115
0350	Nellie Osborne	112	*(231)	Flash	123

*Southern race.

Second race, purse $800, 3 year-olds, penalties and allowances, ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0349	May Fern	105	0316	Welcome	110
0349	Alethia Allen	105	*253	Manon	110
0349	Equator	105	0266	De Bracy	110
*95	Abbess	105	0335	Brodhead	110
......	Edward J. Roy	107	0346	Penniless	115

*Southern race.

Third race, $2,000 added, the Great Western Handicap sweepstakes, all ages, 1¼ miles:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0315	Linda	98	0327	Sabine	105
0354	Vassal	102	0334	Gloaming	116

Fourth race, purse $1,000, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 1 1-16 miles:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
(0309)	Cora Taylor	89	0328	Anna	94
0323	Marcel	90	(0347)	Joe Murphy	97
0314	Merion G	90	*82	Eloroy	97
0314	Elva	90	0346	Greenwich	99
0347	Tar and Tartar	92	(0335)	Cicely	101

*Eastern race.

Fifth race, purse $1,000, 3-year-olds and upwards, penalties and allowances, 1 mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0342	Lakota	89	0347	Tar and Tartar	107
0278	Sister Anita	89	......	Senat'r Walcott	107
0322	Tattersall	89	0327	Pocahontas	109
0338	Strathrol	94	(0336)	Flora Thornton	109
0344	Charmion	102	0322	Glenoid	109
0306	Evanatus	102	0229	Oakwood	114
0349	Em. Primrose	104	*138	Dr. Rice	127
0351	The Reaper	107			

*Eastern race.

Sixth race, purse $800, 3-year-olds, penalties and allowances, ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0351	Anna Mayes	105	0316	Motor	115
0301	Ellen	110	0337	William T	115
0331	Ottyanna	110	(0332)	Pat	115
0326	Maggie Gray	110	0287	Domingo	115
......	Frank Gayle	115	0349	Amelia May	120
*139	Disturbance	115			

*Eastern race.

Louisville Pools on Washington Park.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 10.—[Special.]—Tonight's pooling on Wednesday's Washington Park races was as follows:

First race—Diggs, $10; Katherine, $6; Trenton, $6; Canewood, $5; Rosita, $4; Rasper, $4; Flash, $4; Lady Richmond, $3; field, $4.

Second race—Alethia Allen, $10; May Fern, $6; De Bracy, $4; Brodhead, $4; field, $6.

Third race—Sabine, $20; Gloaming, $14; Vassal, $10; Linda, $6.

Fourth race—Joe Murphy, $10; Eloroy, $10; Cicely, $6; Anna, $5; Elva, $3; field, $5.

Fifth race—Oakwood, $10; Dr. Rice, $8; Flora Thornton, $8; Pocahontas, $6; Charmion, $5; Strathrol, $3; Evanatus, $3; Tar and Tartar, $3; field, $5.

Sixth race—Motor, $15; Ottyanna, $10; Anna Mayes, $6; Maggie Gray, $5; Disturbance, $5; Domingo, $4; field, $6.

BETTING PLANS THAT FAILED.

A Party of St. Louisans Would Have Hurt the Ring Had Vassal Won.

John Gates of St. Louis and a few friends went out to beat yesterday's races and but for Vassal's downfall would have hurt the ring. They opened the ball by betting $300 on Dante at 15 to 1 and had $4,800 when the race was over. The $4,800 was bet back on Tartarian at 6 to 5 and the confederacy had $10,560. That was all put on Vassal at 1 to 2. The Corrigan colt lost. Had he won the result would have been $15,840, and all was to have gone on Cash Day at 6 to 5 and better. There the betting fray was to have ended with $34,848 in hand, a net profit of $34,548. One hears more often of big winnings than big losings in the ring. For instance, the same party last Saturday bet $2,000 each on Ida Pickwick, Rey del Carreras, Faraday, Senator Irby, and Maid Marian and landed but one of the bets, $1,400 on Maid Marian.

Frank Van Ness in talking of Morello yesterday said that he would soon be ready to race. "His bad leg is his best," said the Elkton Stable trainer. "It is good and hard. If Morello ever breaks down it will be in the good foreleg, which was fired to prevent him using it to favor the bad leg. I shall not race him over a distance of ground until I am sure of him."

George Baldwin, who manages the Santa Anita Stable for his uncle, "Lucky" Baldwin, said yesterday that Rey El Santa Anita was on his way from the East, safe and sound, and would be here this evening. The colt was accompanied East by a 2-year-old for company and last Wednesday night they were walked from the Lake-Front down Madison street to the Union Depot.

The Washington Park club will not in future accept the entries of Henry Simons to its purse races or handicaps. This ruling does not affect the stake engagements of the Simons horses, because in a dispute about forfeits Monday Simons used some harsh language to Secretary Howard.

Capt. Brown was scratched yesterday because he pulled up lame after his race behind Ethel Gray Monday evening.

The stewards reached a decision in the Sister Mary-Ray case yesterday. No reason could be found for Ray's ride and he was suspended for the meeting and fined $100 for carelessness in riding the mare.

Another Shortstop Billiard Tourney.

An effort is being made to arrange a shortstop tournament, comprising among the contestants such players as Helm, Maggioli, Hatley, Harrison, and Capron. Frank Maggioli, who has just returned from a Southern tour, is engaged in the work of organizing the tournament. If he is successful it will be played at the Bensinger Hall, No. 256 South Clark street. The proprietors of the hall will, it is expected, offer a trophy and several money prizes. An interesting game was played at the Bensinger Hall last night between Harrison and Maggioli at fourteen-inch balk line. Maggioli won by a score of 150 to 87. The winner's average was 10 and his high run 39.

NINE IN ONE INNING.

BOSTON VIGOROUSLY TURNS THE TABLES ON THE COLTS.

Things Go Nicely Up to the Sixth Inning, When the Cannonade Begins and Continues Until Ten Hits Are Made—Louisville, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis the Other National League Winners—Games in the Western League and Association—Standing to Date.

The Western clubs, for a wonder, had the advantage yesterday, winning everywhere but at Chicago. No changes in the positions of clubs resulted.

The standing of the clubs follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore	60	41	19	.683
Boston	65	44	21	.677
New York	63	38	25	.603
Philadelphia	59	35	24	.593
Brooklyn	61	35	26	.574
Pittsburg	65	37	28	.569
Cleveland	60	31	29	.517
Cincinnati	61	28	33	.456
St. Louis	66	28	38	.424
Chicago	64	22	42	.344
Washington	65	19	46	.292
Louisville	63	18	45	.286

National League games scheduled for today are: Boston at Chicago, New York at Cincinnati, Pittsburg at Baltimore, Philadelphia at St. Louis, Brooklyn at Louisville, and Washington at Cleveland.

Boston has a chance to take first place by defeating Anson's men today. Nichols will therefore pitch his best for the champions, and Griffith is to twirl for Chicago.

COLTS BEATEN MOST INGLORIOUSLY.

McGill's Delivery Found for Ten Hits in One Inning.

Just when the game seemed well in hand yesterday, and when Anson's men were reveling in the consciousness of a winning lead, the champions awoke. Up to the sixth inning they had slept peacefully. When the seventh began they had three times as many runs as the Colts gleaned during the whole performance. Hard hitting was responsible, for every one of the visitors made at least a single and most of them took two or three.

The game began well. Ryan celebrated his return to duty by a two-bagger over second and scored on Wilmot's drive to left. Uncle hoisted a fly that seemed safe, but Bannon embraced it and doubled Wilmot. After this a pitchers' battle, aided by fine fielding, kept down the hits, and inning after inning went by without a runner coming near the plate. Schriver started the sixth with a base on balls. Ryan bunted safely and Dahlen hit to center. The ball skated through Duffy and two runs scored, Duffy getting the ball to third ahead of Dahlen.

Right here the course of events was changed and Anson's crowd received a deathblow. McGill, who had been pitching magnificently, lost his grip, and such a fusillade of base hits followed as has marked no local game for years. Lowe hit to third and took two bases on Irwin's underthrow. Long hit sharply past short and Duffy sent a double into Wilmot's territory. McCarthy smote over second and Tucker made a two-bagger. Bannon smashed for two bases and stole third. Nash sent the ball spinning and Jack Ryan was also powerful. Stivetts flew to Lange, thus leaving the remarkable record of eight straight base hits by the champions. Lowe forced Nash out, and Long made his second single of the inning. Duffy did better—another two-bagger—and McCarthy ended the carnage with a fly to left. Nine runs had crossed the rubber.

That settled things. The Colts went up and poked at the ball in a half-hearted way, but could accomplish nothing. They made one base hit in each of the last three innings, but the Boston fielders were in line, Lowe and Long especially playing lightning ball, and the feeble singles could bring in no tallies.

Selee's people, meanwhile, were not idle, but kept McGill well occupied. Irwin's fumble of Bannon's grounder gave the little fellow a base in the seventh, and Nash waited till four bad curves sailed by. A double steal followed, putting the runners on third and second, and no trouble was experienced in batting both home, Ryan and Stivetts sending in the tallies. Duffy made his third double in the eighth, and McCarthy chased him in with a hit to right—the last run of the game. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Ryan, rf	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	3	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wilmot, lf	4	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anson, 1b	4	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lange, cf	4	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Irwin, 3b	3	0	0	2	3	3	0	0	1	0	0
Parrott, 2b	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
McGill, p	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Schriver, c	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	33	3	10	24	11	4	0	0	3	0	6

BOSTON.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	PE	LB
Lowe, 2b	5	2	3	4	6	0	1	0	0	0	2
Long, ss	5	2	2	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
Duffy, cf	5	2	3	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
M'C'rt'y, lf	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tucker, 1b	4	1	1	14	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bannon, rf	5	2	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	0
Nash, 3b	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0
Ryan, c	4	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Stivetts, p	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	41	12	18	27	20	3	5	1	2	1	7

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Base hits	2	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	2	—10
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	*	—12
Base hits	0	0	2	0	2	10	2	2	*	—18

Exact attendance, 2,020. Earned runs, Chicago, 1; Boston, 7. Two-base hits—Ryan, Duffy (3), Tucker, Bannon. Double plays—Bannon-Tucker, Parrott-Dahlen-Anson, Wilmot-Irwin, Long-Tucker. Passed ball—Schriver. Wild pitches—McGill, 1; Stivetts, 1. Umpire—McQuaid. Time of game—1:45.

Boston Releases Pitcher Lovett.

Manager Selee of the Bostons released Pitcher Lovett yesterday, and the fat little twirler left for Providence last night. "Lovett is a good pitcher," said Selee at the game, "but he can't win enough games for Boston. Catcher Tenney joins the team in a few days, and will help us considerably. Bannon will be kept regularly in the field hereafter."

Louisville, 13; Brooklyn, 7.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 10.—Louisville had no trouble in winning today, Daub being hit very hard. A disgraceful scene took place in the fifth inning. Clark was on second base and Dungan singled. Clark tried to score, but Con Dailey blocked the plate and Clark ran into him, knocking him down. Dailey jumped up and rushed at Clark and struck him in the face twice before Umpire Hurst could pull him away. The crowd made it so hot for Daley that he retired, making his escape over the right field fence. Attendance 1,500. The score:

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Brown, cf	1	0	4	0	0	Daly, 2b	0	1	3	4	2
Clark, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Corcoran, ss	2	1	4	2	1
Dungan, rf	2	2	2	0	0	Tr'dway, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Weaver, c	2	3	3	0	0	Shock, cf	0	2	2	0	1
Pfeffer, 2b	2	3	5	2	2	Shindle, 3b	1	1	2	0	3
Lut'nb'g, 1b	2	1	7	0	0	Burns, rf	1	2	3	0	0
Rich'ds'n, ss	2	2	2	7	3	LaCh'ce, 1b c	1	2	6	1	0
Denny, 3b	1	2	2	3	0	Dailey, c	0	0	1	1	0
Menefee, p	1	0	0	0	1	Gastri't, lf p	1	1	0	0	0
						Daub, p & lf	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	13	14	27	12	6	Totals	7	12	24	10	7

Louisville	5	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	*	—13
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	— 7

Earned runs—Louisville, 7; Brooklyn, 4. Left on bases—Louisville, 7; Brooklyn, 9. First on errors—Louisville, 3; Brooklyn, 3. First on balls—Off Menefee, 3; off Daub, 4. Struck out—By Menefee, 3; by Daub, 2. Home run—Lachance. Two-base hits—Weaver, Clark, Pfeffer (2), Lutenberg, Denny, Richardson, Burns, Gastright. Double play—Richardson-Lutenberg. Hit by pitched ball—Brown. Wild pitch—Daub. Passed ball—Weaver. Umpire—Hurst. Time—2:10.

Pittsburg, 19; Baltimore, 9.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 10.—Pittsburg outplayed the Orioles at all points. Attendance, 5,600. The score:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
McGraw, 3b	1	0	0	2	2	Smith, lf	3	4	3	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	1	2	0	1	Donovan, rf	2	1	3	0	0
Brodie, cf	2	2	4	0	1	Beckley, 1b	5	5	8	1	1
Br'thers, 1b	2	3	11	0	0	Stenzel, cf	2	4	6	0	0
Kelley, lf	2	2	3	1	1	Bierba'r, 2b	1	3	1	4	0
Reitz, 2b	0	1	2	6	0	Lyon, 3b	1	2	1	2	0
Jennings, ss	1	1	2	5	0	S'h'b'k, ss	1	2	3	2	1
Clarke, c	0	0	0	0	0	Merritt, c	2	1	2	2	0
Mullane, p	0	2	0	0	0	Ehret, p	2	0	1	0	1
McMahon, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	9	12	24	14	5	Totals	19	22	27	11	3

Baltimore	3	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	— 9
Pittsburg	0	1	2	3	1	2	5	5	*	—19

Earned runs—Baltimore, 3; Pittsburg, 6. Two-base hits—Brouthers, Beckley (2), Lyons. Three-base hits—Brouthers (2), Reitz, Schiebeck. Sacrifice hits—Kelley, Ehret. Stolen bases—McGraw, Kelley, Stenzel. Double plays—Reitz-Jennings-Brouthers (2). First base on balls—Off Mullane, 3; McMahon, 3; off Ehret, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Jennings. Struck out—By Ehret, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 9; Pittsburg, 10. Time—2:15. Umpire—Lynch.

Cincinnati, 7; New York, 3.

CINCINNATI, O., July 10.—New York could not bat Dwyer successfully and their scattered hits counted for nothing. The Reds hit Meekin hard and fielded with but one error, which had no effect on the score. Smith played short for the first time since last Thursday. The score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Latham, 3b	2	2	3	3	0	Fuller, ss	1	2	1	2	0
Hoy, cf	1	1	3	0	0	Burke, lf	1	3	1	0	1
Holliday, lf	1	2	0	0	1	Davis, 3b	0	1	3	6	0
McPhee, 2b	1	1	2	5	0	Doyle, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Vaughn, 1b	0	2	17	2	0	Ward, 2b	0	1	2	1	0
Canavan, rf	1	2	1	1	0	VnHalt'n, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Smith, ss	1	1	1	8	0	Tiernan, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Murphy, c	0	1	0	1	0	Farrell, c	0	0	5	1	0
Dwyer, p	0	1	0	1	0	Meekin, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	7	13	27	21	1	Totals	3	9	24	10	1

Cincinnati	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	1	*	—7
New York	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Latham, Canavan, Dwyer, Fuller, Davis, Tiernan, Burke, Van Haltren. Three-base hit—Vaughn. Stolen bases—Latham, Davis. Double plays—Vaughn-Latham, Smith-McPhee-Vaughn, Canavan-Vaughn. First base on balls—By Dwyer, 3; by Meekin, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Dwyer, 1; by Meekin, 1. Struck out—By Meekin, 5. Passed ball—Farrell. Time—2:10. Umpire—Gaffney.

Cleveland 23; Washington, 4.

CLEVELAND, O., July 10.—The Clevelands did some heavy work at the bat today, Esper proving an easy mark. Attendance, 800. Score:

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Childs, 2b	4	5	5	7	0	Ward, 2b	0	1	3	4	1
Burkett, lf	2	3	0	0	0	Hassam'r, 3b	1	2	0	1	0
McKean, ss	2	4	4	2	1	Abbey, cf	1	0	3	0	0
Tebeau, 1b	2	4	11	0	0	Cartwri't, 1b	1	1	7	0	0
Blake, cf	3	3	2	1	1	Selbach, ss	0	2	4	4	3
McGarr, 3b	3	3	1	0	1	Maul, rf	0	2	5	0	0
O'Connor, rf	4	3	1	0	0	Esper, p	0	0	0	0	0
Zimmer, c	2	2	3	3	0	Dugdale, c	0	1	2	0	2
Young, p	1	2	0	2	0	Radford, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Totals	23	29	27	13	3	Totals	4	10	27	9	6

Cleveland	0	2	7	0	9	0	2	3	2	—23
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	— 4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 19; Washington, 1. First base by errors—Cleveland, 3; Washington, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Washington, 4. First base on balls—Off Esper, 2; off Young, 4. Struck out—By Young, 3; by Esper, 12. Two-base hits—Childs, Burkett, Tebeau, Young. Sacrifice hit—Radford. Stolen bases—Childs, Burkett (2), Tebeau, McGarr, O'Connor (3), Zimmer (2). Double plays—McKean-Childs-Tebeau; Childs-Tebeau. Umpire—Emslie. Time—2:10.

St. Louis, 17; Philadelphia, 8.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 10.—Today's game, which was easy an one for the Browns, was won by Breitenstein's fine pitching and the heavy batting of the remainder of the team. The Phillies put in three pitchers and they were batted all over the field. Attendance, 1,500. The score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, 2b	2	3	1	6	1	Hamilton, cf	2	2	2	0	0
Frank, lf	4	3	5	0	1	Hallman, 2b	2	1	2	5	0
Shugart, cf	3	2	4	0	1	Deleh'nty, ss	1	2	1	1	0
Miller, c	4	2	4	0	0	Thomps'n, rf	2	2	2	0	1
Connor, 1b	1	3	9	0	0	Cross, 3b	0	3	0	1	1
O'Rourke, 3b	1	1	1	0	0	Grady, 1b&c	0	0	9	1	0
Ely, ss	1	2	2	3	0	Buckley, c	0	0	3	0	2
Peitz, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Reilly, 1b	0	1	4	0	0
Breitenst'n, p	0	0	0	0	0	Sullivan, ss	0	0	0	1	0
						Haddock, p	0	0	0	1	0
						Callahan, p	0	0	1	1	0
						Carsey, p	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	17	17	27	9	3	Totals	8	12	24	11	4

St. Louis	3	0	4	4	2	0	2	2	*	—17
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	3	— 8

Earned runs—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—Delehanty (2), O'Rourke (1). Three-base hits—Dowd, Frank, Miller, Connor, Thompson, Hamilton. Home run—Shugart. Stolen bases—Shugart, Miller, Connor (2), Peitz. Double play—Ely-Connor. First on balls—Off Breitenstein, 11; off Carsey, 2; off Haddock, 3. Hit—By Callahan, 1. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 2; by Haddock, 3. Wild pitch—Carsey. Time—2:15. Umpire—Hartley.

WESTERN LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES.

Grand Rapids, Indianapolis, and Detroit Winners of Yesterday's Games.

The Western League standing to date is as follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Sioux City	59	43	16	.729
Toledo	60	36	24	.600
Kansas City	61	33	28	.541
Minneapolis	62	33	29	.532
Grand Rapids	66	31	35	.530
Indianapolis	63	28	35	.444
Detroit	61	25	36	.410
Milwaukee	54	14	40	.259

DETROIT, Mich., July 10.—The Creams simply walked all over Chard, a phenomenal picked up from the Southern League. The score:

Detroit	1	1	1	5	0	5	2	0	3	—18
Kansas City	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	— 8

Batteries—Gayle and Jantzen; Chard and Donohue. Hits—Detroit, 22; Kansas City, 9. Errors—Detroit, 3; Kansas City, 9.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 10.—Today's game was a comedy of errors on Milwaukee's part. Cross was invincible and Indianapolis won hands down. The score:

Indianapolis	1	0	1	0	1	1	7	4		—15
Milwaukee	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		— 1

Batteries—Cross and Murphy; Wittrock and Lohman. Hits—Indianapolis, 13; Milwaukee, 1. Errors—Indianapolis, 3; Milwaukee, 12.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION BALL GAMES.

Lincoln, Peoria, and Quincy the Winners in Games of Yesterday.

The Western Association standing is as follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
St. Joseph	57	33	24	.579
Lincoln	57	32	25	.561
Jacksonville	58	32	26	.552
Omaha	57	31	26	.544
Peoria	57	30	28	.517
Rock Island	57	29	28	.509
Des Moines	58	26	32	.448
Quincy	58	17	41	.293

LINCOLN, Neb., July 10.—Lincoln batted Burrell out of the box and nearly shut Des Moines out. The score:

Lincoln	4	0	3	0	3	2	0	0	1	—13
Des Moines	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	— 2

Errors—Lincoln, 0; Des Moines, 6. Batteries—Johnson and Speer; Burrell, Lawrence, and Jones.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 10.—Lincoln batted Farrell out of the box in the seventh inning and nearly shut Des Moines out. The score:

Lincoln	4	0	3	0	3	2	0	0	1	—13
Des Moines	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	— 2

Errors—Lincoln, 2; Des Moines, 5. Hits—Lincoln, 11; Des Moines, 5. Batteries—Johnson and Speer; Burrell, Lawrence, and Jones.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 10.—Peoria won the game today. The score:

Jacksonville	0	6	0	2	1	1	0	0		—10
Peoria	4	1	5	1	0	0	0	4		—15

Errors—Jacksonville, 3; Peoria, 1. Hits—Jacksonville, 14; Peoria, 14. Batteries—Emmerecke and Snyder; Demarris and Terrien.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 10.—The game this afternoon was a long, desperate struggle. The Millers "died hard," but had to accept their fourth defeat. The score:

Grand Rapids	7	1	3	3	0	0	4	1	2	—21
Minneapolis	2	3	1	0	3	2	4	2	2	—19

Batteries—Boorom, Parker, Welsh, and Spies; Parvin, Sowders, and Burrell. Hits—Grand Rapids, 20; Minneapolis, 16. Errors—Grand Rapids, 5; Minneapolis, 7.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 10.—The Quincys defeated the Rock Islanders today. The score:

Rock Island	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	1	— 8
Quincy	1	0	1	4	4	2	0	1	*	—13

Hits—Rock Island, 14; Quincy, 18. Errors—Rock Island, 5; Quincy, 2. Batteries—Sonier and Zeis; McDougal and Boland.

Eastern League Games.

At Buffalo—Erie, 13; Buffalo, 8.

At Troy, N. Y.—Troy, 15; Syracuse, 9.

At Binghamton, N. Y.—Binghamton, 12; Wilkes-barre, 1.

At Springfield, Mass.—Springfield, 8; Providence, 6.

OPEN AIR DEVOTIONS AT LAKE BLUFF.

Many Citizens of Evanston Attend the Lake Bluff Camp-Meeting.

Many Evanston people attended the Lake Bluff camp-meeting yesterday. Among them was the Rev. C. A. Van Anda, who will preach today. Regular services yesterday were conducted by the Rev. William J. Liberton. The holiness meeting was in charge of Dr. and Mrs. Boynton. The Rev. John Williamson gave Bible readings. The children's meeting in the afternoon was in charge of Mrs. Ada Brown. The Epworth League services were conducted by the Rev. E. L. Harvey; and a sermon by the Rev. George S. De Young closed the day.

Homeopaths Elect Officers.

At the Cook County Homeopathic Medical Society's meeting last evening there were reports from the Jubilee Meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy at Denver by Drs. Smith, Thompson, and Truitt. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. W. A. Smith; Vice-President, Dr. J. C. Bennett; Secretary, Dr. J. N. Ranger; Treasurer, Dr. L. M. Ousley. A resolution was adopted, favoring the proposed water works west of Garfield Park as a wise health measure.

New Railroad Receiver Appointed.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 10.—[Special.]—The announcement will be made in this city tomorrow that Charles F. Mitchum, County Clerk of Pettis County, has been appointed receiver of the Sedalia, Warsaw and Southwestern, a Gould property, by Judge Richard Field. J. C. Thompson, Cashier of the First National Bank of Sedalia, was appointed receiver, and about a month ago, owing to the fact that he is a fugitive from justice, he was compelled to resign.

Cholera Cases in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 9.—The number of new cases of cholera reported yesterday was sixty-six. Seventeen cases have proved fatal.

NOOSE NEAR HIS NECK

ASSASSIN PRENDERGAST'S LEASE OF LIFE GROWS SHORT.

Justice Bailey of the Supreme Court of Illinois Refuses to Grant Writ of Error—Two Last Efforts to Be Made to Stay Execution Set for Friday—Appeal to Governor for Commutation and Application to Be Made for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Justice Bailey of the Supreme Court of Illinois yesterday refused to grant the writ of error and supersedeas that would stay the execution of Patrick Eugene Prendergast, set for Friday, July 13, until his insanity trial could be reviewed by the Supreme Court. The Justice concurred with Judge Payne in his views of the law, and, while admitting there were errors in the case, did not think they were material enough to warrant his interference with the verdict.

Two last efforts will be made today to save the life of the assassin. Attorney Darrow will go to Springfield and plead with Gov. Altgeld for a commutation of the death sentence. Attorney Gregory intends to come into court with an application for a writ of habeas corpus. The grounds for this meditated action lie in errors which counsel for Prendergast say existed in the original trial.

Justice Bailey rendered his decision in his office at the Ashland Block yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Attorneys Darrow, Gregory, and Harlan were present. The opinion of the court was as follows:

In the matter of the application of Prendergast for a writ of error and a supersedeas I have examined the record carefully and have reached conclusions as to all points raised by the prisoner satisfactorily to myself. I am disposed to concur substantially with the views of the law as held by the trial Judge. This disposes of most of the points. It is claimed by the petitioner that the finding of the jury was not in accordance with the evidence. The absence of the entire testimony in the case renders it difficult to pass upon a question of this kind, and under the circumstances I do not think any reviewing court should set aside the judgment for that reason. Doubtless some errors have intervened, but I fail to find any so material as to make it consistent to interfere with the verdict of the lower court. I therefore am compelled to decline to issue the writ of supersedeas.

"I did not expect the writ would be granted," said Attorney Gregory last night. "Our previous experience taught me a man can be too confident. I still believe, however, there were grounds for the issuance of the supersedeas."

When asked about the application for a writ of habeas corpus the attorney said:

"It will not concern the last trial or the question of staying the sentence by Judge Chetlain. I think there were errors in the first trial, and while perhaps they are not sufficient to secure the release of Prendergast they ought to be presented. I am not prepared at present to say what the grounds are, but they will be made known tomorrow before some Judge."

Prendergast received his first information of Judge Bailey's decision at 7 o'clock last evening.

"Is that so?" exclaimed the assassin when told that the writ of supersedeas had been denied. Then he leaned against a small desk in the lawyer's cage for a moment and nervously fingered a sheet of paper he carried in his hand.

"Well, it is a great surprise to me," continued Prendergast. "I felt sure it would be granted. I thought there was excellent grounds for such an order. I am very much surprised. I am also very much obliged for the information."

Prendergast turned and walked toward his cell with a troubled look upon his face. None of his attorneys called yesterday.

The scaffold will not be put in place until Thursday night. It is so constructed it can be put up in two hours' time. Jailer Morris said yesterday he would not begin work on the scaffold until 8 o'clock Thursday evening.

C. H. WILSON NABBED BY POLICE.

He Is Charged with Trying to Obtain Money Under False Pretenses.

Central Station detectives yesterday arrested C. H. Wilson, alias J. M. Adams, on a charge of trying to obtain money by false pretenses and on complaint of W. P. Anderson. Several days ago Adams was introduced to the Board of Trade firm of Kennett, Hopkins & Co. and asked them to take his business, depositing a check for $2,500 drawn on the National Live Stock Bank at the Stock-Yards, E. L. Burton, who introduced him, was unknown to the firm, but he explained that he had dealt through them and was so well satisfied he had advised his friend Adams to do the same. Monday Adams called at the firm's place of business and asked to have a check for $400 taken from his deposit. The firm telegraphed the Stock-Yards bank before paying and was notified the check was worthless. The police were notified. Adams is now at the Harrison Street Station. An attempt to play the same game on Schwartz, Dupee & Co. and on Counselman & Day was made, it is said.

SMOKEMAKERS AMEND THEIR WAYS.

Large Number of Cases Dismissed Because Requirements Have Been Met.

A large number of "smoke cases" which have been pending in Justice Gibbons' court for six weeks were dismissed yesterday for want of prosecution. The defendants in these cases having complied with the requirements of the smoke ordinance, prosecution was dismissed. Several other cases were continued to July 13. John Gubbins of Fourteenth street and Western avenue, J. F. Jordan, No. 380 Lake avenue, and the Art Marble company, Flournoy and Rockwell streets, each entered pleas of guilty to the charge that dense smoke has issued from the chimneys of their respective buildings at various times and each was fined $5 and costs.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THREE CHINESE.

Sam Moy, Hip Lung, and Chow Tai Must Pay Frank Staar $2,600.

Judgment for $2,600 was rendered against Sam Moy, Hip Lung, and Chow Tai in Judge Hanecy's court yesterday. Frank Staar sued to recover the amount for work done under contract with the defendants on a Chinese theater on Stony Island avenue. The defendants set up a defense that the building was not completed in time for use at the World's Fair.

Reports on Estates.

In the estate of Augusta L. Dakin, who died in Evanston June 15, letters of administration have been issued to Richard L. Dakin. The estate is estimated to include $35,000 of realty and $31,000 of personal property. Rebecca A. Smith and James S. Gibbs, executors of the will of Davis S. Smith, have filed their final report showing receipts and disbursements of $216,579. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, executor, has filed an account in the estate of Francis T. Pope, amounting to $94,079, since April, 1893. The estate of Louis A. Schoeninger, late secretary of the Western Wheel Works, has been admitted to probate and his father, Adolph Schoeninger, appointed administrator by Judge Kohlsaat. The estate is worth $132,800.

Harris and His Employes Agree.

E. T. Harris, who has the contract for the construction of the iron stairways at the new Criminal Court Building and whose employés recently appealed to the board because they were unable to collect money due them for wages, yesterday presented a statement to the Public Service committee from his employés setting forth they had just received 50 per cent of the money due them and agreeing to wait until July 17 for the balance. The committee placed the complaint of the workmen on file. The committee awarded contracts for butterine. Moxley & Co. will furnish dairy butterine and Friedman & Co. creamery butterine.

Two Indictments for Murder.

The grand jury yesterday indicted Gustav Lippold on a charge of murder. June 14 Lippold struck Abe C. Kries on the head with a billiard cue near No. 957 Fiftieth street. Kries died as a result of the blow June 27. Joseph Cornelius, a barber, was also indicted on a charge of murder. June 29 Cornelius shot James Simmons four times at No. 1225 State street. Simmons died an hour afterward.

Will Sign Elevation Ordinance.

Mayor Hopkins says he will sign the ordinance for the elevation of the tracks of the Lake Shore and Rock Island railroads. He will examine the Chicago City railway trolley ordinances before deciding in regard to them.

Items.

Fire Marshal Swenie yesterday received from Franklin MacVeagh & Co. a check for $250 for the Firemen's Benevolent Society in recognition of the services of the department at the fire of June 16.

Chicago Lodge of the Order of Elks will give its fourth annual picnic at Burlington Park Saturday, July 14.

Supt. Reisennegger of the City Map Department says there are 110 streets in Chicago which have no names.

Bernard Etgen was held to the grand jury yesterday as a result of the inquest on the body of his wife Lizzie, whom he shot Monday morning.

Smallpox has nearly disappeared. Last week one new case was found, and the population of the smallpox hospitals decreased from over 300 to 153.

James Hansen is locked up at the Desplaines Street Station charged with assault with intent to kill John Logan during a saloon row at Halsted and Fulton streets.

The "Midway" entertainment at Riverside for tonight will be given on W. A. Havemeyer's lawn as previously arranged. It will be managed by ladies of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Judge Dunne yesterday sentenced John McKenzie and John Wilson to one year each in the penitentiary for robbing Thomas Hancock's saloon, No. 275 Fifth avenue, May 16. Carroll Newman was given one year on conviction for burglary.

Kittie Johnson, 24 years old, was arrested on Dearborn street bridge Monday night as she was about to throw herself into the river. She said she had no home and had been so ill her mind was affected. She was sent to the Detention Hospital.

Edward R. Swett, proprietor of the Rossmore Hotel, writes to THE TRIBUNE to say that the receiver appointed by Judge Horton was for the furniture only, and does not affect the business of the hotel itself. There are some chattel mortgages on the furniture which Mr. Swett has leased along with the hotel, and he may have to pay part of the rent to the receiver on that account.

Constable Jacob Levy yesterday arrested Arnold Jurgensen and Maggie Jurgensen, his daughter, on warrants sworn out in Justice Gibbons' court by Chin Chew, a Chinese laundryman at No. 4513 Wentworth avenue. The Chinaman accuses Jurgensen with assault with intent to kill and attempted robbery, and the girl with arson. The Jurgensens were held in bonds of $1,000 each for trial next Saturday.

DICTATOR DEBS GIVES HIS CONSENT.

Agrees to Allow Christian Endeavor Delegates to Ride to Cleveland.

The strike will not cause the postponement of the Christian Endeavor convention at Cleveland, O. Assurances have been received that trains bearing delegates will not be interfered with. A meeting was held at the First Congregational Church last night and arrangements made for the transportation of the local delegates. These number 500, and will be joined here by 300 others from Northern Illinois. They will leave by the Nickel-Plate at 6 o'clock this evening if that road is clear. Otherwise the special train of ten Wagner cars will go over the Lake Shore road.

CLEVELAND, O., July 10.—Secretary Baer of the United Society of Christian Endeavor arrived in the city from Boston this noon and said: "All reports or rumors to the contrary the annual Christian Endeavor convention will be held in this city July 11-15. Postponement is impossible. President Clark and a number of the trustees and two special trains of over 400 delegates start from Boston this noon. Thousands, particularly in the far West and South, who have planned to go for months, must of necessity give up their trips on account of the blockaded railroads."

Festival of Song at Sioux City, Ia.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 10.—The Northwestern Scandinavian Singers' Association opened a three days' festival of song tonight. There were 500 voices in chorus.

DANGERS OF DRESS.

How Men and Women Run Great Risks During the Summer in the Way They Are Clothed.

Few people think at this time of the year of the great importance of dress.

In the winter people dress warmly because they know it is a necessity, but in the summer, when it is hot, they go to the other extreme and even dress too lightly. Hot weather causes people to use light clothing; but suddenly the wind changes, the air becomes chilly, and a cold is pretty certain to be the result.

Now, where most people make a mistake is in not guarding against these sudden changes quickly and in time. Any man or woman who has on a light suit of clothing, and feels a change which brings a chill, should at once counteract the chill. This can only be done by the use of some pure stimulant, not gingers or hot drinks, but a pure medicinal whiskey that will refresh the system, cause the blood to circulate, and bring about immediate reaction. There is but one medicinal whiskey that will do this, and that is

DUFFY'S PURE MALT.

It has for twenty years accomplished what has never been known before in counteracting the first symptoms of sudden colds and preventing the possibility of pneumonia, fevers and all the distressing complaints which follow any cold.

It should be remembered, however, that Duffy's Pure Malt is the only whiskey which will certainly accomplish this, and, however much dealers may talk to the contrary, it alone should be taken.

"Puss In Boots" is a tale of other days when folks thought boots gave the feet better protection and more comfort than shoes.

Now-a-days even a sensible cat would discard boots for

Selz Royal Blue $4.00 Shoe.

—beauty—ease—solid wear.

Your best dressed friends wear it, we'll warrant.

STREETER SELLS IT.

134 State St., 68-70 Madison St.

In buying beverage for your sick people and for your table buy the Finest Bottle Beer. ANHEUSER-BUSCH Brewing Ass'n

BREW FINE BEER EXCLUSIVELY.

Highest Premium at World's Fair, 1893, for ABSOLUTE PURITY AND QUALITY.

CHICAGO DEPOT, F. SONTAG, Mgr., West End Harrison-st. Bridge. Telephone Main 1490.

By the West Side Auction House Co.,

209 and 211 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALE AT OUR ROOMS

On Saturday, July 14, at 2 O'Clock P. M. Sharp, Of a large consignment of High-Grade

Safety Bicycles.

These Wheels are all American (1894) make, fitted with best pneumatic tires, and will be sold without reserve and with manufacturers' guarantee for one year. They are now on view.

Auction Notice.

We hold our Regular Sale at 10 o'clock This Morning. Furniture, Pianos, and General Household Goods, 120 New and Second-hand Carpets, General Merchandise, &c. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Auction! Auction! Auction!

Fleischer's choice collection of BRONZES, MARBLES, VASES, AND PAINTINGS. It will pay you to call and examine our stock. SALES DAILY AT 2 P. M. Private Sales During the Morning. G. A. FLEISCHER & CO., Auctioneers, Next to Lyon & Healy's. 207 Wabash-av.

Chicago Interior Decorating Comp'y.

English Ceramic Mosaics. Mantels, Grates, and Tiles. Fine Special Furniture. HIGHEST GRADE OF FIRST-CLASS GOODS. 149 & 150 Michigan-av. Formerly occupied by the . . . Henry Dibblee Comp'y.

OFFICE OF FIELD COLUMBIAN MUSEUM

JACKSON PARK, JUNE 27, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the corporate members of the Columbian Museum of Chicago, held at the office of E. E. Ayer, No. 915 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Illinois, on the 26th day of June, 1894, the name of the Columbian Museum of Chicago was changed to Field Columbian Museum, and that the certificates of such change have been filed in the office of the Secretary of state, and in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in the County of Cook, as provided by law. EDWARD E. AYER, President. GEORGE MANIERRE, Secretary.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

NEW SUMMER BOOKS.

READY THIS DAY.

THY NAME IS WOMAN. By Olive B. Muir. A charming story, full of originality and interest. Price 50 cents.

COUNTESS JANINA. An historical novel from Russian life. Price 50 cents.

G. W. Dillingham, Publisher, New York.

"2894."